Negative Pressure Wound Therapy With Instillation After Total Knee Arthroplasty: Initial Use of a Novel Silicone-Acrylic Drape

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Background

- When a patient presents with a wound covered with nonviable tissue and fibrinogen, wound cleansing becomes an essential step in the treatment protocol.
- In our practice, negative pressure wound therapy with instillation and dwelling (NPWTi-d)* of a topical wound solution is a key tool in this process.
- When applying NPWTi-d, an adhesive drape is used to create a seal over the wound.

Purpose

- Recently, we have begun using a novel silicone-acrylic drape§ in place of the standard acrylic drape.
- We report our initial usage of this hybrid drape in conjunction with NPWTi-d on a patient with a nonhealing wound subsequent to total knee arthroplasty.

Case

- A 61-year-old female presented with delayed surgical wound healing after undergoing total knee arthroplasty.
- Fluid collection distal to the knee required revision and incision and drainage, resulting in a superficial open wound (Figure 1).
- A non-adherent alginate dressing[†] was initiated for 7 days in preparation for surgery (**Figure 2**).
- Surgical debridement and pulse lavage were performed in the operating room, followed by application of NPWTi-d with the hybrid drape (**Figures 3-5**).

Figures



Figure 1. Initial appearance of the open wound, without communication with the joint space.



Figure 2. Presence of non-viable tissue after 7 days of non-adherent alginate dressing,



Figure 3. Surgical debridement and pulse lavage was performed.



Figure 4. Placement of NPWTi-d dressing and siliconeacrylic drape.



Figure 5. Creation of a seal and application of NPWTi-d.



Figure 6. Wound appearance after 3 days of NPWTi-d with silicone-acrylic drape and standard foam dressings.



Figure 7. Wound appearance after 6 days of NPWTi-d, with transition to foam dressings with through-holes on Day 3.



Figure 8. Wound appearance upon follow-up on Week 5.

Case (Cont'd)

- NPWTi-d consisted of instillation of normal saline with an 8-minute dwell time, followed by 3.5 hours of -125 mmHg. No fluid was instilled into the joint space.
- The goals of therapy were to decrease wound depth and support the growth of healthy granular tissue.
- Standard reticulated open cell foam (ROCF) dressings[‡] were used for 3 days (**Figure 6**).
- On Day 3, these were changed to ROCF dressings with through-holes** (**Figure 7**).
- After 6 days of NPWTi-d, the goals of therapy had been achieved, and the patient was discharged home with standard NPWT.§§
- NPWT was continued for 2 weeks, followed by 2 weeks of advanced wound care dressing^{††} applications. The wound was mostly closed upon follow-up at Week 5 (**Figure 8**).

Conclusions

- Application of NPWTi-d supported a quick transition to outpatient care.
- We observed that use of the silicone-acrylic drape adequately created a seal while allowing for easy repositioning after initial placement around anatomically difficult areas.
- The gentle adhesion of the drape also allowed for patient comfort at dressing changes and during wear time.
- We intend to incorporate this novel drape into our regular use of NPWTi-d for wound cleansing.

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NOTE: Specific indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions and safety information exist for these products and therapies. Please consult a clinician and product instructions for use prior to application. Rx only.

As with any case study, the results and outcomes should not be interpreted as guarantee or warranty of similar results. Individual results may vary depending on the patient's circumstances and condition.

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