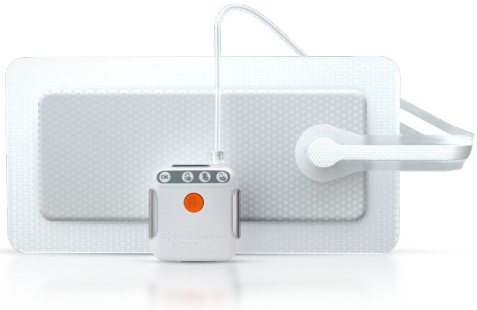
Improving incisional outcomes, for better lives following vascular surgery

PICO◊ sNPWT has shown to significantly reduce the odds of developing a surgical site infection (SSI) by 78%[1] and reducing the incidence of seroma,[2] while saving cost[3,4] following peripheral vascular surgery.*

Smith+Nephew



PICO◊
Single Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy System

www.smith-nephew.com/pico

Helping you get **CLOSER TO ZERO**◊ surgical site complications[1]

*Compared to care with standard dressings; p=0.03; meta-analysis of 2 studies (OR: 0.22)

DISCOVER BETTER OUTCOMES HERE

How anatomy can dictate incisional outcomes

Open incisions in the inguinal region for vascular surgery can:

- **disrupt the lymphatic structures**, which can continue to leak for a long time after surgery[5,6] be subject to increased lateral tension that cause stress on the suture lines following closure[5]
- **risk colonisation stemming from the skin flora**, proximity to external genitalia and relative moisture of the groin[7]

making them at **elevated risk of developing a post-operative SSI**.[5,6]

20%

incidence of SSI following vascular surgery reported in a recent study[8]

+7.5 days

additional mean LoS following the development of an SSI after vascular surgery[9]

$4703*

additional mean cost per patient for the treatment of an SSI after vascular surgery[9]

*July 2022

54%

of surgical site complications in the inguinal region can lead to **readmission and / or reoperation**[10]

29%

of graft infections following vascular surgery **can lead to limb loss**[11]

Are your patients at elevated risk?

The risk of developing a post-operative SSC depends on the type of surgery and patient risk factors[12,13]

The presence of just **1 major risk factor or 2** or more moderate risk factors, places patients at elevated risk of an SSC and means you should consider **PICO◊ sNPWT**.[12]

Category	Patient-related risk factor	Procedural-related risk factor
Major risk factor *presence of 1 = high risk of surgical site complication*	BMI ≥ 40kg/m² or ≤ 18kg/m²	Extended surgery*
	Uncontrolled insulin dependent diabetes mellitus	Emergency surgery
	Renal dialysis	Hypothermia
Moderate risk factor *presence of 2 ≥ high risk of surgical site complication*	ASA physical status >II	Anaemia / blood transfusion
	Age < 1 year or > 75 years	High wound tension after closure
	BMI 30–39.9kg/m²	Dual antiplatelet treatment
	Immunosuppression	Suboptimal timing or omission of prophylactic antibiotics
	Smoking (current)	Tissue trauma / large area of dissection / large area of undermining
	Pre-existing infection at a body site remote from operative site	

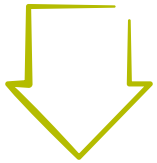
Table adapted from World Union of Wound Healing societies Consensus, 2016. The risk factors represented in this table are examples only and not an exhaustive list[12] *Defined as >T (hours) which is dependent on the type of surgical procedure, and is the 75th centile of duration of surgery for a particular procedure, e.g. coronary artery bypass graft has a T of 5 hours and caesarean section has a T of 1 hour.

Reducing the risk of complications with vascular surgery

Ask for
Evidence in focus publication summary

In a randomised controlled trial (RCT) of 178 patients, the prophylactic use of **PICO◊ sNPWT** **significantly reduced the incidence of SSIs by 64%** following vascular surgery in the inguinal region.*[14]

FOLLOWING VASCULAR SURGERY IN THE INGUINAL REGION



64% relative reduction in SSC incidence

with PICO sNPWT versus standard dressings for pooled results (ASEPSIS criteria)

The NPWT mode of action

* Compared to care with standard dressings; p=0.02; NOTE: N=178 (pooled unilateral and bilateral incisions)

Back at home, not back in hospital, after vascular surgery

Ask for
Evidence in focus publication summary

PICO◊ sNPWT helped to **significantly reduce the incidence of SSCs**, including an **82% relative reduction in the incidence of seroma**,* in patients undergoing vascular surgery in the inguinal region.[2]

Mean hospital length of stay† and time to resolution of wound complications‡ **were shorter with PICO sNPWT** than with standard dressings for readmitted patients, **which contributed to cost savings**.‖[2]

FOLLOWING VASCULAR SURGERY IN THE INGUINAL REGION

57% relative reduction in wound complications
with PICO sNPWT versus care with standard dressings

82% relative reduction in the incidence of seroma
with PICO sNPWT versus care with standard dressings

* Compared to care with standard dressings † PICO 52 days; standard dressings 96 days
‡ PICO sNPWT (3 patients, 2.83 days) v standard dressings (6 patients, 5.67 days, p=0.465) ‖ compared with standard dressings

The NPWT mode of action

Lowering the incidence of SSIs after vascular surgery

Ask for
Evidence in focus publication summary

When all costs were considered **PICO◊ sNPWT** was determined to be cost effective* as it was demonstrated to help **significantly reduce the incidence of SSIs by 60%** when used prophylactically following vascular surgery in the inguinal region.†[4]

FOLLOWING VASCULAR SURGERY IN THE INGUINAL REGION

60% relative reduction in the incidence of SSIs

with PICO sNPWT versus standard dressings at 90 days postoperatively

The NPWT mode of action

* estimated incremental cost-effectiveness ratio, €1,853 per SSI avoided † compared with standard dressings, p=0.015

Reducing risks and costs after femoral endarterectomy

Ask for
Evidence in focus publication summary

Following femoral endarterectomy, the prophylactic use of **PICO**◊ **sNPWT** helped **significantly reduce the rate of SSCs by 63%*** including dehiscence† and seroma.‡[15]

PICO therapy was also calculated to be cost saving, **reducing the average per patient treatment cost by $757.00 CDN***.§[15]

> *"Clinicians found the dressing and device easy to apply and operate¶"*
>
> Taken directly from Wikkeling et al., 2021[15]

FOLLOWING FEMORAL ENDARTERECTOMY

63% relative reduction in the incidence of SSCs

with PICO sNPWT versus care with standard dressings*

$757.00* CDN estimated cost saving per patient

with PICO sNPWT versus care with standard dressings

* Conversion as of July 2022

*Compared with standard care; N=108; 50% v 18.18% p=0.0011 † Compared with standard care; 32.8% v 9.1% ‡ Compared with standard care; 10.9% v 4.5%
§ Compared with standard care ¶ All patients were operated on by the same two surgeons

The NPWT mode of action

The PICO◊ 7 System

Completely portable and clinically effective in the treatment of surgical,[1] chronic[16,17] and acute[18,19] wounds.

PICO◊ 7
Single Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy System

Features:

Improved device performance*

- The PICO 7 pump has a significantly higher maximum leak rate tolerance than the original PICO pump†[20]

Improved ease-of-use

- New user interface with a 'dressing full' indicator, optimising dressing changes[21]
- Area to write start date of therapy, helping with healthcare protocols[22]

Designed to improve patient quality of life

- Now even quieter pump than before[23]
- New transparent belt clip designed to enable greater portability

Increased flexibility

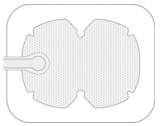
- New multipacks of five dressings now available, allowing therapy to be tailored to patients' clinical needs

AIRLOCK◊ Technology **PICO System evidence**

* Compared with PICO † $p < 0.001$

Product ordering codes

The **PICO◊ sNPWT** portfolio is compatible[16,24] with **ACTICOAT◊ FLEX Antimicrobial Barrier Dressing**, our silver-coated antimicrobial wound contact layer.*

		PICO 7 System		PICO 14 System	Multipack with	PICO 7Y device
		+ 1 dressing	+ 2 dressings	+ 2 dressings	5 dressings	+ 2 dressings
Dressing sizes		**Code**	**Code**	**Code**	**Code**	**Code**
	Multisite small 15cm x 20cm	66802010	66802000	66802040	66802020	–
	Multisite large 20cm x 25cm	66802011	66802001	66802041	66802021	66802031
	10cm x 20cm	66802012	66802002	66802042	66802022	–
	10cm x 30cm	66802013	66802003		66802023	–
	10cm x 40cm	66802014	66802004		66802024	–
	15cm x 15cm	66802015	66802005	66802045	66802025	–
	15cm x 20cm	66802016	66802006	66802046	66802026	–
	15cm x 30cm	66802017	66802007	66802047	66802027	–
	20cm x 20cm	66802018	66802008	66802048	66802028	–
	25cm x 25cm	66802019	66802009	66802049	66802029	–

Consumables			**Code**
	Foam dressing filler	10cm x 12.5cm	66801021

For detailed product information, including indications for use, contraindications, precautions and warnings, please consult the product's applicable Instructions for Use (IFU) prior to use.

*ACTICOAT FLEX 3 and FLEX 7 are only approved for use with NPWT for up to 3 days

Advanced Wound Management
Smith & Nephew Inc.
2280 Argentia Rd.
Mississauga, ON L5N6H8
T 1-800-463-7439
F 1-800-671-9140

www.smith-nephew.com

Helping you get **CLOSER TO ZERO**◊ surgical site complications[1]

For detailed product information, including indications for use, contraindications, precautions and warnings, please consult the product's applicable Instructions for Use (IFU) prior to use.

24/7 Negative Pressure Wound Therapy Hotline
1-800-463-7439

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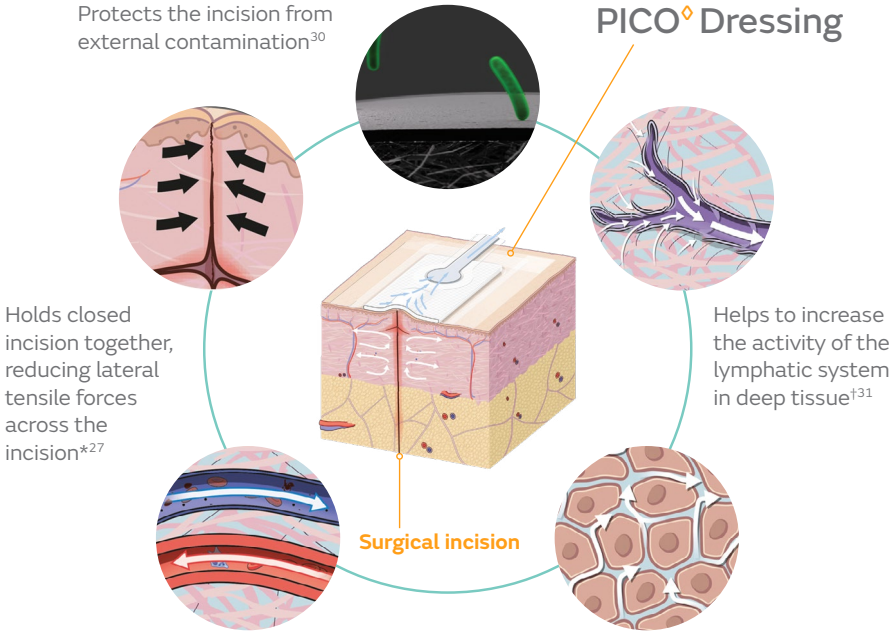
Negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT)

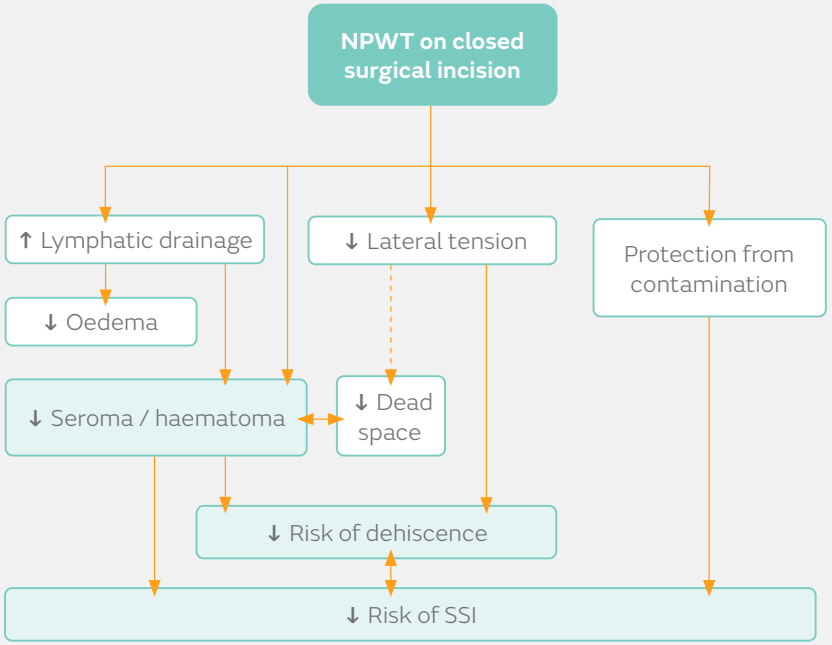
NPWT has **multiple mechanisms of action** which may help promote incisional wound healing and **reduce the odds of SSCs**.[25-30]



Maintains an efficient blood supply to the wound (perfusion), which helps to support the immune response[28,32,33]

Has been shown to increase the efficiency of functional lymph vessels helping to reduce oedema[34-36]

*As demonstrated in biomechanical modelling †As demonstrated in vivo

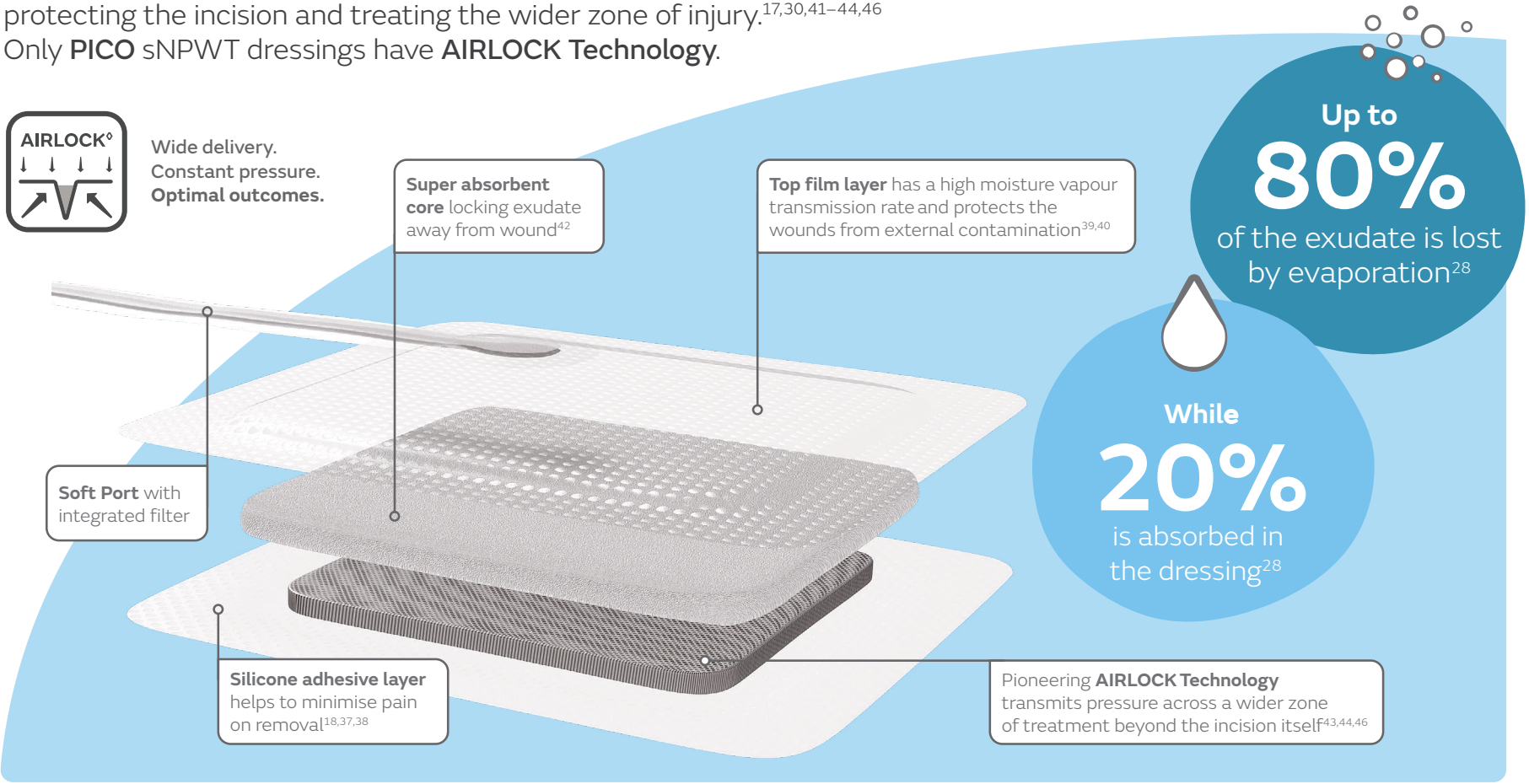


This pathway is adapted from the WUWHS guidelines document and it shows how NPWT can help reduce SSCs and lateral tension while increasing lymphatic drainage. This effect is likely to contribute to faster and stronger healing, and a reduced risk of infection and dehiscence[12]

CLOSE

The PICO◊ System uses AIRLOCK◊ Technology

AIRLOCK Technology **ensures consistent delivery** of negative pressure,* protecting the incision and treating the wider zone of injury.[17,30,41–44,46]
Only **PICO** sNPWT dressings have **AIRLOCK Technology**.



*as demonstrated in benchtop testing

CLOSE

High quality evidence for high risk patients

In a meta-analysis[1] of **29 studies**, including **11 randomised controlled trials** (RCTs) with a total of **5,614 patients**, in a variety of surgical incisions following orthopaedics, vascular, breast and obstetrics surgery, the results showed:

63% ↓

in the odds of developing an SSI – when using **PICO◊ sNPWT***[1]

30% ↓

in the odds of developing dehiscence – when using **PICO sNPWT**†[1]

77% ↓

in the odds of developing seroma – when using **PICO sNPWT**‡[1]

1.75 DAYS ↓

in mean length of stay in hospital – when using **PICO sNPWT**§[1]

For the **NHS in the UK**, the **PICO System** was found to provide clinical benefit and **save £105 per patient**.‖[3]
Conversion $162.47CDN*

Recent NICE guidance demonstrates that PICO sNPWT provides better outcomes than standard care for preventing surgical site complications in high-risk patients with closed surgical incisions.[4,5]

Incremental acquisition costs of **PICO sNPWT** are more than offset by savings in the treatment of SSIs.[4,5]

*Compared to care with standard dressings; p<0.025; meta-analysis of 19 studies (odds ratio (OR): 0.37)
†Compared to care with standard dressings; p<0.025; meta-analysis of 9 studies (OR: 0.70)
‡Compared to care with standard dressings; p<0.025; meta-analysis of 6 studies (OR: 0.23)
§Compared to care with standard dressings; p<0.025; meta-analysis of 10 studies
‖over a 12-week period compared with standard care
*Conversion CDN July 2022