

Restore Hydrogel Dressings: Impregnated Sponge or Gauze Strip



Protocol

This protocol is intended to supplement, not replace, your facility's guidelines and/or common practices.

Desired Outcomes

- To maintain a moist wound environment for the healing of partial- to full-thickness wounds
- To manage dry and minimally exudating wounds
- To fill in dead space associated with tunnelling, undermining or deep wounds

Equipment

1. Restore Hydrogel Dressing
2. Restore Wound Cleanser or other solution, as indicated, for wound cleansing
3. Gauze or towel to dry periwound skin
4. Wound measuring guide
5. Secondary cover dressing
6. Gloves

Procedures

- Preparation of wound area
- Application of dressing
- Removal of dressing
- Documentation of observations

Preparation of Wound Area

1. Assemble supplies and take to bedside.
2. Identify and inform patient of procedure.
3. Provide for privacy.
4. Apply gloves.
5. Position patient so that wound area is exposed (*remove dressing, if present*).
6. Thoroughly rinse or irrigate the wound area with Restore Wound Cleanser or normal saline, if appropriate (*if necessary, the wound should be debrided*).
7. Clean and dry the periwound skin.
8. Measure the wound using the wound measuring guide.

Application of Dressing

1. Cover or loosely fill wound with sponge or strip.
2. Cover with secondary dressing using aseptic technique (*secondary cover should not be absorptive, consider a non-adherent dressing, transparent film, etc.*).
3. Secure secondary dressing with tape or other appropriate material.
4. Remove gloves and wash hands after completing procedure.

Removal of Dressing

1. Put on gloves.
2. Remove secondary dressings and dispose of properly.
3. Remove gauze or sponge strip from wound.
4. Irrigate remaining hydrogel dressing from wound bed using Restore Wound Cleanser or normal saline.
5. Reapply dressing if necessary.
6. Remove gloves and wash hands after completing procedure.

NOTE: Change Restore Hydrogel Dressing every 24 to 72 hours, or as required to maintain moist environment.

Documentation of Observations

Document dressing change, wound measurements and other pertinent observations regarding the wound or periwound site.

Assess

Key observations to document with wound dressing change:

- Size of wound
- Depth of tissue involvement (partial-thickness, full-thickness, stage)
- Presence of undermining or tunnelling
- Anatomic location
- Wound base (granulation, epithelialization, muscle, subcutaneous tissue, nonviable tissue, color, exudate amount/odor/color)
- Edge of open wound
- Presence of foreign bodies
- Condition of surrounding skin

Plan

Select interventions to provide appropriate local wound care:

- Prevent and manage infection
- Cleanse wound
- Remove nonviable tissue
- Manage exudate
- Eliminate dead space
- Control odor
- Protect wound and periwound skin
- Maintain a moist wound surface

Implement

- Follow Protocol for Restore Hydrogel Dressing
- Reduce or eliminate causative factors
- Provide systemic support for wound healing

Evaluate

- Reassess wound with each dressing change
- Frequency of dressing changes should be dictated by facility protocol
- Discontinue Restore Hydrogel Dressing if wound develops moderate amount of exudate
- If no progress can be demonstrated within two to four weeks, reevaluate the overall treatment plan, as well as adherence to this plan, making modifications as necessary

Hydrogel Dressing Advantages

- Assist in autolytic debridement
- May be used on infected wounds
- Provide a moist wound surface
- Provide easy removal from wound

See Instructions for Use for important information regarding the use of this product at www.hollisterwoundcare.com/products/ifus.html.

Ordering Information

Restore Hydrogel Dressing	Stock No	Unit of Sale
4" x 4" (10 cm x 10 cm) 12-ply Impregnated Gauze Sponge, Sterile	529972	15
2" x 3.5 yd (5 cm x 2.29 cm) Impregnated Gauze Strip, Sterile	529973	12

Restore Wound Cleanser

8 oz. (236 mL) Trigger Spray Bottle, Non-Sterile	529975	12/box
12 oz. (354 mL) Trigger Spray Bottle, Non-Sterile	529976	12/box

References: Acute and Chronic Wounds/Nursing Management, 2nd ed., Bryant, RA (ed.), St. Louis: Mosby Year Book, 2000.

Agency for Healthcare Policy and Research. Clinical Practice Guideline #15, Treatment of Pressure Ulcers, December, 1994.



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