



case study programme interim results

ARCHIMED CASE STUDY OXY CS001:
THE USE OF OXYZYME® ON CHRONIC
WOUNDS.

PART 1: MIXED AETIOLOGY ULCERS

OXYZYME® CASE STUDY PROGRAMME

OXY-CS001-12/02: THE USE OF OXYZYME® ON CHRONIC WOUNDS



SUMMARY

- 93 year old male
- Mixed aetiology leg ulcer
- 3 months duration
- 10% reduction in wound area during study and cleaner, healthier wound bed
- **IMPROVED**

PATIENT INFORMATION

Patient WP is a 93 year old male who presented with a 3 month old leg ulcer of mixed aetiology. Medical History: N/A Current Medication: Tamsulosin, Warfarin. Previous Dressings: Mesitran and Aquacel.

WOUND CONDITIONS

On entry the wound was a shallow ulcer with indistinct margins, area 4.4cm², 80% slough 10% granulation and 10% epithelialisation. Moderate exudate, yellow in colour. The surrounding skin was inflamed and macerated.



Fig 2. Wound on entry

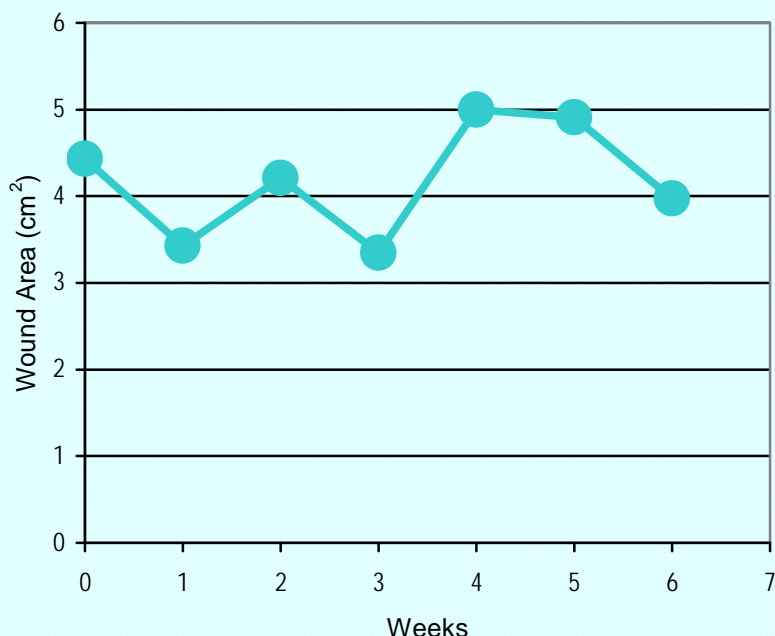


Figure 1: Graph of change in wound area (measured by LUTM telemedicine software) with time.

ASSESSMENTS

Week 1

Following 1 week of treatment with Oxyzyme and a surgipad an initial reduction in wound area and slough was noted by the clinician, to 30% (55% granulation tissue and 15% epithelial tissue). Exudate levels remained moderate and yellow in colour. The surrounding tissue remained inflamed and macerated.



Fig 3. Wound at week 1

Week 2

Wound area returned to original size. 15% slough 85% granulation 5% epithelial tissue. The clinician noted a small haematoma at wound edge. There was an increase in blood stained wound exudate. The maceration on the surrounding tissue had reduced slightly. Cavilon barrier film was applied to protect the tissue. The secondary dressing applied was Mepilex Border.



Fig 4. Wound at week 2

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Week 4

Increase in wound area. There was an increase in slough within the wound bed (20%). The haematoma was no longer present. Exudate moderate and brown in colour. The surrounding tissue remained macerated.



Fig.5. Wound at Week 4

Week 6

At the end of the case study the wound was assessed to be 4cm². The wound was described as a shallow cavity with distinct wound margins. The wound bed was 70% granulation, 20% slough and 10% epithelial tissue. The surrounding tissue remained macerated and exudate levels moderate.



Fig.6. Wound at Week 6

COMMENT

There was an overall reduction in wound area of ca. 10% over the 6 weeks.

The wound bed had become cleaner and healthier.

SATISFACTION

Overall the patient was very satisfied with dressing despite mild pain.

The clinician commented on the rapid removal of slough but the increase in exudate levels during the treatment lead to maceration of the peri-ulcer tissue.

OXYZYME[®] CASE STUDY PROGRAMME

OXY-CS001-18/05: THE USE OF OXYZYME[®] ON CHRONIC WOUNDS



SUMMARY

- 74 year old female
- Mixed aetiology leg ulcer
- Duration 2 years
- Wound area reduction of 21% and wound bed improved.
- **IMPROVED**

PATIENT INFORMATION

Patient HJ is a 74 year old female with a leg ulcer of mixed aetiology located on her ankle. The ulcer had been present for 2 years. Medical History: Heart Failure Current Medication: Diuretics and Digoxin. Secondary Dressing: Gauze padding

WOUND CONDITIONS

The wound area 8.5cm² with distinct wound margins. The wound bed was 40% slough 50% granulation and 10% haematoma. There was a low level of blood stained exudate. The surrounding tissue was healthy.



Fig 2. Wound on entry

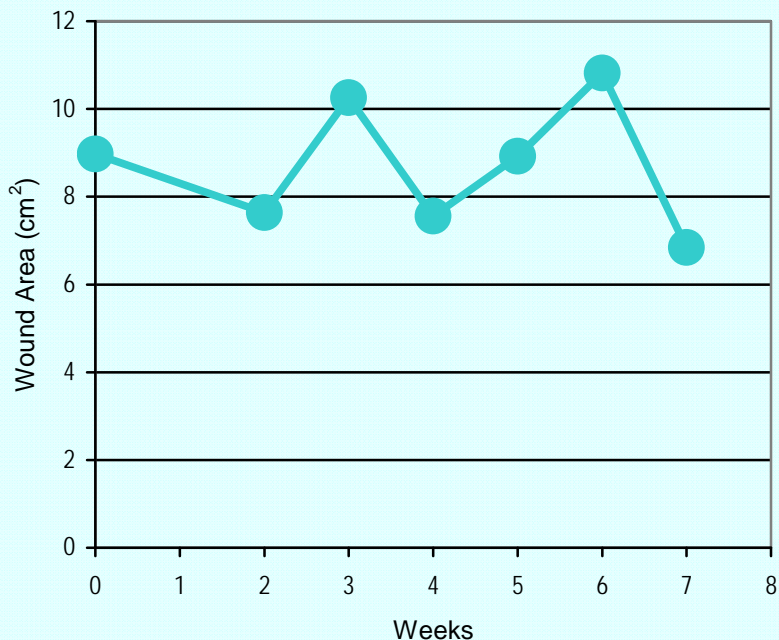


Figure 1: Graph of change in wound area (measured by LUTM telemedicine software) with time.

ASSESSMENTS

Week 1

No assessment available.

Week 2

After 1 week the wound area had reduced to 7.5cm² and the haematoma had gone. Healthy granulation tissue covered 80% of the wound bed the remainder was loose moist slough. The surrounding tissue remained healthy.

Week 5

There was no significant change in wound area. The wound bed was 95% granulation tissue, 5% moist slough. The wound edges and surrounding tissue remained healthy. Exudate levels had increased slightly but remained low.



Fig.3.Wound at week 4

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OXY-CS001-18/05: THE USE OF OXYZYME® ON CHRONIC WOUNDS



Week 7

The wound area was 6.5 cm². The wound bed showed signs of epithelialisation tissue. The surrounding tissue and wound margins remained healthy. The wound bed was hydrated and healthy in appearance.



Fig.4. Wound at week 7

COMMENT

There was an overall reduction in wound area of 21%. The condition of the wound bed tissue had improved, becoming re-hydrated and healthy in appearance.

The clinician judged the wound to have improved

SATISFACTION

In general, the patient was satisfied with the dressing and described it as comfortable.

OXYZYME[®] CASE STUDY PROGRAMME

OXY-CS001-18/07: THE USE OF OXYZYME[®] ON CHRONIC WOUNDS



SUMMARY

- **84 year old male**
- **Mixed aetiology leg ulcer**
- **3 months duration**
- **33% reduction in wound area**
- **Withdrawn due to pain**
- **IMPROVED**

PATIENT INFORMATION

Patient HW is an 84 year old male presenting with a leg ulcer of mixed aetiology of 3 months duration.
Medical History: mild heart failure
Current Medication: frusemide & aspirin
Secondary Dressing: Compress Surgipad

WOUND CONDITIONS

On entry into the case study the wound was measured at 26cm². The wound was described as a shallow wound with distinct wound margins. The wound bed was dehydrated, 70% slough, 20% necrosis and 10% granulation tissue. The surrounding tissue was fragile. Low levels of exudate were present.

ASSESSMENTS

Week 1

No significant change in the condition of the wound bed. (No wound measurement documented.)

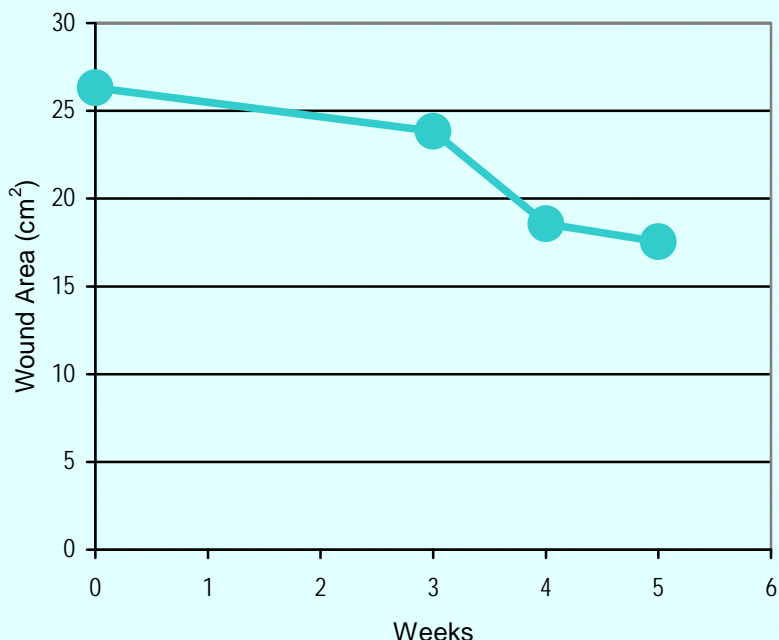


Figure 1. Wound area (measured by LUTM telemedicine software).

Week 3

A reduction in wound area was noted. The wound bed was 70% granulation tissue and 30% slough. The level of wound exudate had increased to moderate, with blood stained fluid. The surrounding skin was assessed as healthy. The patient was complaining of mild discomfort but was satisfied with the dressing.



Fig.2. Wound at week 3

Week 4

There was a further reduction in wound area. The wound appeared deeper due to debridement of devitalised tissue. Exudate levels remained moderate. The patient described the dressing as painful but was willing to continue with Oxyzyme.



Fig.3. Wound at week 4

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OXY-CS001-18/07: THE USE OF OXYZYME[®] ON CHRONIC WOUNDS



Week 5

No significant change in the condition of the wound.

The patient was not prepared to continue with Oxyzyme due to increased discomfort. The patient was withdrawn from the case study.



Fig.3.Wound at week 5

COMMENTS

There was an overall reduction in wound area of 33%. The wound bed improved with an increase in the amount of healthy granulation tissue. The wound became deeper during the case study due to the debriding action of Oxyzyme.

The patient was withdrawn after 5 weeks of treatment due to pain.

SATISFACTION

The patient was satisfied with the Oxyzyme dressing throughout the case study despite describing it as painful, until week 5 when the patient felt that the pain was unacceptable despite improvements in the condition of the wound.

OXYZYME® CASE STUDY PROGRAMME

OXY-CS001-24/03: THE USE OF OXYZYME® ON CHRONIC WOUNDS



SUMMARY

- **54 year old male**
- **Mixed aetiology leg ulcer**
- **9 months duration**
- **95% wound area reduction**
- **IMPROVED**

PATIENT INFORMATION

Patient LT is a 54 year old male who presented with a mixed aetiology leg ulcer of 9 months duration.

Medical History: Osteogenesis

Current Medication: Codeine

Phosphate, Co-Codamol, Quinine Sulphate

Previous Dressings: NA ultra

WOUND CONDITIONS

On entry into the case study programme the wound was described as a shallow wound with distinct wound margins. The wound measured 3.5cm². The wound had been static for several months. The wound bed was assessed as 45% slough, 35% granulation and 20% epithelial tissue. There was a moderate level of haemoserous wound exudate. The surrounding tissue was macerated.

Oxyzyme was applied and covered with a film dressing. The dressing was to be changed twice a week.



Fig. 2. Wound on entry to study

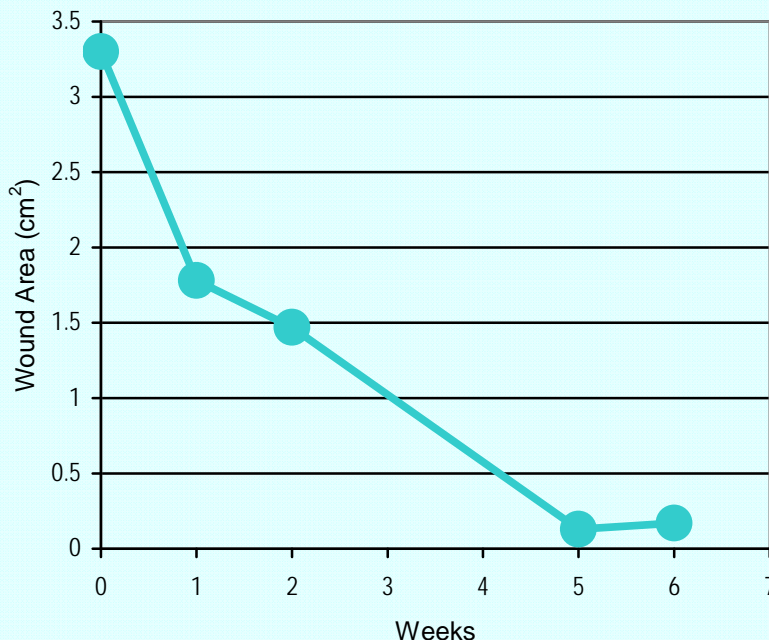


Figure 1: Wound area progress.

ASSESSMENTS

Week 1

The wound bed was assessed as 100% healthy granulation tissue and the clinician noted a significant reduction in wound area (46%). There was a moderate level of haemoserous wound exudate. The surrounding tissue was healthy.



Fig. 3. Wound at week 1

Week 2

The wound was smaller. The wound bed remained 100% healthy granulation tissue. A reduction in haemoserous fluid was noted by the clinician. The surrounding tissue remained healthy.



Fig. 4. Wound at week 2

OXYZYME[®] CASE STUDY PROGRAMME

OXY-CS001-24/03: THE USE OF OXYZYME[®] ON CHRONIC WOUNDS



Week 5

The wound had continued to reduce in area (92%). The wound bed was 100% healthy granulation tissue. A low level of haemoserous fluid was reported. The surrounding tissue remained healthy.



Fig. 4. Wound at week 5

Week 6

The wound was almost healed. The wound area continued to reduce in size. There was a low level of clear wound exudate. The wound bed was 100% healthy granulation tissue. The surrounding tissue remained healthy.



Fig. 5. Wound at week 6

COMMENTS

There was a total reduction in wound area of 95% over the 6 week period of treatment with Oxyzyme. The wound had been static for several months prior to the case study.

The wound was reviewed 4 weeks after the study completed the wound was assessed as completely healed.

SATISFACTION

The patient was very satisfied with the outcome of the treatment with Oxyzyme. The patient experienced some pain during the first weeks of wearing the dressing but this reduced to no pain by the end of the study.

The clinician documented that Oxyzyme performed better than previous dressings used on similar wounds.