Washing hands

Always ensure to wash your hands before and after the application of a dressing. Please use your recommended dressing technique according to infection control guidelines. Please follow your local infection control guidelines applicable in your country or healthcare institution.

Disclaimer: These are general guidelines, please check local treatment recommendations applicable in your country or healthcare institution.

### Ears

- For wounds caused where oxygen tubing rubs on the ears, cut 3/4 way into a Biatain® Transparent (the peel should be about 2 x 3 cm) and, and unfold the peel with the uncut half around the edge of the ear. These can also be adapted for the nose region.
- Use a Biatain® Non-Adhesive or a Biatain® Silicone Lite. Cut one slit into the edge of the dressing. Apply over the first or fifth digit (as appropriate). To anchor this, introduce the flat of the head with the uncut half.
- A Biatain® heel dressing may be a good solution for dressing the heels area. Keep the direction of fluid in mind and apply the largest part of the dressing as illustrated on the photo.
- Use a Biatain® Non-Adhesive for the tip of toes and for interdigital ulcers, secure with tubular gauze.

### Hands

- For all joints, the principles of application are similar. Examples given here on heels, elbows and knees may be used on any of these joints.
- For adhesive dressings keep the backing film as close as possible to the dressing and use the uncut edges to anchor the dressing to the skin.
- For non-adhesive dressings draw a template on the pouch, cut a “bow-tie” shaped thin Comfeel® Plus Transparent can easily be cut into small strips to fit the wound. A Biatain® Silicone Lite can also be used.
- To anchor the dressing mould the edges around the edge of the dressing. Apply towards the edge of the dressing. Additional fixation is required.
- For multiple digits use a Comfeel® Plus or Comfeel® Plus Transparent.
Biatain®

A patient-centred approach to wound management

This application and cutting guide has been developed by specialists who in their daily work as clinicians are dealing with difficult-to-treat wounds.

The application of a dressing should form part of a holistic wound management plan with patient-centred goals. One important goal may be to facilitate faster wound healing by providing the optimal environment for healing to proceed. However, it is necessary to look at the whole patient, the underlying cause, and patient-related concerns before looking at the wound itself.1

However, it is necessary to look at the whole patient, the underlying cause, and patient related concerns before looking at the wound itself.1

Patient-centred concerns are important to keep in mind as individuals with chronic wounds not only have to deal with having a wound; they also have to face the unfulfilled expectations of healing and its consequences, e.g. odour, leakage, maceration, pain, infection, or social isolation.2

Despite the availability of a huge range of wound care dressings and education in the area of tissue viability, some wounds remain a challenge to dress.3

A pocket guide

This guide is an aid to the practical application of dressings, however, dressings are only one component of holistic patient-centred wound management.

Faculty Panel

Please contact Coloplast for further information on the wound care portfolio.

References:
3. Coloplast office.

Please contact Coloplast for further information on the wound care portfolio.

Faculty Panel

This guide is an aid to the practical application of dressings, however, dressings are only one component of holistic patient-centred wound management.

Faculty Panel

Please contact Coloplast for further information on the wound care portfolio.

Faculty Panel

This guide is an aid to the practical application of dressings, however, dressings are only one component of holistic patient-centred wound management.

Faculty Panel

Please contact Coloplast for further information on the wound care portfolio.

Faculty Panel

This guide is an aid to the practical application of dressings, however, dressings are only one component of holistic patient-centred wound management.

Faculty Panel

Please contact Coloplast for further information on the wound care portfolio.

Faculty Panel

This guide is an aid to the practical application of dressings, however, dressings are only one component of holistic patient-centred wound management.

Faculty Panel

Please contact Coloplast for further information on the wound care portfolio.

Faculty Panel

This guide is an aid to the practical application of dressings, however, dressings are only one component of holistic patient-centred wound management.

Faculty Panel

Please contact Coloplast for further information on the wound care portfolio.