ABSTARCT

A CLINICAL STUDY OF MANAGEMENT OF WOUNDS USING VACUUM ASSISTED DRESSING IN TVMCH

INTRODUCTION :

Vacuum assisted closure (VAC) refer to wound dressing system that continuously or intermittently apply subatmospheric pressure to the surface of the wound.The application of controlled level of negative pressure hasbeenshown to accelerate debridement and prompt wound healing. Itis believed that negative pressure assists with removal of intersititial fluid , decreasing localized oedema and increasing the blood flow. This in turn decreases the bacteria level in tissues. Aim of the study is to study the outcome of vacuum assisted closure of wound and to evaluate the positive impact of vacuum assisted closure on wound healing in enhancing granulation tissue.

METHODOLOGY :

50 inpatient in all surgical unit of Tirunelveli medical college hospital who presented with ulcer or wound were selected. 25 cases were given VAC and 25 were given conventional dressings. Patients with malignancies, poor vascular supply, and fistulas were excluded. Duration of hospital stay, pus culture and sensitivity, post op split skin graft and amputation rates were studied.

OBSERVATION:

Mean hospital stay in VAC cases were 21 days when compared to stay of 28 days in control group. 56% of cases were given SSG cover when compared to 28% in control group. The amputation rates in cases were only 4% when compared to 28% in control group.

CONCLUSION:

VAC dressing helps to decrease Hospital stay, improves wound outcome, results in more SSG and less amputation.

KEYWORDS:

Vacuum assisted dressings, hospital stay, ssg, amputations.