

Cover Page

Dissertation At



**THE IMPACT OF HOLISTIC WOUND CARE AT HOME ON THE WOUND
HEALING PROCESS**

**Dissertation
Submitted to**



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

**Submitted
by**

Arpita Pattanayak

Roll No: 1078

2nd year, Hospital Management

Under the Supervision and Guidance of

Ashish Bandhu

Assistant professor at IIHMR, Jaipur

Title Page

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DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled “**The Impact of Holistic Wound Care At Home On The Wound Healing Process**” is the bonafide record of my original research work. I declare that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from the published or unpublished work of others has been duly acknowledged in the text.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Arpita Pattanayak". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

(Signature)

Name of Student: Arpita Pattanayak

Date: 1st July 2022

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms. Arpita Pattanayak**, student of MBA, Indian Institute of Health Management and Research, 1- Prabhu Dayal Marg near Sanganer Airport, Jaipur, Rajasthan, 302029, has undertaken a project work on "Impact/Effectiveness of holistic wound care at home in the wound healing process" at HealthVista India Limited. The duration of the project was 22nd March 2022 – 27th June 2022.

During her tenure Ms. Arpita Pattanayak was found to be diligent and sincere. We wish her the best in her future endeavours.



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that dissertation titled “**The Impact of Holistic Wound Care At Home On The Wound Healing Process**” is a record of the research work undertaken by (Name of Student) in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Hospital and Health Management)/MBA (Pharmaceutical Management)/MBA (Rural Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur under my guidance and supervision and his/her approach to the research study has been sincere, scientific, and analytical.

Faculty Guide
IIHMR University, Jaipur

Date

School Dean
IIHMR University, Jaipur

Date

ABSTRACT

My research focuses on comprehending the significance and efficacy of holistic wound care at home, as well as how home care businesses globally is expanding in this area.

My research is secondary research where my focus of literature review was on the existing wound care at home framework. I have also analyzed the potential for growth of the current worldwide market for a wide variety of wound care for various wounds. The various mechanisms underlying the cascade of at-home care, wound healing, and healing.

At the conclusion of my research, I offer ideas for ways to improve the effectiveness of home wound care services as well as potential process improvements for the current home wound management care.

Key words: Wound care, Acute wound, Chronic wound, Home care, Holistic Approach, Wound Management

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to express my sincere gratitude to Portea Medical, Bangalore, for giving me the chance to work for their illustrious company. I learned a lot about the home healthcare and its numerous positive impacts, aspects in the home healthcare field.

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I also want to express my deep gratitude to Ashish Bandhu, Assistant professor at IIHMR, Jaipur, for his constant advice, encouragement, and support throughout the course of my project.

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CHAPTER- 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Wound: An Overview

Any sort of breakage to the skin's surface is called to as a wound. It is a generic term that describes harm brought on by a variety of events, including hits, falls, accidents, and more.

The majority of wounds are superficial and only affect the top layers of skin. Some penetrate further, reaching the organs and tissues beneath. A wound can be minor or fatal, depending on its cause, location, and depth.

Depending on the severity of a particular wound and the amount of time it will take for it to heal, wounds can be categorised in a variety of ways. Throughout their lives, people are likely to sustain several kinds of wounds while going about their regular business. A wound can range from being minor to being severe, depending on its cause, location, and depth.

A wound may be considered acute or chronic depending on how quickly it heals:

Acute Wound: Any damage to the skin that happens suddenly rather than gradually is referred to as an acute wound. It recovers at the predictable and anticipated rate of a typical wound recovery procedure. Anywhere on the body, acute wounds can happen and range from minor scrapes to major wounds that harm muscles, blood vessels, and nerves.

Traumatic injuries, burns, and surgical wounds are a few instances of acute wounds.

Chronic Wounds: Chronic wound doesn't recover in the typical predictable period of time. It can occasionally become trapped in one or more stages of the healing process. For instance, chronic wounds frequently spend too much time in the inflammatory stage. There are many kinds of chronic wounds.

Patients who have these wounds experience excruciating physical, mental, and suffering. Consequently, getting the right treatment is crucial.

1.1.2 Effects/complications of a wound: The following are the most typical wound issues:

- **Infections:** A wound infection manifests as pus draining from the wound, a vile odour, fever, dull throbbing pain, slight swelling, and heat.
- **Inflammation:** Inflamed wounds are painful, red, hot, swollen, and difficult to move around in.
- **Scarring:** Although newly formed cells can heal a lesion and produce fibrous tissue, they may also leave behind a scar.
- **Loss of function:** If a major organ, blood vessel, or nerve was damaged, many wounds can be fatal or severely incapacitating. In either case, the injured limb or area will lose its functionality while the wound is still open or healing until all lost or damaged tissue is healed.

1.1.3 In a holistic/comprehensive wound management cycle, every step of the treatment process—from getting a diagnosis to scheduling follow-up appointments—is done in the same way for all chronic wounds. It is predicated on the discovery of wound characteristics that direct diagnostic paths, comprehension of the fundamentals of wound evaluation, suitable patient and wound bed preparation, appropriate treatment, and proactive follow-up visits to aid in recurrence prevention.

The significance of holistic wound care at home:

- ❖ Wounds that do not heal are a serious issue for the healthcare system. In the industrialized world, between 1 and 1.5 percent of people have wounds.
- ❖ All practitioners must possess accurate wound assessment skills in order to successfully plan, carry out, and evaluate patient care.
- ❖ Healing is not always a realistic goal, but understanding what matters most to the patient and how their wound affects them can help develop an effective plan of treatment to reduce symptoms. The home environment, while recuperating from the wound, plays a big influence in the overall healing process because wound management is based on a holistic assessment of the person (especially in the elderly where there are so many variables that need to be taken into consideration)

CHAPTER- 2

2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

PAPER TITLE	AUTHORS	YEAR OF PUBLICATION	STUDY LOCATION	METHODOLOGY USED	ABOUT THE PAPER
Wound Healing Outcomes using a Standardized Assessment and Care in Clinical Practice	Laura Bolton, Patrick McNees, Lia van Rijswijk, Jean de Leon	2004	Home care agencies- acute care hospital, long term care facilities	Prospective multicenter study examined how to control wound-healing results in actual clinical settings.	The study was conducted on patients at 12 home care agencies, to understand the healing outcomes. It was discovered that natural healing outcomes and assistance in locating and treating wound care problems. Results using nongauze care procedures were mostly matched.
Wound prevalence, types, and treatments in home care setting	Pieper, Barbara, Templin, Thomas N.	1999	Home care agencies in Michigan	Multisite, Descriptive- using systemic sampling	2847 patients were chosen for the study. 36.3 percent of patients had wounds, and the most common method for treating them was using gauze and tap water. It was noted that nurses require more time to offer care.
Management of In-Home Wound Care Using Information Technology	Gina Litzinger, Therese Rossman, Barbara Demuth, Jay Roberts	2007	United States of America	Impact analysis and a cost-benefit analysis were performed during a two-year longitudinal descriptive evaluative research project	The study found that health organizations lack highly educated workers to effectively monitor and manage these wounds, chronic wounds create a significant healthcare concern. As a result, to appropriately care for patients with chronic wounds, the home health industry has to

					develop wound management techniques and technologies.
Clinical result of negative pressure wound treatment on diabetic foot and the shift from acute to home care	Stephaine C Wu, David G Armstrong	2008	Unites States of America	Quantitative Statistical Analysis	The study found that ulcers are the cause of 84 percent of lower extremity amputations linked to the disease, and they double the risk of death in diabetics compared to those without ulcers. Randomized controlled trials that evaluated clinical outcomes in diabetic wounds following open foot amputations revealed that NPWT administered using the V.A.C. Therapy System produced a favorable outcome.
Fitting clinical workflow: The case for wound care in a residential aged care home	Siyu Qian, Ping YU	1997	Australia	Quantitative Statistical Analysis	In this study, the EHR performance of a residential care facility was examined, and the results indicated that continual development in the EHR system and its management is necessary for maximizing the benefits of the EHR.

Wound Healing Research: A perspective from India	V. Shukla, M. Ansari, S. Gupta	2005	India	Systematic literature review	According to the study, when it comes to wound management, chronic wounds are the least researched. It suggests that because chronic wounds are complicated wounds, they require careful wound care, analysis, and use of technology to expedite the healing process.
Bridging the Knowledge Gap: How Outcome Measurement Guides the Adoption of Evidence-based Wound Care Practice in Home Care	Melsaac C	2019	Canada	Implementing a standardized, evidence-based methodology involved strategic planning, education, information transfer, management accountability and responsiveness, as well as communication.	In this study, Canadian home care clients, patients with chronic or acute wounds, dressing change frequency, wound healing, and economic outcomes were assessed during the adoption of a standardized evidence-based methodology. Results from three locations show how the application of evidence-based protocols reduced the length of service, frequency of dressing changes, cost of wound care, and duration of wound closure. One of the main components of success was management participation, together with client and employee empowerment.

Complex Wound Care's Economic Impact on Home Health Agencies	Mary C., Vrtis	2013	Home care agencies	Quantitative Statistical Analysis	In this study it was found that by using costly therapies and dressings appropriately and creating a cost-effective wound care regimen, many of the expenditures connected with complex wound care can be significantly minimized. Collaboration with prescribing professionals can help to cut costs by ensuring that orders are written generically and avoiding unneeded nurse visits.
Observations and Advice from the Bedside Regarding the Application of Wound Care Guidelines	Jan Lloyd-Vossen	2009	NA	Systematic review of guidelines	The study found that one of the best instruments for raising the calibre of healthcare appears to be clinical practice guidelines. Adoption of wound care guidelines in particular has been demonstrated to enhance patient results.
Negative pressure wound therapy and pressure ulcer prevalence in home health outcomes	Tina Schwien, Chirstine Lang	2005	NA	Retrospective study	It was discovered that patients undergoing negative pressure wound therapy had decreased rates of

					hospitalization (5 percent against 14 percent, P .01), hospitalization for wound issues (0 percent versus 8 percent, P =.01), and emergent care for wound issues.
Nurses' Knowledge about Wound-Care	Anamarjia Sepl Plentaj, Mirna Zulec	2021	Croatia	Survey approach using questionnaire-193 nurses from three counties in central Croatia, all with varied educational backgrounds	The study found that the majority of respondents have more than five years of experience, work in a hospital, and have nursing-related secondary education. Leg ulcer knowledge was better among nurses with a secondary degree and fewer than five years of experience. Although hospital nurses claim to lack significant understanding regarding the healing of wounds, they are more approachable than doctors.
Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Telemedicine's Efficacy for Remote Wound Care Advice on Patient Outcomes	Ling Jia Goh, Xiaoli Zhu	2020	Singapore	Utilizing the Cochrane Collaboration's risk-of-bias tool, study techniques were evaluated.	The study discovered that while the change in wound size could not be successfully improved by the use of telemedicine in wound care. Therefore, additional randomized controlled trials are still required to demonstrate its efficacy in the clinical setting.

Human wounds and its burdens	Chandan K. Sen	2019	NA	Retrospective Analysis	The study found that a larger trend toward outpatient wound care expenditures compared to inpatient wound care. Chronic wounds clinical, social, and economic burden because to rising health care expenses, an ageing population, the awareness of difficult-to-treat infection concerns such biofilms, and the persistent threat of diabetes and obesity globally.
Selection of Appropriate wound dressing for various wounds	Chenyu Shi, He Liu, Qiuju Li	2020	China	Retrospective Analysis	The study found that a wound requires the right environment at each step of the healing process. An ideal dressing, should be able to balance moisture, encourage oxygen exchange, isolate proteases, stimulate growth factors, encourage the formation of granulation tissue
Wound dressings and Comparative Effectiveness	Aditya Sood, Mark S. Granick, Nancy L.	1997	NA	Systematic review of literature	Gauze used in wet-to-dry dressings may cause the wound to reopen after removal, semi occlusive dressings are not always preferable to gauze for surgical patients, transparent film

CHAPTER- 3

3.1 METHODOLOGY

3.1.1. Research Question:

What is the impact of holistic wound care at home have on the wound healing process?

3.1.2. Research Objectives:

1. To study the present worldwide framework and services for wound care
2. To study the processes underlying the home care-wound-healing cascade and then figure out how to control them in order to hasten healing or prevent negative effects.
3. To make suggestions for enhancements and extra targeted wound-care services that can offer comprehensive wound care at home.

3.1.3. Research Design:

This was secondary research, using publishes articles and online resources

3.1.4. Research Procedure:

There were 35 research articles were reviewed on wound care at home framework using the key words wound acute and chronic wound care, out of which 15 papers were found to be relevant to understand the gap of the existing wound care at home framework.

CHAPTER- 4

4.1 RESULTS

4.1.1. Current international wound-care systems and services

According to recent estimates, there are around 6 million chronic wound sufferers globally. Indian studies on the epidemiology of chronic wounds are extremely rare. According to one study, there were 4.5 chronic wounds for every 1000 people in the community, compared to 10.5 acute wounds for every 1000 people.

The size of the worldwide wound care market was estimated at USD 20.6 billion in 2021, and it is anticipated that it will increase at a CAGR of 4.1 percent from 2022 to 2030. Due to the rise in surgical procedures and the incidence of chronic diseases worldwide, there is a rising demand for wound care solutions.

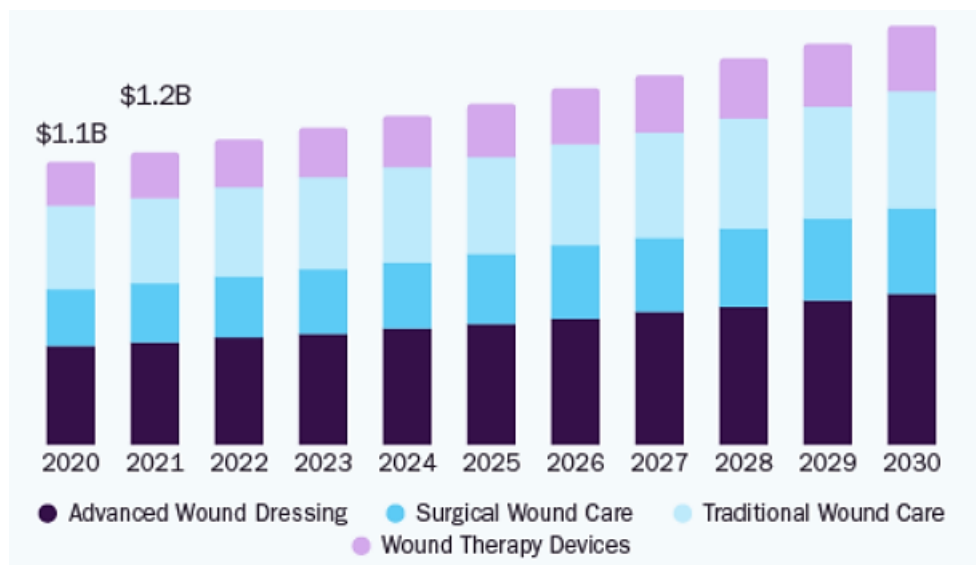


Fig 4.1: Global Wound Care Market- Over the years

By first comprehending **each wound care term and the state of the global wound market**, we can **understand the following from the above figure**:

4.1.1. a) Advanced Care/Dressing for wounds:

Advanced Wound Care offers specialist care for sores or wounds that have not considerably healed throughout the course of standard treatment, which are referred to as chronic or non-healing wounds.. This type of treatment necessitates advanced wound care in a setting that

allows for thorough medical treatment, oversight from wound care specialists, and an environment with an environment that is conducive to an environment of safety.

The following are the Wounds that requires Advanced Wound Care:

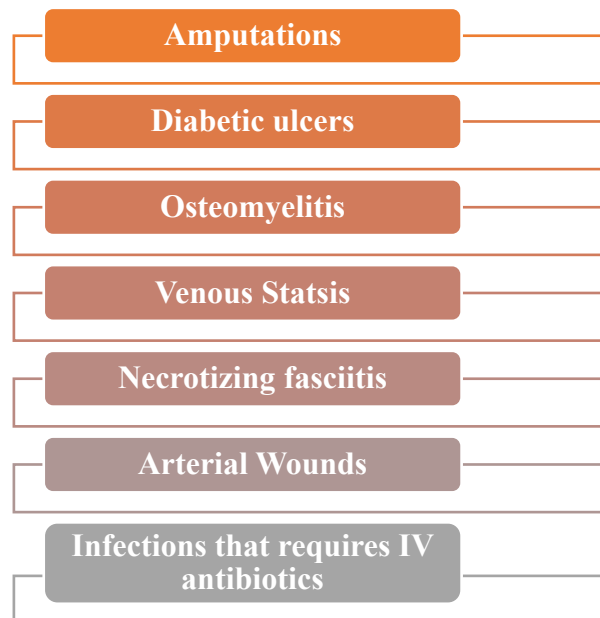


Fig 4.2: Wounds that require Advanced wound care

The **global advanced wound care market** is projected to reach USD 13.7 billion by 2027 from USD 9.4 billion in 2021, at a CAGR of 6.2%.

Advanced Wound Care Program The market for advanced wound care is anticipated to increase from US dollars 9.4 billion in year 2021 to US dollars 13.7 billion in year 2027, growing at a CAGR of 6.2 percent. U.S. market for products is anticipated to reach US\$2.6 billion by 2020. The second-largest economy in the world, China, is anticipated to grow at a 7.6% CAGR from 2020 to 2027 to reach a projected market size of US\$2.8 billion. Japan and Canada are two more notable geographic markets, with growth rates of 2.8% and 4.5%, respectively, expected between 2020 and 2027. Germany is anticipated to expand within Europe at a CAGR of about 3.1 percent.

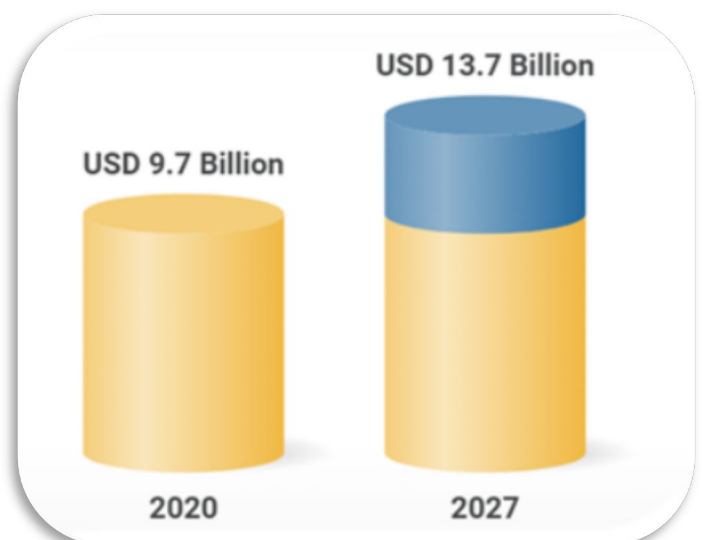


Fig 4.3: Wound Care Market-worldwide

Due to the introduction of cutting-edge solutions for wound care management in India, the advanced wound care management market in that country is anticipated to experience considerable expansion over the course of the projected year.

Here, the market's expansion is fueled by:

- ❖ The rise in diabetes prevalence (leading to diabetes ulcers and other diabetes related wounds)
- ❖ the widespread prevalence of obesity
- ❖ the global trend toward more and more surgical treatments.

Effects of Covid-19 on the Market for Advanced Wound Care Worldwide:

- ❖ Due to lockdowns and travel restrictions brought on by the spread of COVID-19, makers of innovative wound care products experienced problems.
- ❖ Because major economies were badly impacted by the spread of COVID-19 infections, the production of advanced wound care products was greatly impacted.

4.1.1. b) Post- Operative Wound Care:

A post operative wound is a cut in the skin that occurs during surgery and is often created with a scalpel. A surgical drain inserted during the procedure may also result in a surgical wound. They come in a wide range of sizes and are often stitched shut, however occasionally they are left open to heal.

Four categories can be used to group surgical wounds.

These classifications are based on the location, the risk of infection, and how clean or polluted the wound is. An incision or cut made in the skin during surgery is known as a surgical wound and is frequently made with a scalpel.

A surgical wound could develop as a result of a surgical drain that was introduced during the treatment. They come in a variety of sizes, and while they are frequently stitched shut, on occasion they are left open to heal.

Surgical wounds can be divided into four groups. The level of contamination or cleanliness of the wound, the potential for infection, and the location of the wound on the body are used to classify these wounds. where it is on the body.

Class I	•These wounds are regarded as clean wounds •They frequently affect the vascular system, skin, or eye.
Class II	•They are regarded as clean-contaminated wounds. •Even while the wound might not be showing any symptoms of infection, its position makes it more likely to become so. •For instance, there may be a substantial risk of infection with surgical wounds in the gastrointestinal tract.
Class III	•A post-operative wound that has had touch with an outside object has a significant risk of infection and is calledto as a contaminated wound.
Class IV	•This kind of wound is seen as being tainted by dirt. •These include injuries that have come into contact with faeces.

Fig 4.4: Four categories of Surgical Wound

4.1.1. c) Traditional Wound Care:

In order to control wounds, wound care experts have turned back to the old healing techniques by adopting traditional and alternative medicine due to the advent of multi-resistant organisms and a decline in modern antibiotics.

It is really gratifying to see how traditional medicine is being perceived by the public. The idea of moist wound healing has gained popularity, and conventional medicine has adopted this technique to speed up the healing process. Numerous research on the therapy of wounds have used traditional and herbal medicines from several continents. With great success, honey has been used extensively in wound treatment procedures. Recent scientific findings and clinical studies on wound care using conventional and alternative medicine show great promise for the future.

In traditional wound care, primary or secondary dressings are also used to keep the wound clean. Gauze, lint, plasters, bandages (natural or synthetic), and cotton wool are some examples of these goods.

The most **common types of traditional wound dressings** include:



Fig 4.5: Common types of traditional wound dressings

4.1.2 Mechanisms behind the home care- wound-healing cascade

Wound care is managed by nurses, podiatrists, and a number of healthcare aides in the home care setting. There has been an upsurge in education and credential programmes for healthcare assistants as a result of the effort to find efficient ways to offer wound care.

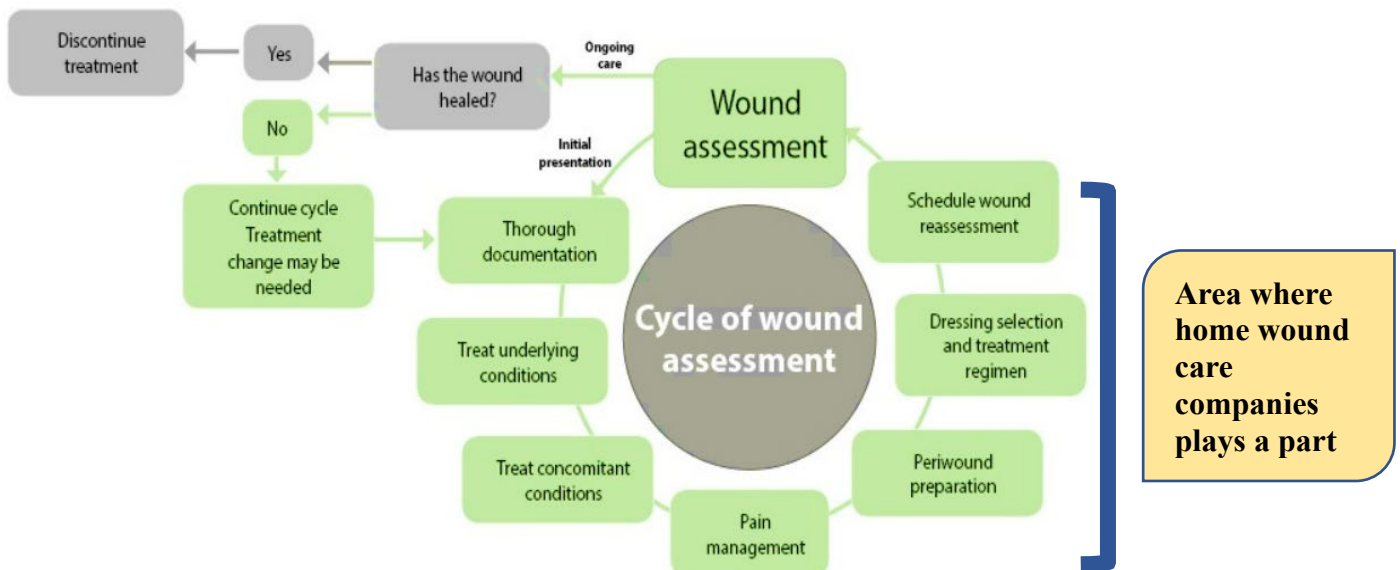


Fig 4.6: Wound Management Cycle

In order to provide holistic wound care at home, wound management is the continual treatment of a wound by creating the right environment for healing using both direct and indirect treatments.

The size, depth, severity, and location of the wound over the care period will dictate proper management. The management is evolving quickly as a result of technological advancements that are throwing more light on the cause of the wound and how it heals.

The treatment of wounds requires the expertise of nurses. To improve wound management, they must have up-to-date knowledge and be more conscious of their own wound care procedures. Nurses are the ones that handle every part of the patient's care, including keeping records, managing prescriptions, and providing simple first aid. The patients are directly impacted by them.

4.1.2. a) Home Wound Care Services for Acute and Chronic Wounds:

Home care providers use end-to-end treatment from the initial assessment of the wound by a licenced nurse through ongoing care and monitoring in order to provide comprehensive wound care at home.

The following are the procedures/directions that every home-care provider offers to a patient with both acute and ongoing wounds:

Step- 1: The Nurse first starts with Wound Cleansing

- Removable of visible debris and devitalised tissue
- Removable of any kind of previous dressing residue
- Removable of excessive or dry crusting exudates
- Removable of any contamination

The nurses keep the following in mind as they carry out any wound care tasks at home:

- In order to safeguard important components and areas, the aseptic method approach is used by nurses. Sterile gloves must be worn when directly touching a key component or important location.
- Making sure that the Cleansing is carried out with as little stress to the wound as possible because newly produced epithelial cells and blood vessels are delicate.
- The best technique for cleaning open wounds is irrigation. The nurses do this by applying light pressure and dislodging material with a syringe. Use caution when using cotton wool and gauze swabs.
- The best way to clean wounds is with sterile, isotonic saline or warm water.

Step- 2: Choice of Dressing

At various phases of healing, a wound will require various management and therapy. Every wound requires a different dressing, so it is necessary to check the wound frequently.

- The environment must be sterile, moist (but not wet), protected from heat loss, stress, and bacterial invasion for wound healing to occur as quickly as possible.
- Moisture management has been shown to be a crucial component of wound care by a wealth of research.
- On the pace and quality of healing, the right dressing can make a big difference.
- The right dressing will reduce bacterial contamination and the discomfort related to wound care.

There are many different dressings from which to choose. Accurate wound evaluation and current knowledge of the various dressings are both necessary for effective dressing selection.

Step- 3: Continuous Monitoring

The nurses' additional duties include making sure they regularly perform the dressing activity and ensure that they continuously check the wound after the initial stages have been successfully performed.

How a Patient can avail home-wound care services from Portea (Home healthcare company); that I observed during my dissertation period at the company.



STEP- 1

First step being, Registering on Portea's Website



STEP- 2

The team quickly helps, and make a reservation and goes over the roles and responsibilities of the nurses with you.



STEP- 3

Then they will make sure that a nurse is chosen who best meets the needs of the patient.



STEP- 4

A nurse comes to your house to assist your loved one in their healing process.

CHAPTER- 5

5.1 CONCLUSION

In order to draw a conclusion to my research, I would like to list a few significant findings from this research:

- In the comfort of their own homes, patients who receive wound care at home have a greater percentage of recovery and healing.
- The elderly can benefit from wound care provided by home health care services, but people of all ages are choosing this option as well.
- Given that we are looking at a spectrum of wounds from minor to large to highly complex, there are still a number of areas where wound care delivered by home-care services should be improved.
- In order to provide treatment for a wide variety of wounds, home care organisations should implement new technologies as soon as possible.
- Level of knowledge of Nurse on wound care, plays a pivotal role in home wound care field
- The best method for providing wound care at home is observed to be evidence-based practise, but home-care providers have yet to recognise this and begin utilising it.

5.2 Recommendations for improvements in the home health care set-up for wound management

Wound management at home by home-care companies are currently facing difficulties which are caused by the following 3 main problems:

- First off, there are no standards when we look at home-care companies that provide wound care. A lack of access to evidence-based recommendations may cause a loss of knowledge and expertise by treating a wound patient
- The challenges of tracking wound healing and delivering continuity of treatment are made more difficult by the lack of standardised, precise, and reproducible methods.
- Second, there is a lack of integration among interdisciplinary teams. It can be challenging and perplexing for many healthcare professionals (such as general practitioners, pharmacists, skin/vascular specialists, and outpatient clinicians) to know who to turn to for assistance with managing wound care across many departments.

The following procedures can be used by home health care providers to help improve the wound management cycle and deliver appropriate care while maintaining patient safety:

5.2.1. EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE

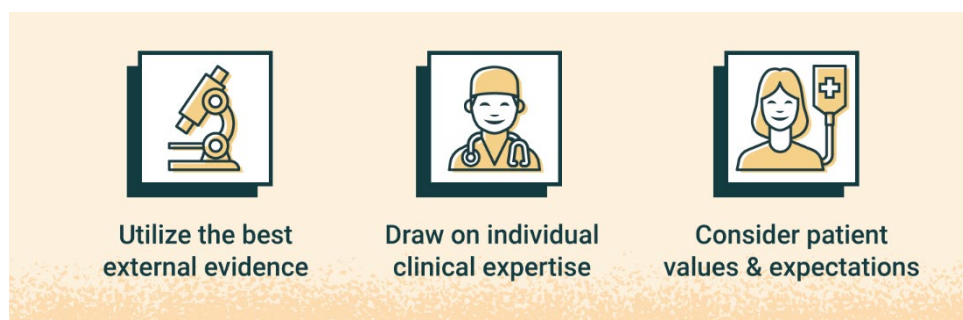


Fig 4.7: Evidence- Based Practice

The clinical judgement of the practitioner, affected by the patient's expectations, must be used in the absence of study proof. The process of incorporating clinical experience and patient expectations with research information in order to make judgments regarding the care of

specific patients is known as evidence-based practice.

It has been discovered that those involved in the care and treatment of patients with chronic wounds should have the necessary knowledge and abilities in order to maximize the patient's recovery rate.

This involves knowledge of the anatomy, physiology, and aetiology of tissue repair as well as information about the choice of suitable products and therapies to help the attainment of desirable results.

This procedure will aid in standardizing the home wound care firms' wound care procedures:

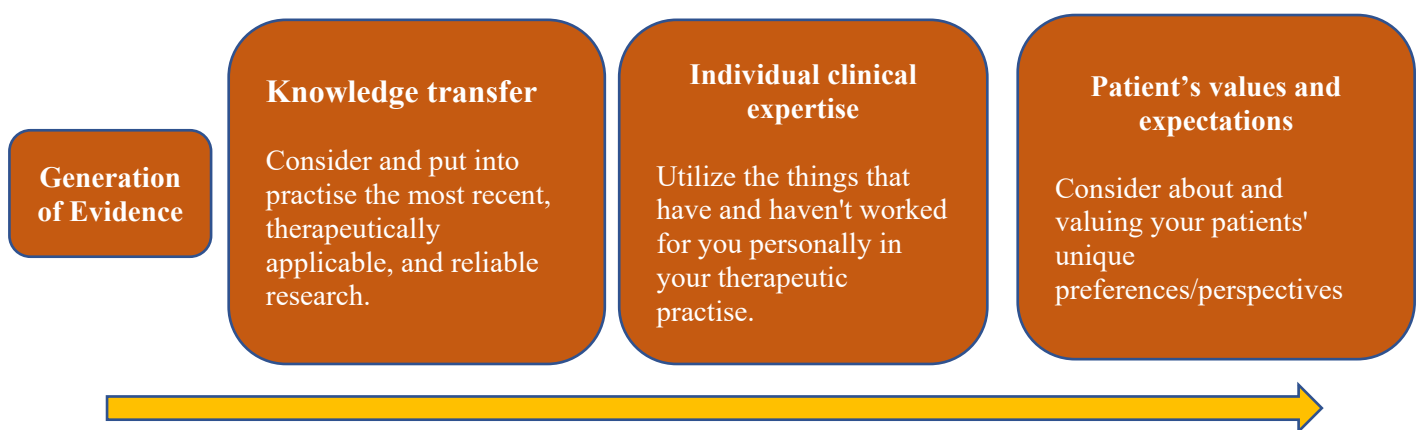


Fig 4.8: Evidence Based Practice Process Flow

Everyone participating in wound care should diligently practice the following in order to provide evidence-based wound care at home (nurses, doctors)

- The dedication to conducting independent research in an effort to increase the body of knowledge regarding all aspects of wound care
- The dedication to conducting qualitative wound care research to collect rich data on both patients' and clinicians' experiences with all facets of wound management
- Programmes for professional development and pre-registration/undergraduate wound care education that are more structured
- Nursing executives and managers' dedication to fostering innovation and best practises through continuing governance and auditing activities.

Home care providers can provide good wound care through evidence-based practice.

5.2.2. Use of Advance Technology in Wound Care

In many instances, acute surgical or traumatic wound healing as well as non-healing ulcers are complex clinical issues which can take weeks, months to treat, which are expensive for healthcare providers. Self-management and home care are crucial parts of the entire treatment process, but they necessary methodological, technical assistance from patient and the home care provider.

WOUND	PATIENT	EFFECTIVE HOME WOUND CARE SERVICES BY NURSES
Ulcers • Venous • Arterial • Diabetic Foot • Pressure	Primarily patients with diabetes	• Routine monitoring of blood glucose levels • Daily wound cleaning, use of a bandage or wound dressing • VAC treatment (vacuum-assisted closure) • Total contacting casting (TCC) • Antibacterial therapy
Post-Operative Wounds Or Surgical Wounds	Patients that have wounds from an operation/surgery	• Regular wound washing and dressing • Antibacterial therapy • Managing the patient's diet
Burns	Patients with minor to major burn wounds	• Regular dressing and cleansing of the burn wounds • Burn creams and ointments • IV fluids to prevent dehydration

CHAPTER- 6

6.1 REFERENCES

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