



Tissue Viability Bulletin

July 2024

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Articles

Advancing nursing practice in Ireland: A pathway of care for nurse-led integrated venous leg ulcer management

Approximately 80% of patients presenting with leg ulcers are venous in origin. However, lack of standardisation of care has a human and financial impact for patients and service providers. Increases in the aging population and number of patients entering older age with co-morbidities results in increases in the demand for venous leg ulcer treatments.

Journal of Vascular Nursing 2024 42 110-114

Ceramic Dressings—A New Non-Pharmacological Therapeutic Option in the Management of Chronic Wounds?

A new ceramic dressing, free from active antimicrobial or pharmaceutical agents, uses physical binding mechanisms for its absorption capacities and bacterial-binding properties. The purpose of this study was to evaluate wound healing, bacterial-related retention, and diagnostic properties of ceramic dressings in patients with stagnated chronic wounds.

Journal of Personalised Medicine 2024 14 498

Effect of Diabetes on Wound Healing: A Bibliometrics and Visual Analysis

The quality of life of diabetic patients is seriously affected by wound healing difficulty, which can lead to increased infection, skin deep tissue injury and continuous pain. By analyzing the research trends and hot spots in this field, the visualization analysis map is constructed

Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare 2024 17 1275–1289

Sharing the journey: pressure ulcer improvement nurse

The Pressure Ulcer Improvement Nurse (PUIN) was a new role secured through funding from Healthcare Improvement Scotland (the Continuous Quality Improvement funding).

Wounds UK 2024 20 (2) 60-64



Enhanced Skin Assessment Methodology to Detect Early Tissue Damage and Prevent Pressure Injuries

The purpose of this study was to evaluate a skin assessment technique, subepidermal moisture (SEM) assessment, to assess, identify, and prevent pressure injuries (PIs) in critically ill adults

J Wound Ostomy Continence Nursing 2024 51(3) 191–198

Wound management for phlegmasia cerulea dolens of the lower limb: a case report

The following case study outlines the wound management and healing trajectory of a patient who presented with Phlegmesia Cerulea Dolens (PCD) of the left lower limb in an acute hospital setting.

Wounds UK 2024 20 (2) 10-13

Best Practice and Guidelines

Cochrane Library 2024

Appendectomy versus antibiotic treatment for acute appendicitis

Acute appendicitis is one of the most common emergency general surgical conditions worldwide. Uncomplicated/simple appendicitis can be treated with appendectomy or antibiotics. Some studies have suggested possible benefits with antibiotics with reduced complications, length of hospital stay, and the number of days off work. However, surgery may improve success of treatment as antibiotic treatment is associated with recurrence and future need for surgery.

Available from: [Appendectomy versus antibiotic treatment for acute appendicitis - Doleman, B - 2024 | Cochrane Library](#)

Cochrane Library 2024

Interventions for postburn pruritus

Postburn pruritus (itch) is a common and distressing symptom experienced on healing or healed burn or donor site wounds. Topical, systemic, and physical treatments are available to control postburn pruritus; however, it remains unclear how effective these are.

Available from: [Interventions for postburn pruritus - Sinha, S - 2024 | Cochrane Library](#)

Cochrane Library 2024

Effects of additional exercise therapy after a successful vascular intervention for people with symptomatic peripheral arterial disease

Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) is characterised by obstruction or narrowing of the large arteries of the lower limbs, usually caused by atheromatous plaques. Most people with PAD who experience intermittent leg pain (intermittent claudication) are typically treated with secondary prevention strategies, including medical management and exercise therapy. Lower limb revascularisation may be suitable for people with significant disability and those who do not show satisfactory improvement after conservative treatment.

Available from: [Effects of additional exercise therapy after a successful vascular intervention for people with symptomatic peripheral arterial disease - Cucato, G - 2024 | Cochrane Library](#)



Cochrane Library 2024

The role of sealants for achieving anastomotic hemostasis in vascular surgery

During vascular interventions, connections that link arteries, veins, or synthetic grafts, which are known as an 'anastomosis', may be necessary. Vascular anastomoses can bleed from the needle holes that result from the creation of the anastomoses. Various surgical options are available for achieving hemostasis, or the stopping of bleeding, including the application of sealants directly onto the bleeding vessels or tissues.

Available from:

[The role of sealants for achieving anastomotic hemostasis in vascular surgery - Ma, G-W - 2024 | Cochrane Library](#)

Cochrane Library 2024

Robotic versus laparoscopic versus open nephrectomy for live kidney donors

Waiting lists for kidney transplantation continue to grow. Live kidney donation significantly reduces waiting times and improves long-term outcomes for recipients. Major disincentives to potential kidney donors are the pain and morbidity associated with surgery. This is an update of a review published in 2011.

Available from: [Robotic versus laparoscopic versus open nephrectomy for live kidney donors - Kourounis, G - 2024 | Cochrane Library](#)

Cochrane Library 2024

Autologous platelet-rich plasma for assisted reproduction

Autologous platelet-rich plasma (PRP) consists of plasma and a concentrate of platelets extracted from fresh whole blood of the person being treated. Research has suggested that intrauterine or intraovarian infusion/injection of PRP before embryo transfer may improve endometrial receptivity and response to ovarian stimulation in women undergoing assisted reproduction. We compared these interventions to standard treatment, placebo, or other interventions (mechanical or pharmacological)

Available from: [Autologous platelet-rich plasma for assisted reproduction - Vaidakis, D - 2024 | Cochrane Library](#)

Cochrane Library 2024

Antioxidant supplementation for sickle cell disease

Sickle cell disease (SCD) refers to a group of genetic disorders characterized by the presence of an abnormal haemoglobin molecule called haemoglobin S (HbS). When subjected to oxidative stress from low oxygen concentrations, HbS molecules form rigid polymers, giving the red cell the typical sickle shape.

Available from: [Antioxidant supplementation for sickle cell disease - Bolarinwa, AB - 2024 | Cochrane Library](#)



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