Advanced Therapy Algorithm

Mechanisms of action:

Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (**NPWT**) – NPWT removes interstitial fluids allowing improved circulation and better oxygen delivery to the healing tissue. Additionally, NPWT mechanically deforms tissue which stimulates cell growth.

<u>Prophylactic</u> tPEMF Therapy:

- Suspected Deep Tissue Injury
- Intact surgical incisions with a high risk for dehiscence: i.e. Bariatric surgery, amputation
- o Stalled wound healing

<u>Combination</u> NPWT/tPEMF therapy:

- o Chronic/Acute wounds
- o Traumatic wounds
- o Full thickness burns
- \circ Dehisced wounds
- o Diabetic ulcers
- Pressure Ulcers
- o Flaps
- o Grafts
- Surgical wounds
- Explored fistulae
- o Vascular wounds

<u>Combination</u> NPWT/tPEMF therapy: Best used on wounds with a large tissue void and/or large amount of exudate. NPWT can be discontinued when the exudate can be managed with an absorptive dressing or the depth reaches <2cm. tPEMF therapy can be continued until closure.

tPEMF Warnings: Electronic pacemaker, internal defibrillator. Precautions: pregnant women, children with non-mature growth plates. There are no pertinent contraindications for tPEMF use. It may be used with other treatment modalities.

NPWT Contraindications include but are not limited to: Malignancies, untreated osteomyelitis, exposed organs, exposed blood vessels, unexplored fistulas and necrotic tissue > 25% of wound tissue content.

SofPulse[®] targeted Pulsed Electromagnetic Field Therapy (**tPEMF**) creates a micro current that accelerates the local anti-inflammatory response decreasing pain and edema.

tPEMF is CMS approved for treatment of all chronic wounds

tPEMF Therapy:

- Deep Tissue Injury
- Burns (any degree)
- o Traumatic wounds
- \circ Diabetic ulcers
- o Pressure Ulcers
- o Painful dressing change
- o Desiccated wounds
- o Wounded patients with bleeding disorders
- o Treated Osteomyelitis
- Wounds not easily treated with NPWT: i.e. allergy to tape or adhesive, unable to achieve a reliable seal, combative patient
- o Use when NPWT is contraindicated

Circulatory:

- Wounds with inadequate circulation
- o Vascular wounds (arterial and venous)
- o Devitalized wounds with eschar

Surgery:

- o Dehisced wounds
- Flaps (prior to surgery to prepare site, post surgical to strengthen and heal)
- Grafts (prior to surgery to prepare site, post surgical to strengthen and heal)
- All Surgical wounds

Standard of Care should include but not be limited to: nutritional support, control systemic infections, manage underlying comorbidities that may affect wound healing, relieve pressure, reduce shearing and friction, and control moisture