

# OXYZYME® CASE STUDY PROGRAMME

## OXY-CS001-02/01: THE USE OF OXYZYME® ON CHRONIC WOUNDS



### SUMMARY

- **79 year old male**
- **Arterial ulcer**
- **1 Year Duration**
- **23% reduction in wound area & cleaner, healthier wound bed**
- **IMPROVED**

### PATIENT INFORMATION

Patient PG is a 79 year old male who presented with an arterial ulcer over the Achilles of the left leg. The wound had been present for 1 year.

Medical History: Ischaemic heart disease, coronary artery bypass graft, congestive cardiac failure, pacemaker, popliteal occlusion.

Current Medication: warfarin, aspirin, frusemide, atorvastatin, spironolactone, sotalol.

Previous Dressings: VAC & Aquacel, Flamazine & Aquacel.

### WOUND CONDITIONS

On entry into the study the wound was a shallow cavity with distinct wound margins. Wound area 11cm<sup>2</sup>. The wound bed was 20% sloughy, 70% healthy granulation and 10% epithelial tissue. There was a moderate amount of clear wound exudate. The surrounding tissue was healthy.

Diprobase was applied to the wound margins. Oxyzyme was applied and covered with gauze and bandage.



Fig.2. Wound on entry to study.

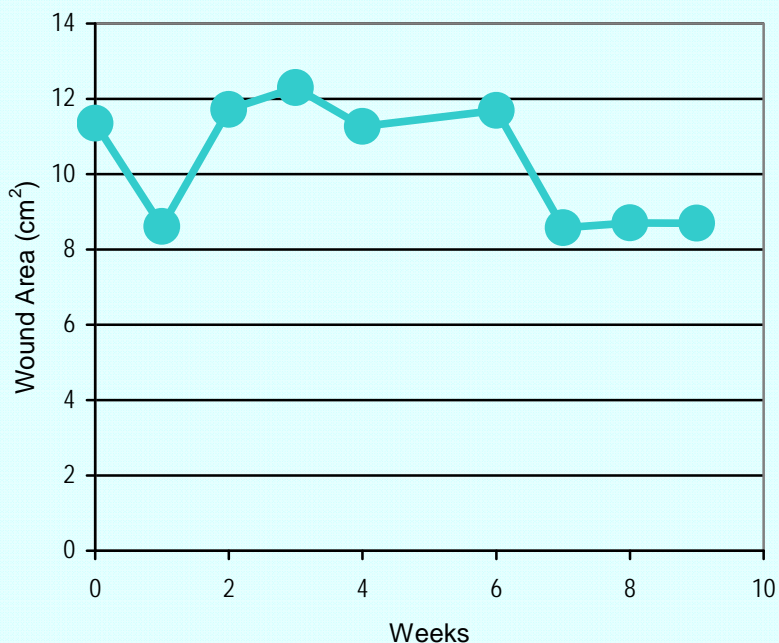


Figure 1: Wound area.

### ASSESSMENTS

#### Week 1

There was a reduction in wound area of 24%. The wound bed had become cleaner and no sloughy tissue remained. The wound bed was described as 90% healthy granulation and 10% epithelial tissue. There was no change in wound exudate levels.



Fig.3. Wound at week 1.

#### Week 4

An increase in wound area was noted. The wound bed continued to be 90% healthy granulation tissue and 10% epithelial tissue. Wound exudate remained moderate and was haemoserous in nature. The surrounding skin was healthy.



Fig.4. Wound at week 4.

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### Week 7

There was a reduction in wound area of 24%. Condition of the wound bed remained unchanged. The clinician noted that there was a build up of dry skin at the wound margins. Diprobase was applied.



Fig.5. Wound at week 7.

### Week 9

There was a further small reduction in wound area. The wound bed continued to be 90% granulation 10% epithelial tissue. The dry skin at the wound edges was still evident.



Fig.6. Wound at week 9.

### COMMENTS

There was an overall reduction in wound area of 23% over the 9 weeks.

The condition of the wound bed had improved. The wound was on a healing trajectory and no longer required the specialist attention of the Tissue Viability Nurse.

The patient was discharged into the care of the District Nurses who continued to use Oxyzyme.

### SATISFACTION

Overall the patient was "very satisfied" with Oxyzyme and found it to be generally "comfortable".

The clinician rated Oxyzyme as "much better" than dressings previously used on similar wounds.