



## Library and Knowledge Services

# Tissue Viability Bulletin

# December 2024

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## Articles

### Wound Management supplement - Surgery November 2024

## Wound Management

Volume 42:11 November 2024

#### Basic Science

Surgical anatomy of the skin **781**  
Physiology of the skin **788**  
The pathology of healing and repair **793**

#### Wound Management

Prevention of surgical site infections **800**  
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Management of burn injury **842**  
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#### Test Yourself

Test yourself: MCQ and Single Best Answer **857**



### **Optimising outcomes with ‘Wound Balance’ and dressings containing superabsorbent polyacrylate polymers**

The ever-increasing burden of hard-to-heal wounds requires emphasis placed on early intervention to help heal wounds and improve patient quality of life. A patient’s healing potential can be optimised by applying the ‘Wound Balance’ holistic framework for wound assessment, care planning and quality of life considerations.

British Journal of Nursing 2024 33(21) 1038-1046

### **Nurses’ views on changes to pressure ulcer categorisation: results of a Wound Care Alliance UK survey**

The Wound Care Association UK (WCAUK) is committed to supporting both the accurate and consistent delivery and reporting of pressure ulcers/ injuries based on the best available research and evidence. It is known that strategic and clinical guidance to support the delivery of evidence-based care does have a significant impact.

British Journal of Nursing 2024 33(20) S16-S22

### **At a glance: pressure injuries**

Pressure injuries, also known as pressure ulcers or ‘bed sores’, are caused by prolonged pressure on the skin and underlying tissues and are common in healthcare settings. They result from a variety of factors including pressure, moisture and friction, with a higher risk among older adults, post-surgical patients and those with limited mobility or long-term conditions.

British Journal of Nursing 2024 33(20) S24-S30

### **A guide to removing sutures**


This article provides an overview of the wound healing process, outlining the four distinct phases of the healing cascade: haemostasis, inflammation, proliferation, and maturation. The different types of closure method are described and, specifically, the various types of surgical suture that can be used for wound closure, as well as the strengths and limitations of each.

British Journal of Nursing 2024 33(20) S42-S49

### **Simple and Safe Soft-Tissue Coverage Technique Using the Bipedicled Flap in the Lower Leg**

Skin and soft-tissue defects in the lower legs present significant challenges for surgeons, especially when tendons, bones, or implants are exposed. In such cases, simple dressings or skin grafts are insufficient, necessitating flap surgery. The bipedicled flap is a simpler and more reliable method with a high success rate compared to other flaps, showing minimal flap failures.

Clinics in Orthopaedic Surgery 2024 16 782-789



## **Research on Strategies for Wound Healing and Infection Control in Skin Disease Nursing**

The skin, as the largest organ in the human body, plays multiple roles such as protecting, sensing, and regulating body temperature. Wound healing and infection control are two extremely important links, in the treatment and care of skin diseases. Efficient wound healing and infection control strategies affect the speed and quality of patient recovery and can reduce medical costs and alleviate social burdens.

SHS Web of Conferences 200 02011 (2024)

## **Best Practice and Guidelines**

NHS England 2024

### **Clinical commissioning policy: human normal immunoglobulin for treatment of scleromyxedema (adults)**

Human normal immunoglobulin is recommended to be available as a routine commissioning treatment option for scleromyxedema within the criteria set out in this document.

Available from: [NHS England » Clinical commissioning policy: human normal immunoglobulin for treatment of scleromyxedema \(adults\)](#)

Cochrane Library 2024

### **Hyaluronidase for reducing perineal trauma**

Perineal trauma after vaginal birth is common and can be associated with short- and long-term health problems. Perineal hyaluronidase(HAase) injection has been widely used to reduce perineal trauma, perineal pain and the need for episiotomy since the 1950s. The administration of HAase is considered to be a simple, low risk, low cost and effective way to decrease perineal trauma without causing adverse effects.

Available from: [cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD010441.pub3/epdf/full](https://cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD010441.pub3/epdf/full)

Cochrane Library 2024

### **Dressings and topical agents for preventing pressure ulcers**

Pressure ulcers occur when people cannot reposition themselves to relieve pressure over bony prominences. They are difficult to heal, costly, and reduce quality of life. Dressings and topical agents (lotions, creams, and oils) for pressure ulcer prevention are widely used.

However, their effectiveness is unclear. This is the third update of this review.

Available from: [cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD009362.pub4/epdf/full](https://cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD009362.pub4/epdf/full)

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### **Interventions to prevent surgical site infection in adults undergoing cardiac surgery**

Surgical site infection (SSI) is a common type of hospital-acquired infection and affects up to a third of patients following surgical procedures. It is associated with significant mortality and morbidity. In the United Kingdom alone, it is estimated to add another £30 million to the cost of adult cardiac surgery.

Available from: [cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD013332.pub2/epdf/full](https://cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD013332.pub2/epdf/full)



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