

ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP IN WOUND CARE – SORBACT® SUPPORTS AMS

Antimicrobial Stewardship strategies in wound care: evidence to support the use of dialkylcarbamoyl chloride (DACC)-coated wound dressings

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The development of Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has diminished the effectiveness of many antimicrobials used to prevention/treatment such wound infection. In order to help address AMR, there have been development of Antimicrobial Stewardship (AMS) programs, designed to educate healthcare workers and control the prescribing and targeting of antibiotics and hence reduce the likelihood of AMR.

KEY FINDINGS

- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) to antibiotics (and to a lesser extent antiseptics) is a burgeoning problem in healthcare, not least in the treatment of patients with infected wounds.
- Antimicrobial Stewardship (AMS) in wound care is designed to reduce the impact of AMR.
- Further treatment of wound infection will need to look at reducing the use of antimicrobial agents to counter AMR and must integrate alternate antimicrobial treatment strategies to treat and prevent infections.
- Wound dressings (e.g., those featuring DACC™) use physical methods (e.g., physical binding) to effect antimicrobial action for infection management.
- This review article presents evidence that supports the integration of dressings that act in a physical manner as an alternative approach to preventing and/or treating infection in both acute and hard-to-heal wounds. Those dressings do not exacerbate AMR and support AMS.

DACC™-coated wound dressings are an ideal solution to AMR and should be aligned with AMS initiatives

Actions for Antimicrobial Stewardship

- *Avoid prescribing antimicrobial therapies when they are not indicated*
- *Prescribe an appropriate regimen when antimicrobial therapy is indicated*
- *Prescribe an appropriate regimen for the correct duration, at the optimal dosage and via the most appropriate route*
- *Use an antimicrobial agent that has the lowest risk of adverse events for the patient*

DISCUSSION

The mechanism of action of many antimicrobial wound dressings is via an antimicrobial agent which is likely to contribute to the opportunity for development of AMR. Some wound dressings exert their antimicrobial action via the promotion of the physical uptake and sequestration of microorganisms and the removal of these intact microbes from the wound bed. These latter wound dressings include dressings featuring DACC™-coated dressings to successfully reduce and prevent wound infection.

As such, these dressings provide a valuable wound care tool that aligns with the requirements of AMS by effectively reducing wound bioburden without using the use of antimicrobial agents and contributing to the selection of antimicrobial-resistant microorganisms.

COMMERCIAL INVOLVEMENT

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