

I.2 Pressure ulcer management

I.2.1 Ulcer measurement

No meta-analysis was undertaken and data were not suitable for input into Revman therefore no forest plots were generated.

I.2.2 Categorisation

Figure 154: Accuracy

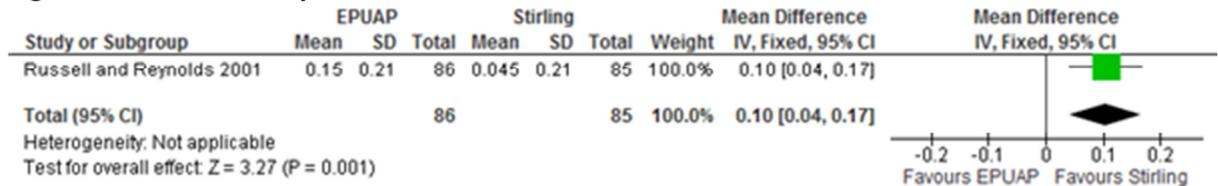
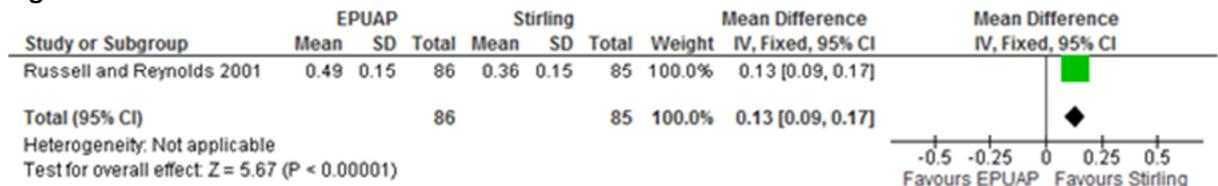


Figure 155: Precision



I.2.3 Nutritional supplementation and hydration strategies

Figure 156: 500kcal, 34g protein, 6g arginine, 500mg vit C, 18mg zinc and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet – proportion with complete healing

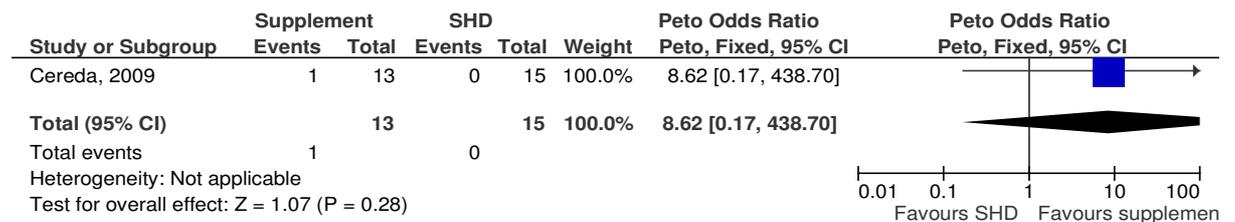


Figure 157: 500kcal, 34g protein, 6g arginine, 500mg vit C, 18mg zinc and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet –mean reduction in ulcer size cm2 (change scores)

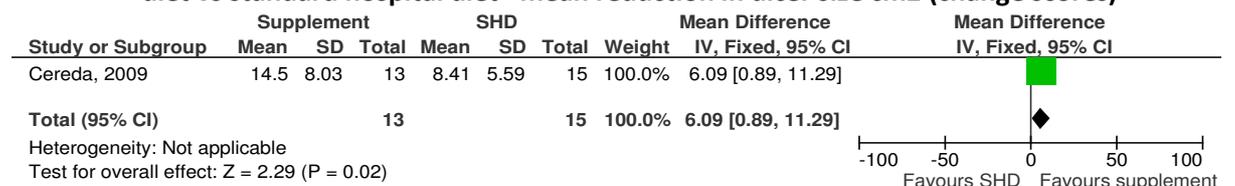


Figure 158: 500kcal, 34g protein, 6g arginine, 500mg vit C, 18mg zinc and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet –mean reduction in PUSH scores (change scores)

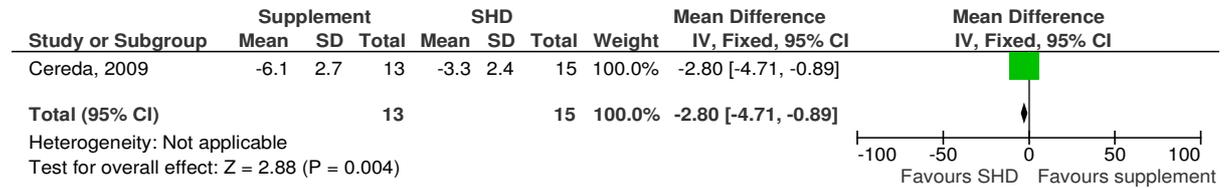


Figure 159: 500kcal, 34g protein, 6g arginine, 500mg vit C, 18mg zinc and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet –all cause mortality

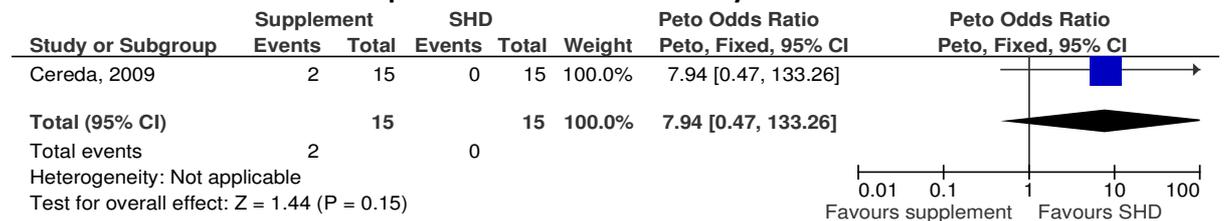


Figure 160: 250kcal, 28.4g carbohydrates, 20g protein, 3g arginine, 7g fat, vitamins, minerals and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet and placebo – adverse events related to the product



Figure 161: 250kcal, 28.4g carbohydrates, 20g protein, 3g arginine, 7g fat, vitamins, minerals and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet and placebo – Incidence of diarrhoea



Figure 162: 250kcal, 28.4g carbohydrates, 20g protein, 3g arginine, 7g fat, vitamins, minerals and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet and placebo – Incidence of nausea

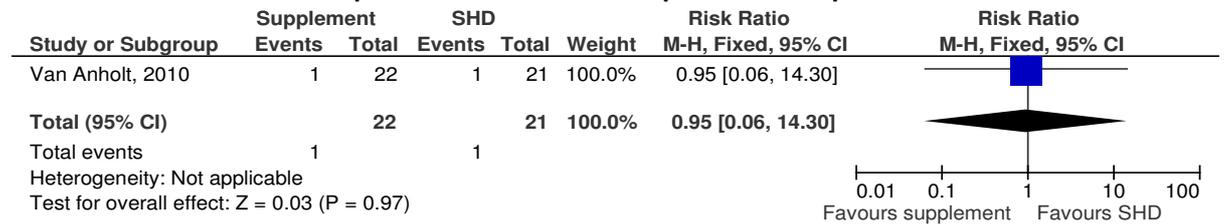


Figure 163: 250kcal, 28.4g carbohydrates, 20g protein, 3g arginine, 7g fat, vitamins, minerals and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet and placebo – Incidence of vomiting

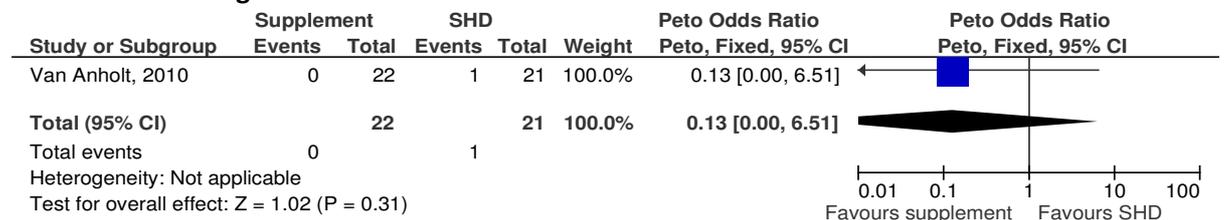


Figure 164: 500kcal, 18g protein, 0g fat, 72mg vitamin C, 7.5 mg zinc and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet – PUSH scores at week 3

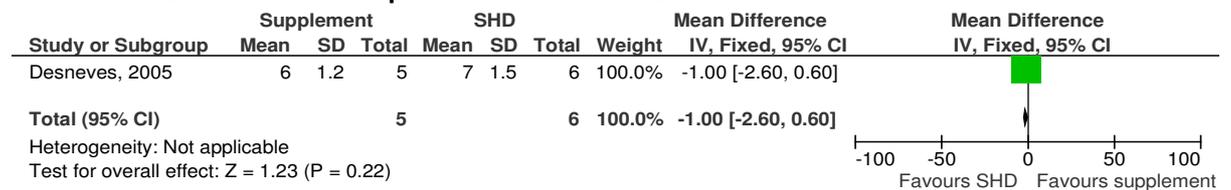


Figure 165: 500kcal, 21g protein, 0g fat, 500mg vitamin C, 30mg zinc, 9g arginine and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet – PUSH scores at week 3

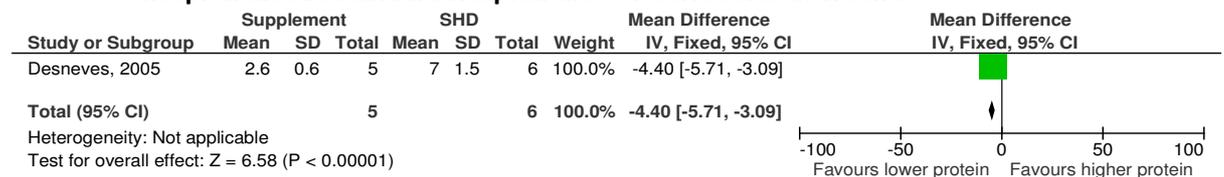


Figure 166: 500kcal, 21g protein, 0g fat, 500mg vitamin C, 30mg zinc, 9g arginine and standard hospital diet vs 500kcal, 18g protein, 0g fat, 72mg vitamin C, 7.5 mg zinc and standard hospital diet – PUSH scores at week 3

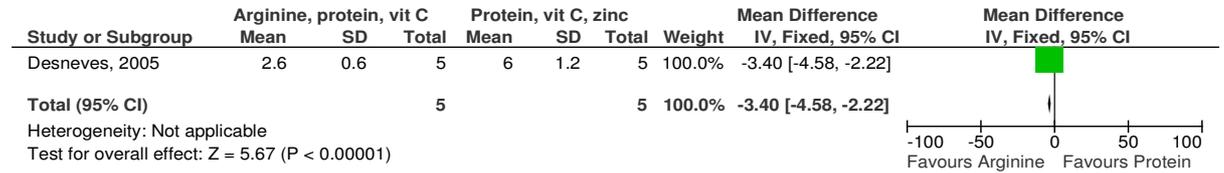


Figure 167: per 100ml 4.38g protein, 2.23g fat, 15.62g carbohydrate, minerals and vitamins and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet – proportion with complete healing

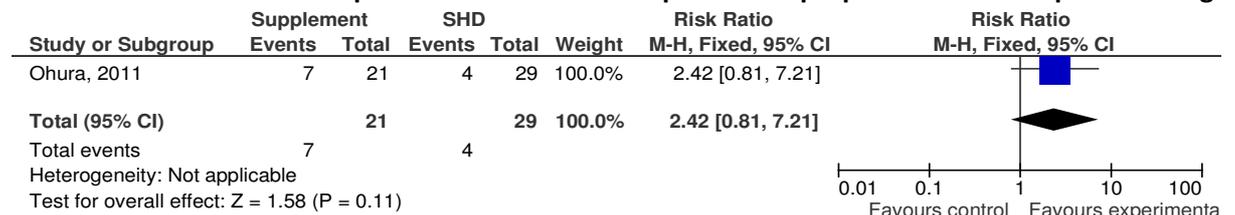


Figure 168: per 100ml 4.38g protein, 2.23g fat, 15.62g carbohydrate, minerals and vitamins and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet – mean reduction in ulcer size (cm²)

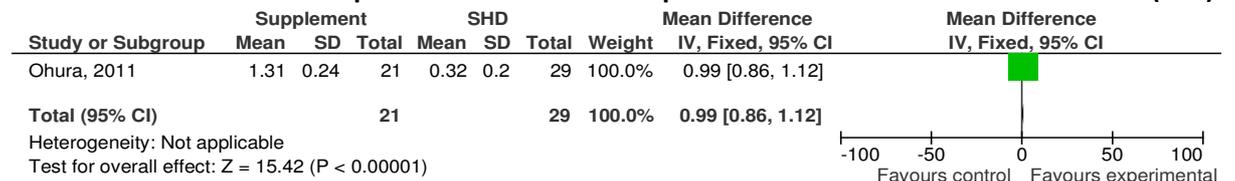


Figure 169: per 100ml 4.38g protein, 2.23g fat, 15.62g carbohydrate, minerals and vitamins and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet – study-related adverse events

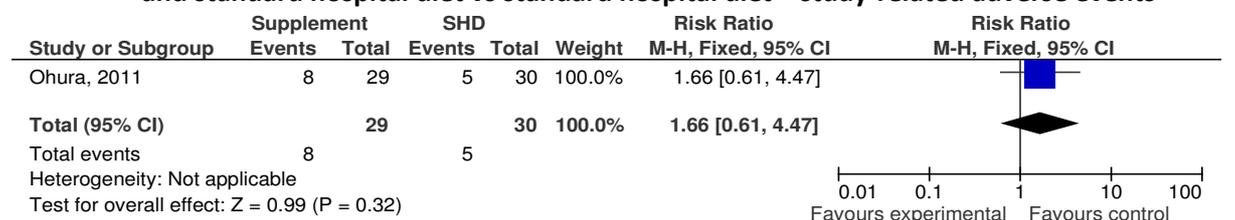


Figure 170: Very high protein dietary formula vs high protein dietary formula – proportion with complete healing

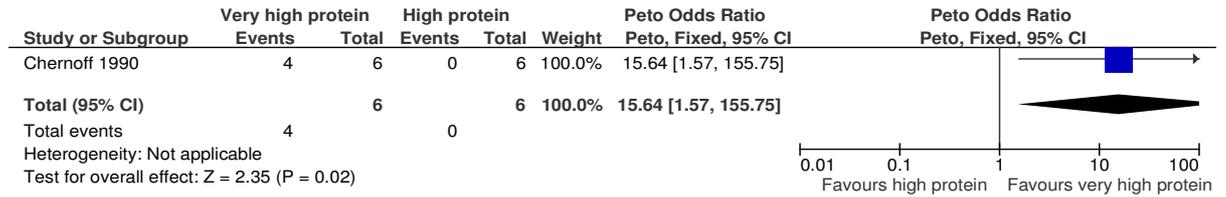


Figure 171: Very high protein dietary formula vs high protein dietary formula – mean surface reduction (%)

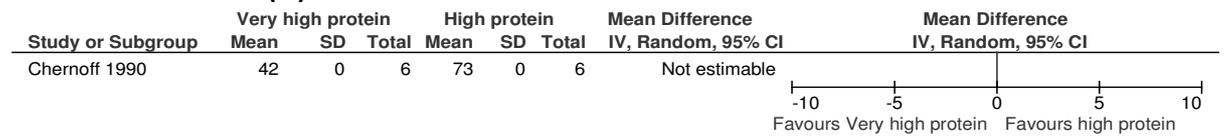


Figure 172: 500mg ascorbic acid and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet and placebo – proportion with complete healing

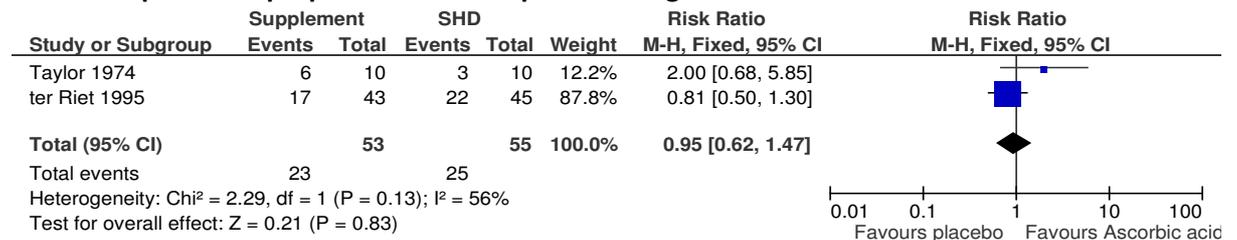


Figure 173: 500mg ascorbic acid and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet and placebo – time to complete healing

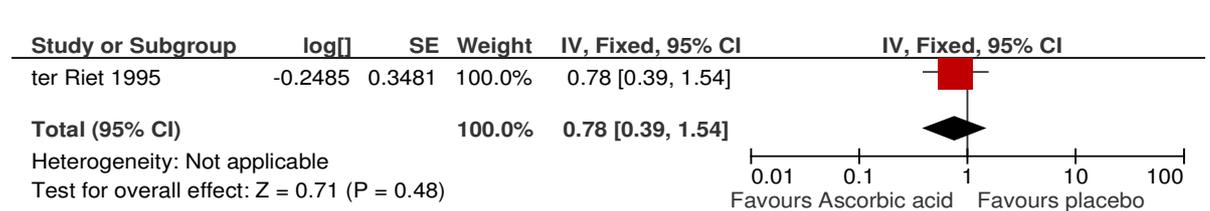


Figure 174: 500mg ascorbic acid and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet and placebo – mean% surface area reduction

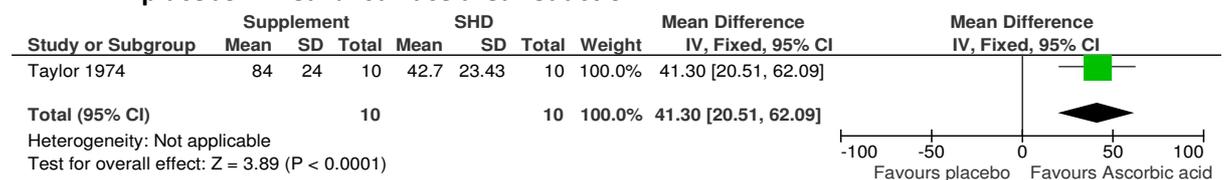


Figure 175: 500mg ascorbic acid and standard hospital diet vs standard hospital diet and placebo – all cause mortality

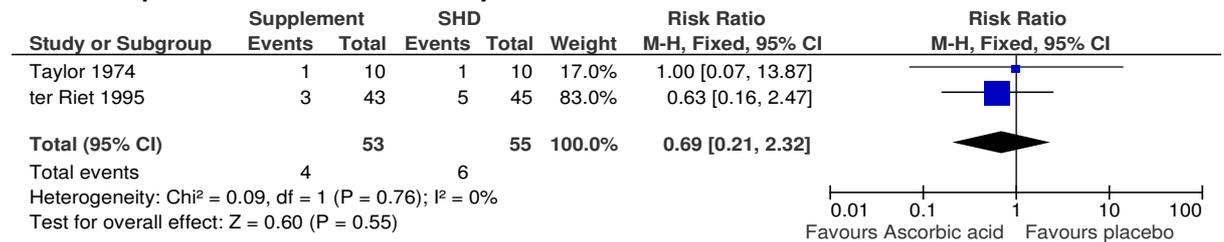


Figure 176: Zinc sulphate 200mg vs placebo – proportion with complete healing

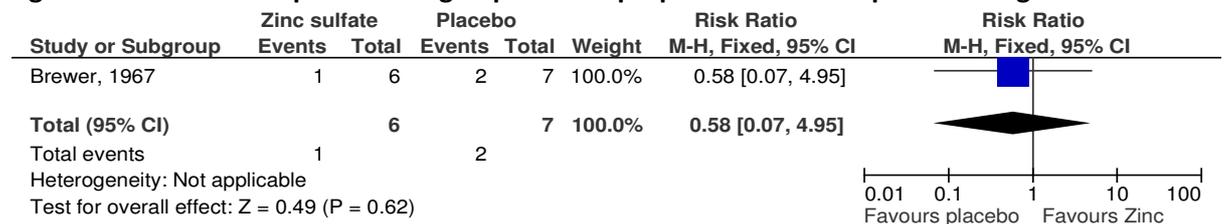


Figure 177: Zinc sulphate 200mg vs placebo – mean reduction in pressure ulcer volume (ml)

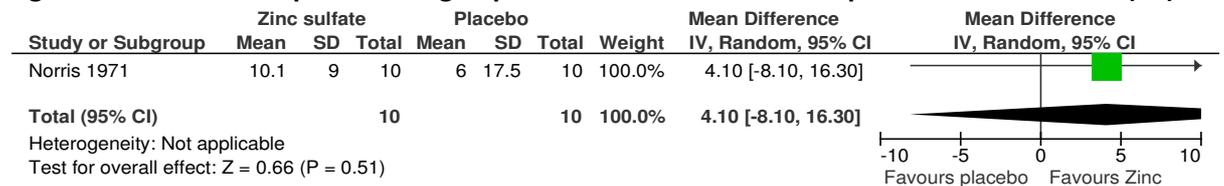


Figure 178: Concentrated, fortified, collagen protein hydrolysate vs placebo – mean reduction in PUSH scores

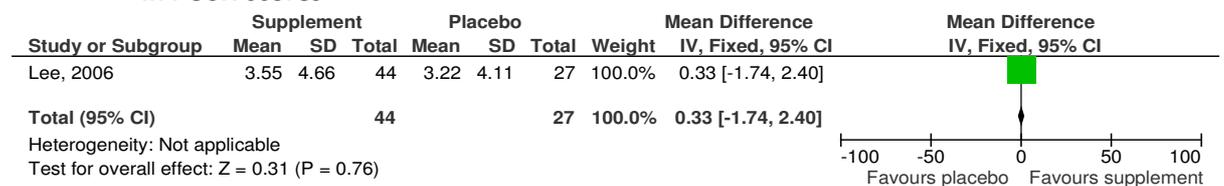


Figure 179: Concentrated, fortified, collagen protein hydrolysate vs placebo – all cause mortality



Figure 180: Ornithine alpha-ketoglutarate vs placebo – time to complete healing

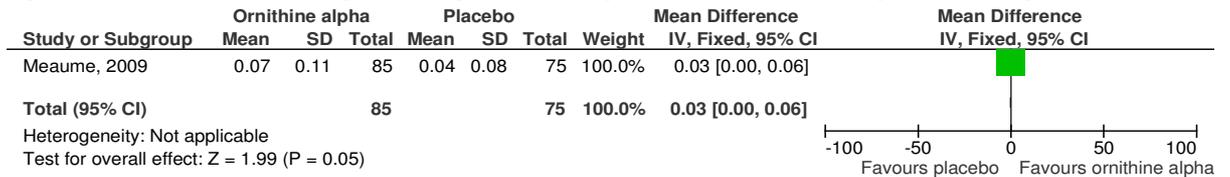


Figure 181: Ornithine alpha-ketoglutarate vs placebo – mean% reduction in ulcer size

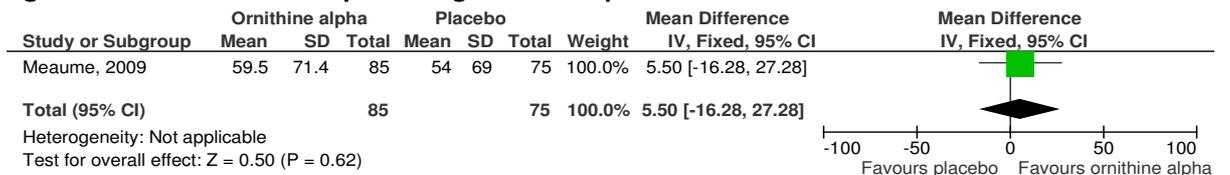


Figure 182: Ornithine alpha-ketoglutarate vs placebo – mean surface area reduction (cm²)

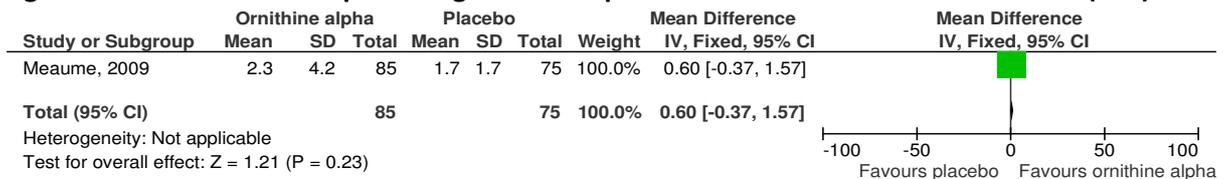
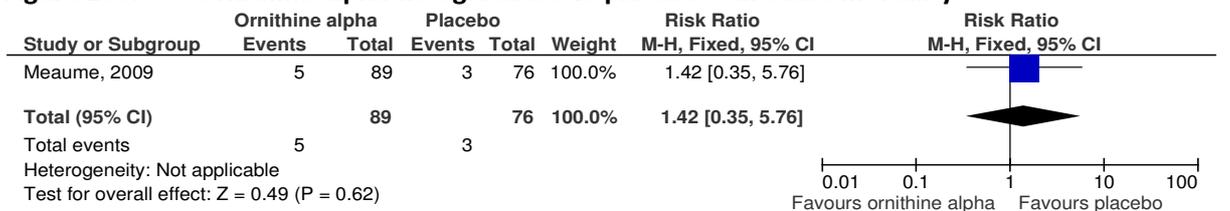


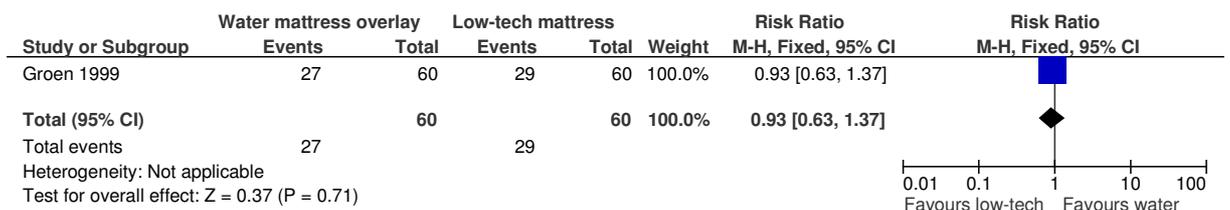
Figure 183: Ornithine alpha-ketoglutarate vs placebo – all cause mortality



I.2.4 Pressure redistributing devices

I.2.4.1 Water mattress overlay vs low-tech mattress

Figure 184: Proportion of people with pressure ulcers completely healed



I.2.4.2 3-D microporous overlay vs gel overlay

Figure 185: Proportion of people with pressure ulcers completely healed



Figure 186: mortality (all-cause)

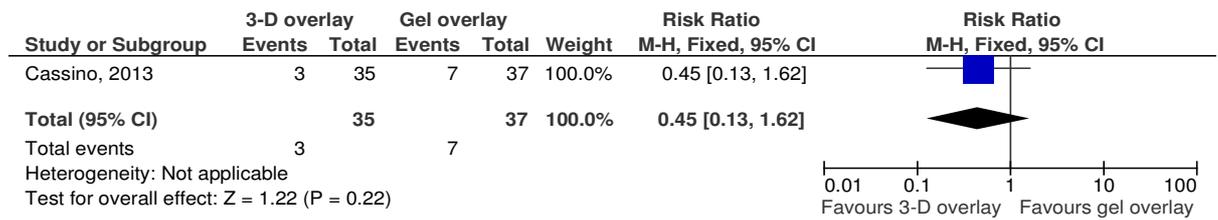


Figure 187: Suspension due to worsening of pressure ulcers

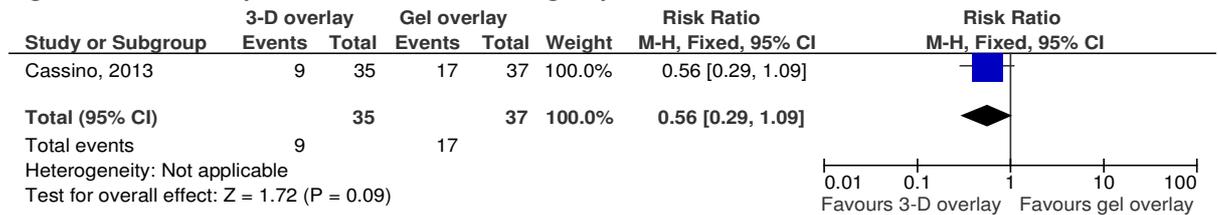


Figure 188: Suspension due to intolerance

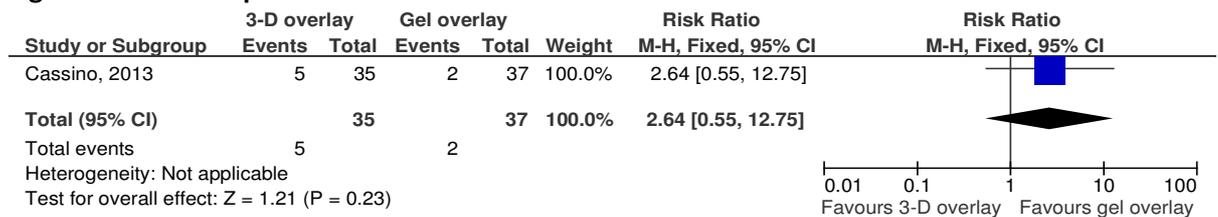


Figure 189: unchanged/worsened pressure ulcers

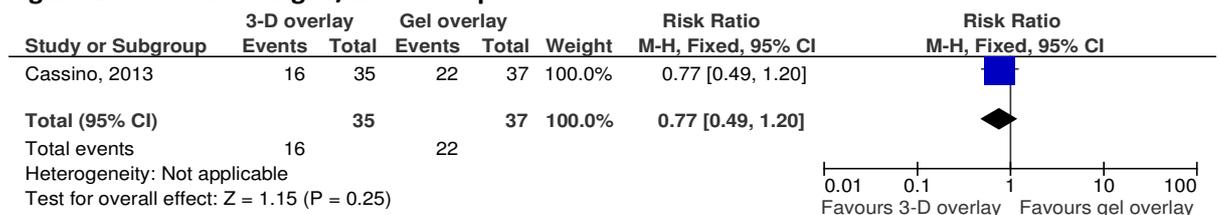


Figure 190: improved pressure ulcers

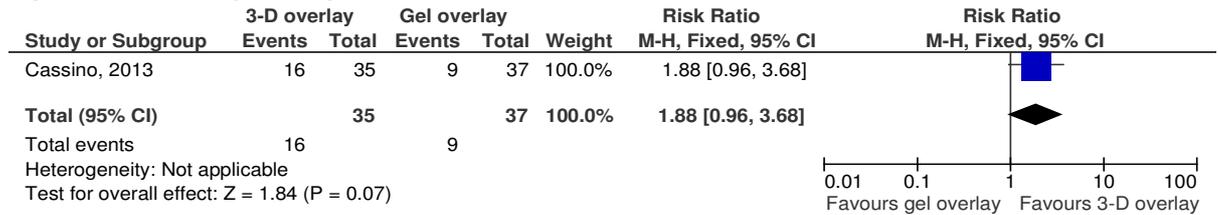


Figure 191: patient comfort (fair to excellent)

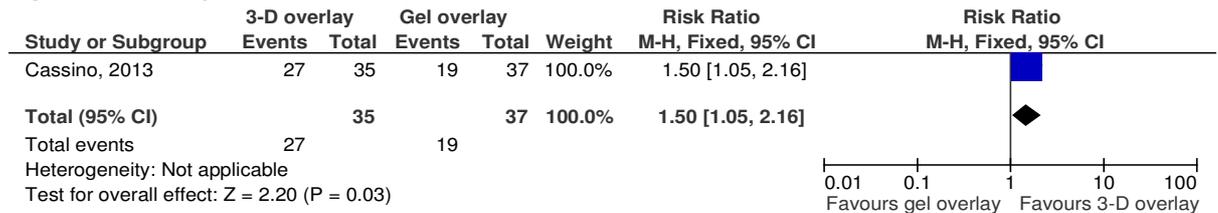
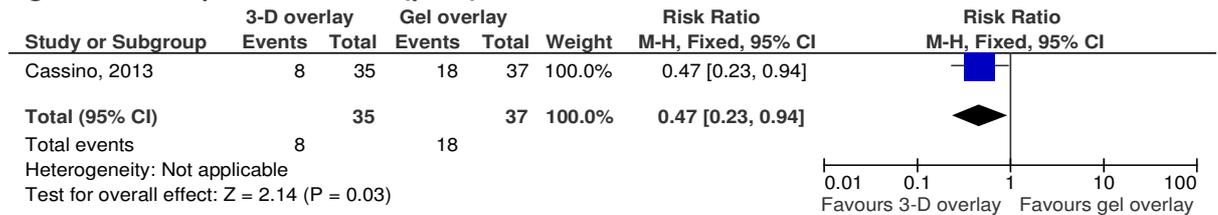


Figure 192: patient comfort (poor)



1.2.4.3 Low-air-loss bed vs foam mattress overlay

Figure 193: Proportion of people with pressure ulcers completely healed

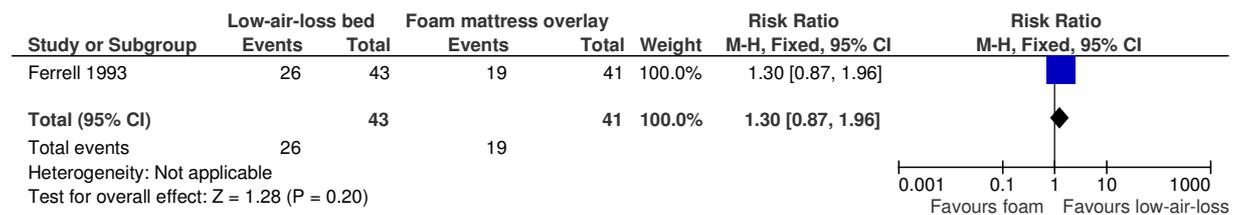


Figure 194: Proportion of people with pressure ulcers completely healed

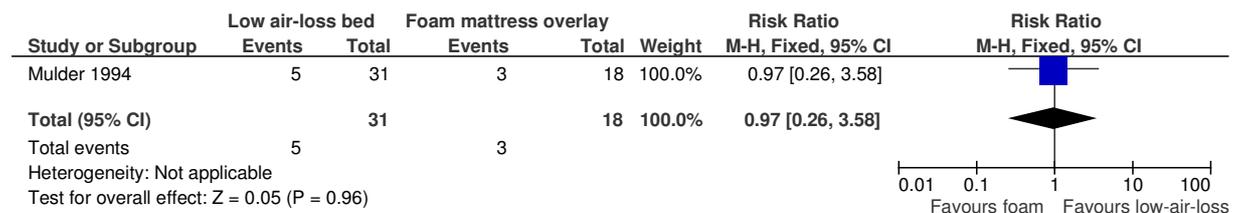


Figure 195: Proportion of people with pressure ulcers completely healed (meta-analysed)

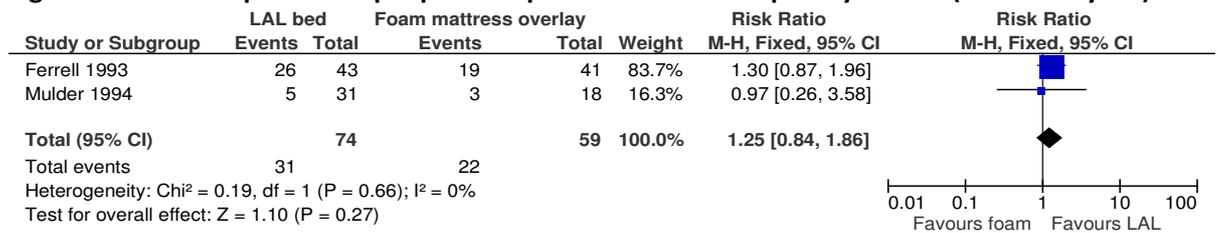


Figure 196: Pressure ulcers reduced by one grade or more including healed completely

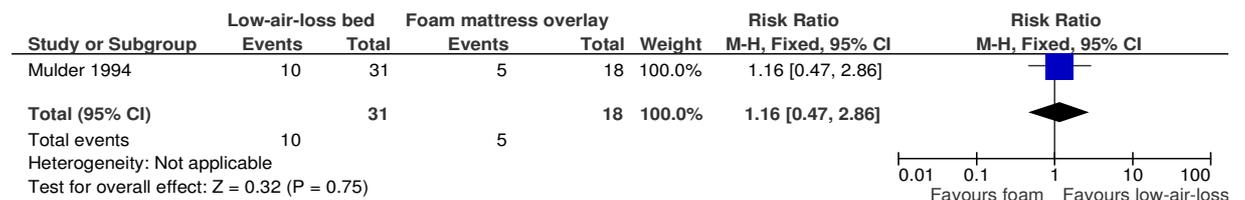


Figure 197: Change in ulcer size of stage II ulcers (final values)

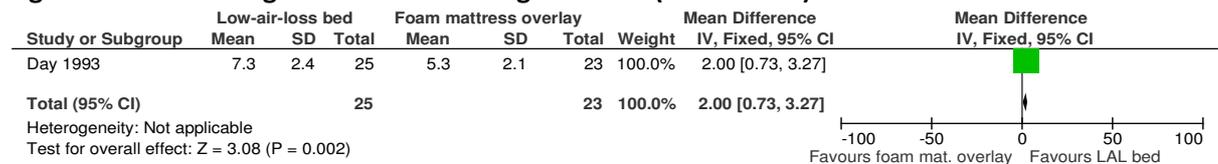


Figure 198: Change in ulcer size of stage III and IV ulcers (final values)

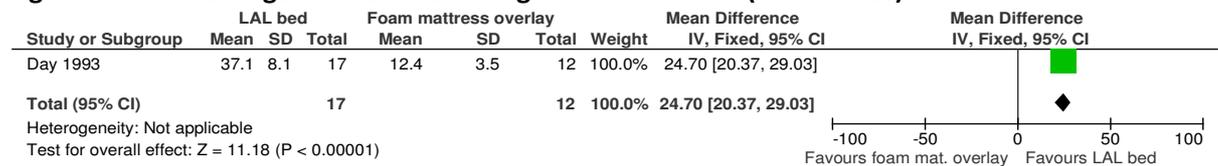


Figure 199: Mean comfort score

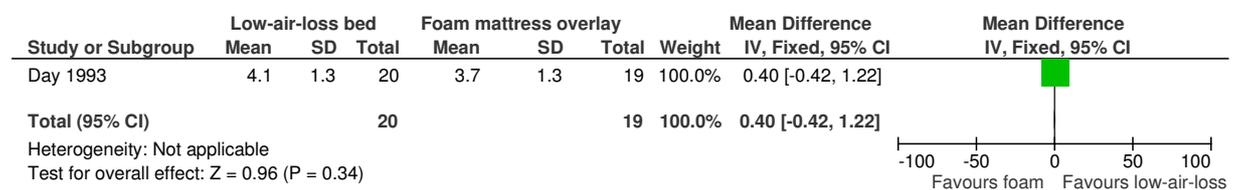
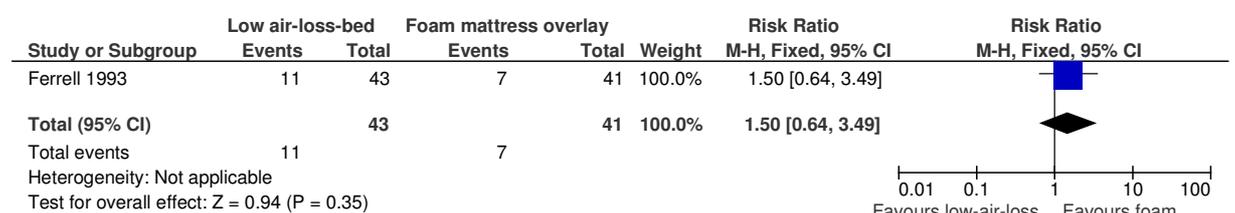


Figure 200: Mortality



1.2.4.4 Air-fluidised bed vs standard care

Figure 201: Proportion of people with 50% reduction in pressure ulcers total surface area

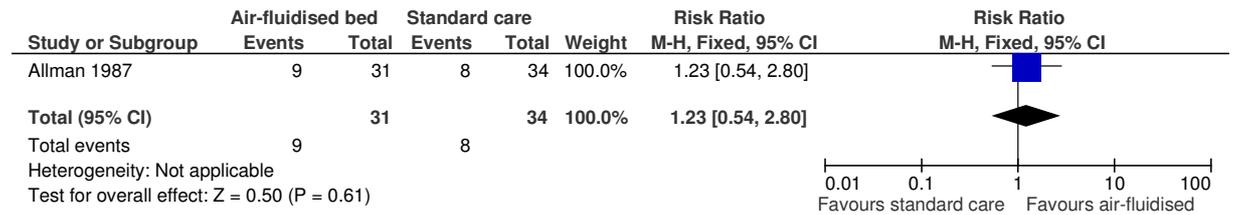


Figure 202: Proportion of people with improvement in pressure ulcers



Figure 203: Proportion of people with improvement in pressure ulcers

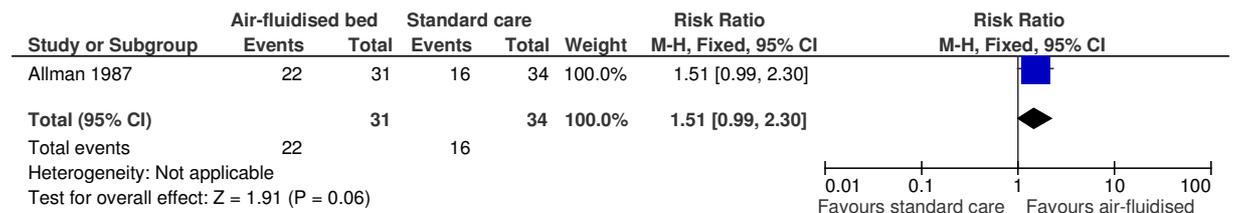


Figure 204: Proportion of people with improvement in pressure ulcers

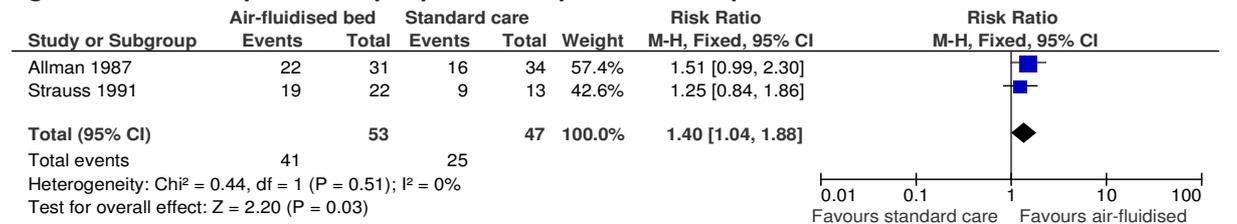


Figure 205: Reduction in pain

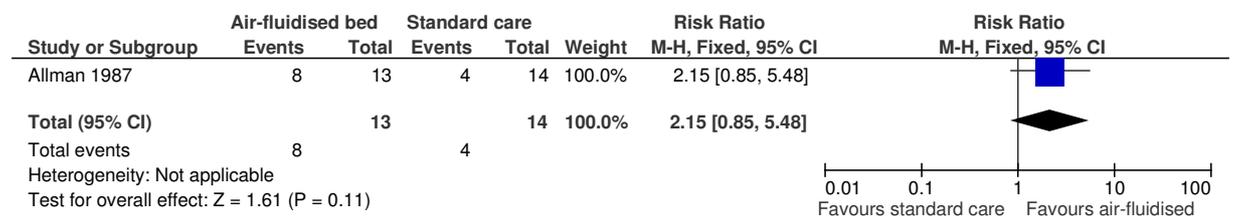


Figure 206: Increase in pain

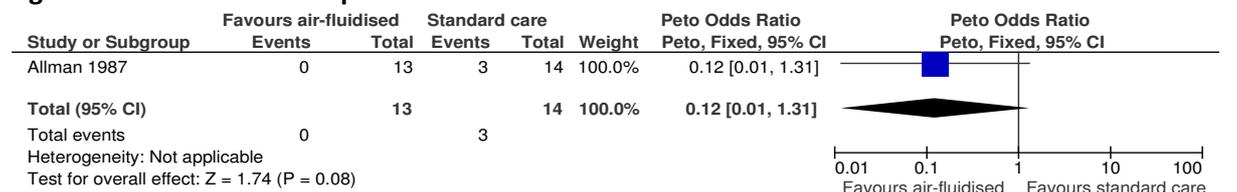


Figure 207: Time in hospital

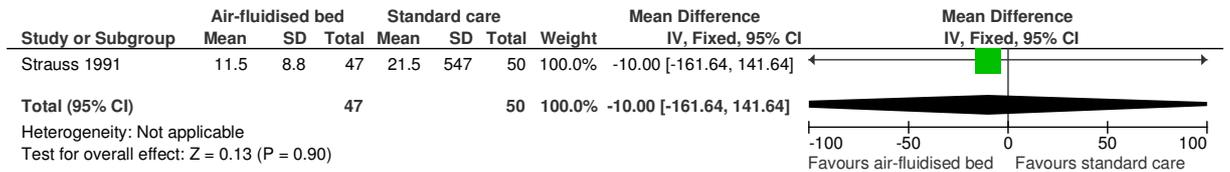


Figure 208: Patient satisfaction

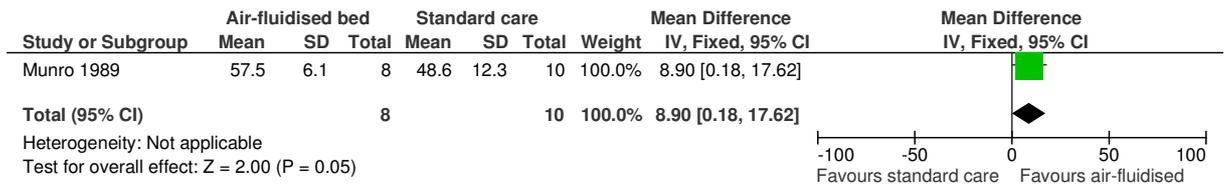


Figure 209: Increase in comfort

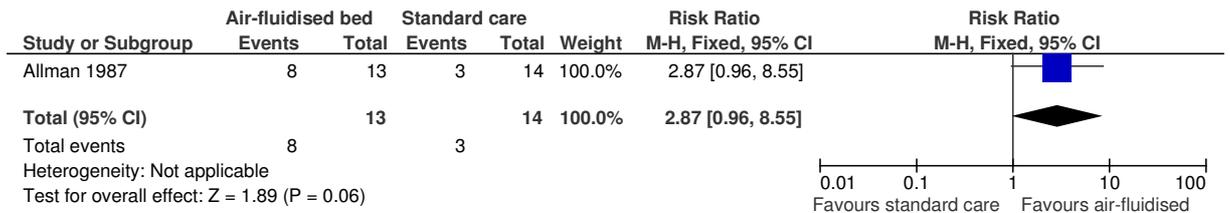


Figure 210: Reduction in comfort

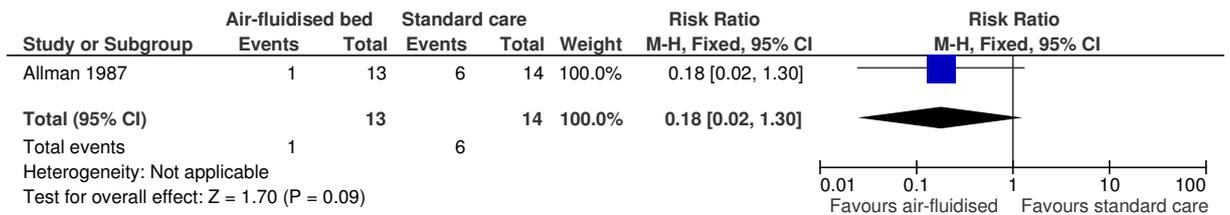


Figure 211: Mortality



1.2.4.5 Alternating-pressure mattress vs alternating-pressure mattress

Figure 212: Proportion of people with pressure ulcers completely healed

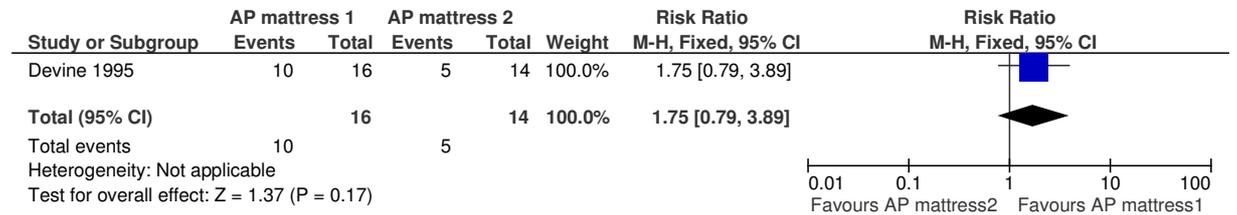


Figure 213: Proportion of people with pressure ulcers completely healed



Figure 214: Decrease in pressure ulcer size



Figure 215: Increase in pressure ulcer size



Figure 216: Mortality



Figure 217: Mortality

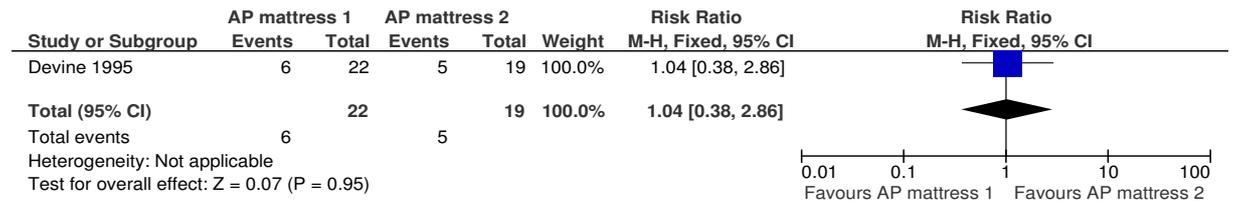


Figure 218: Mortality



I.2.4.6 Alternating-pressure mattress overlay vs alternating-pressure mattress

Figure 219: Proportion of people with pressure ulcers completely healed

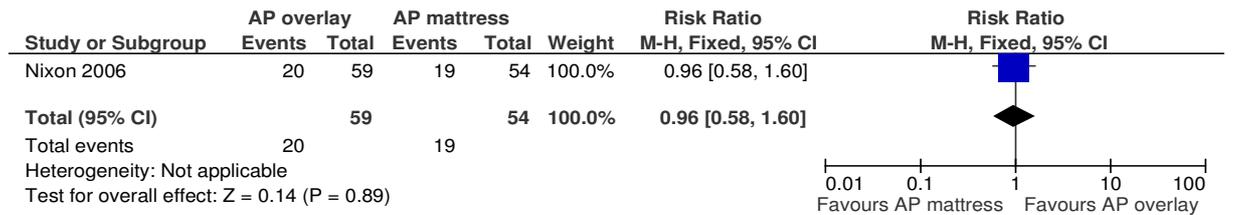


Figure 220: Absolute change in surface area (cm2) – change values

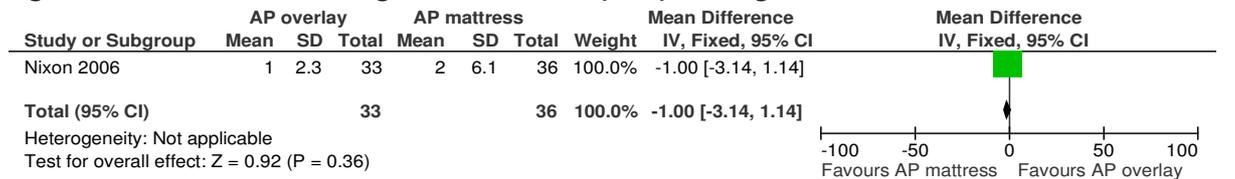


Figure 221: % change in surface area – change values

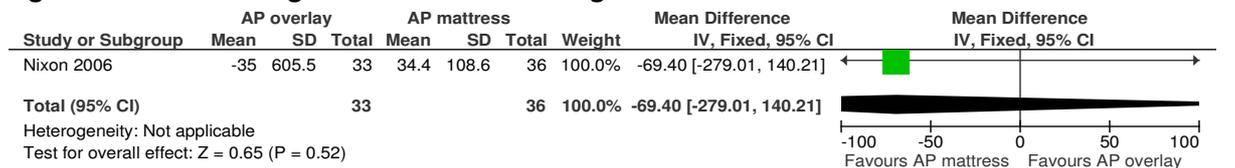


Figure 222: Pressure ulcer improvement

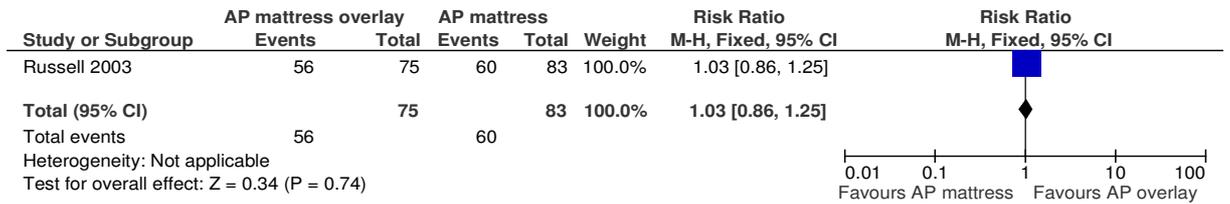


Figure 223: Worsening of pressure ulcers

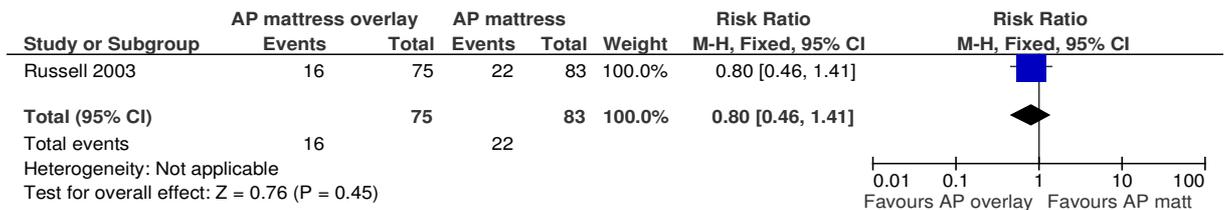


Figure 224: Patient acceptability (requested changes for comfort or other device-related reasons)

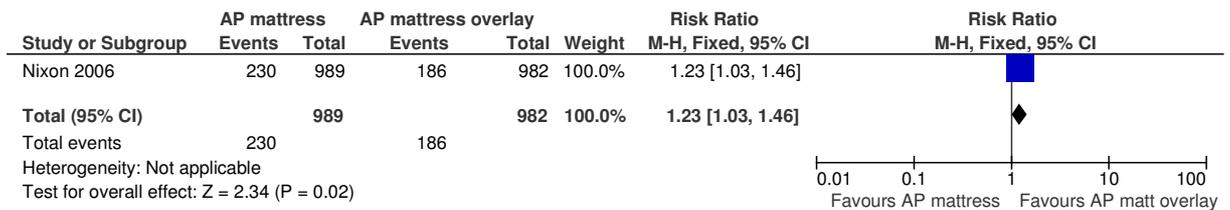


Figure 225: Proportion of patients with negative comments on mattress motion

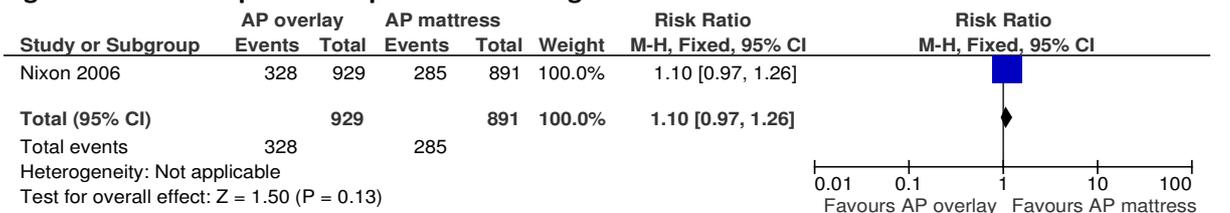


Figure 226: Proportion of patients with positive comments for mattress motion

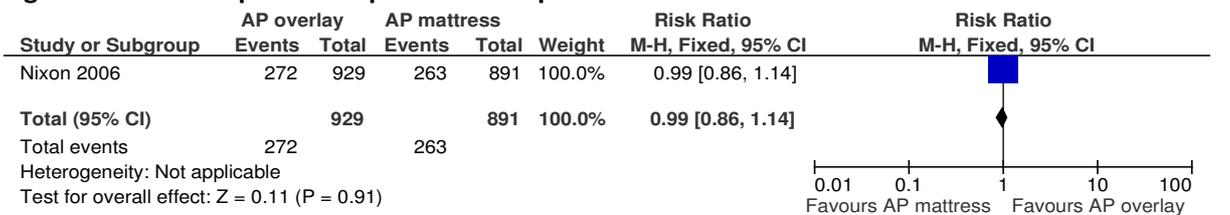


Figure 227: Proportion of patients commenting negatively on getting into/out of bed



Figure 228: Proportion of patients commenting negatively on movement in bed

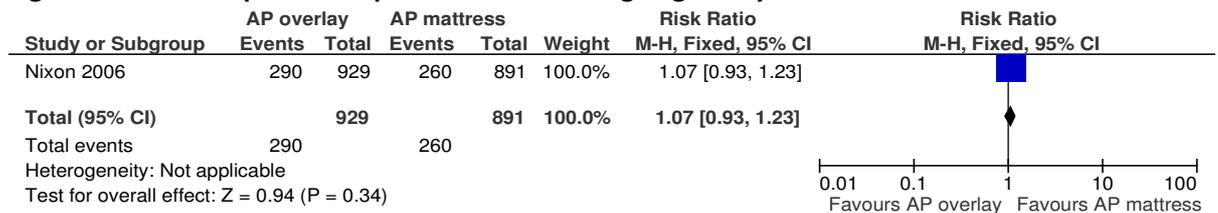


Figure 229: Proportion of patients commenting positively on movement in bed

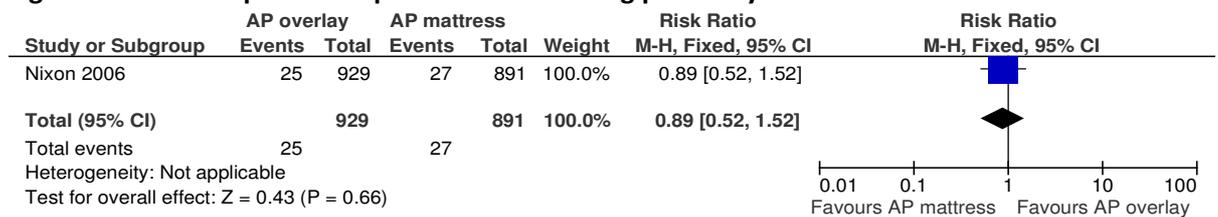


Figure 230: Proportion of patients commenting on temperature as hot/warm

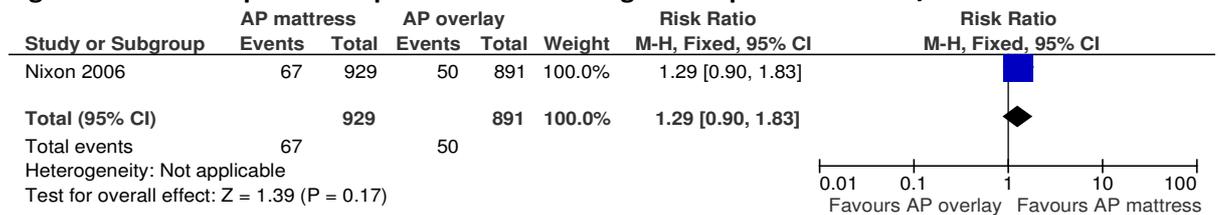


Figure 231: Proportion of patients commenting on sweaty/sticky temperature

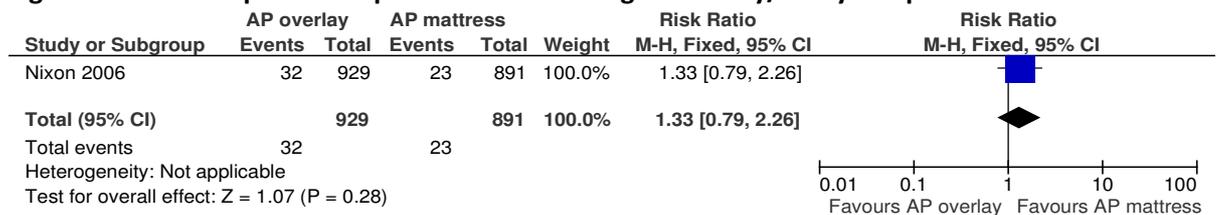


Figure 232: Proportion of patients commenting on cold/cool temperature



Figure 233: Proportion of mattresses not working/not working properly

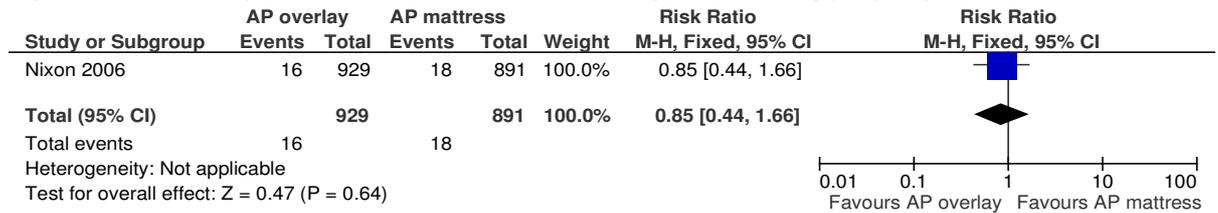


Figure 234: Hard to tuck sheet under/sheets come off or gather/mattress cover slips

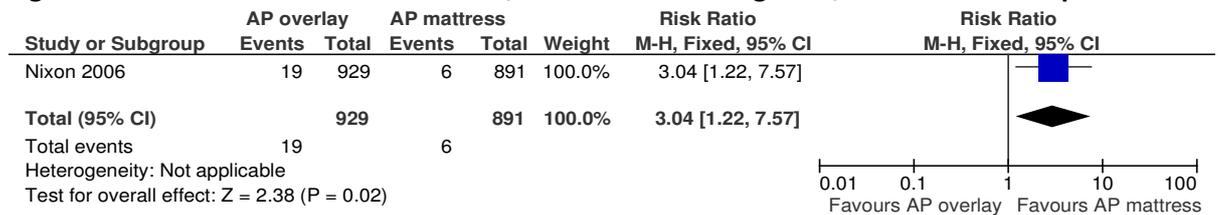


Figure 235: Mattress/bed too high



Figure 236: Mattress slippy

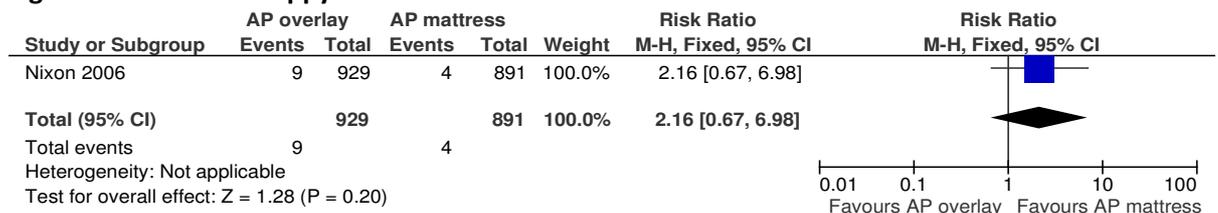


Figure 237: Mattress too soft/edges soft or slope



Figure 238: Not able to use backrest



Figure 239: Mattress-related fall

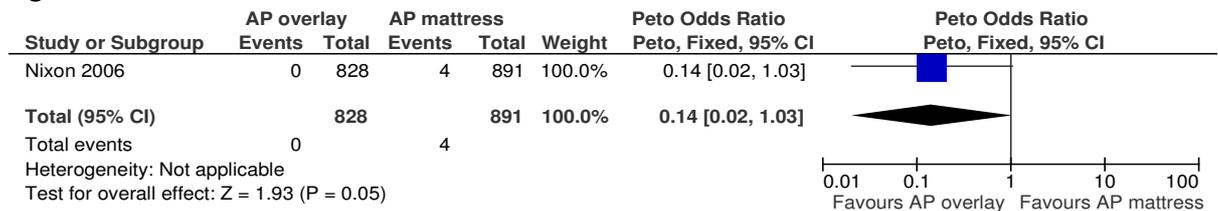


Figure 240: Mattress-related suspected contact dermatitis

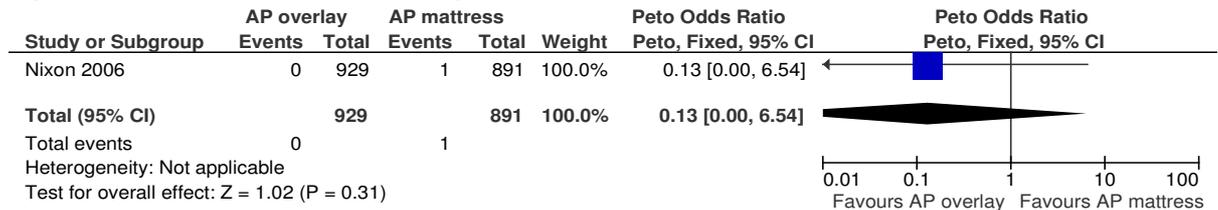


Figure 241: Mattress-related climbed over/fell through cot sides

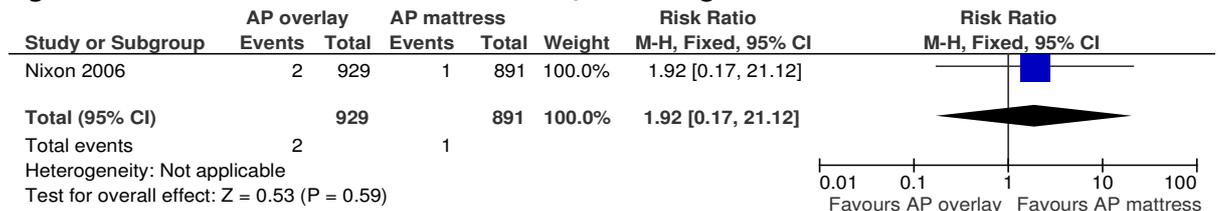


Figure 242: Mattress deflation during transfer

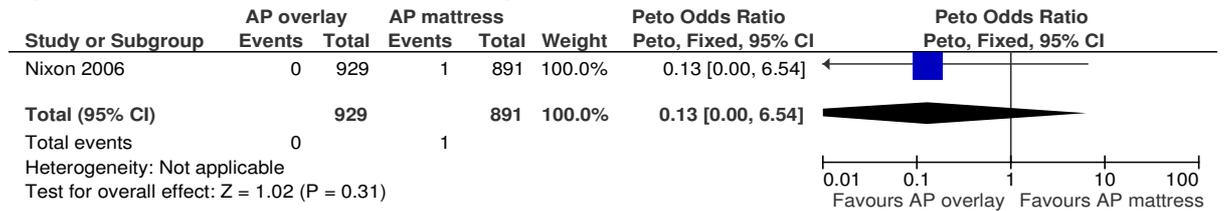
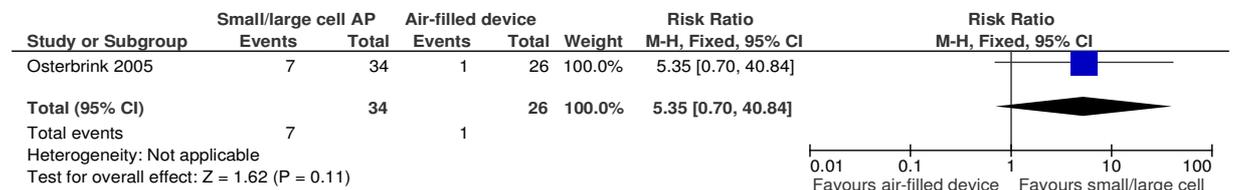


Figure 243: Mortality



1.2.4.7 Alternating-pressure mattress vs air-filled devices

Figure 244: Proportion of people with pressure ulcers completely healed



1.2.4.8 Alternating-pressure cushion vs dry flotation cushion

Figure 245: Proportion of people with pressure ulcers completely healed

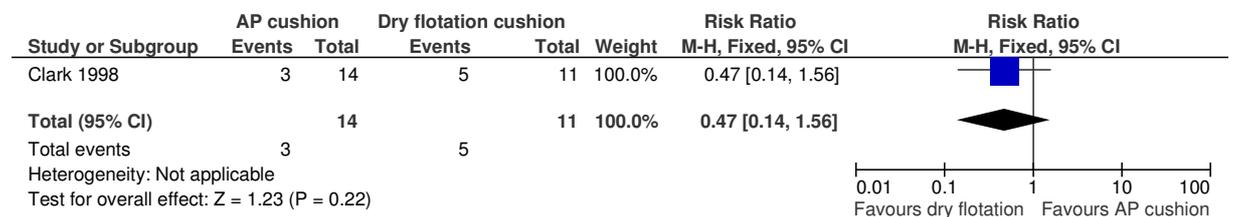


Figure 246: Rate of healing cm2/day

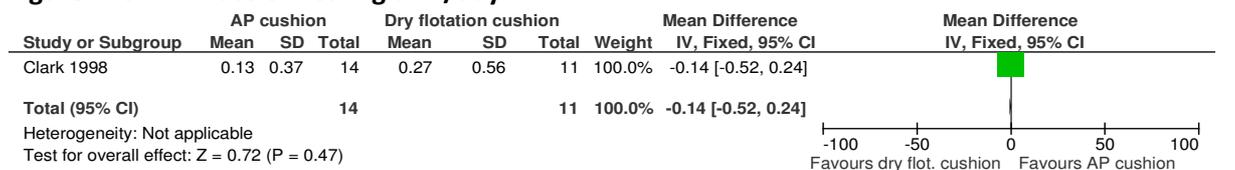


Figure 247: Rate of healing cm³/day

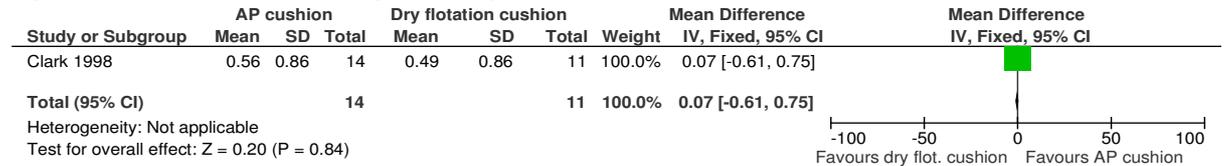


Figure 248: % change in surface area per day

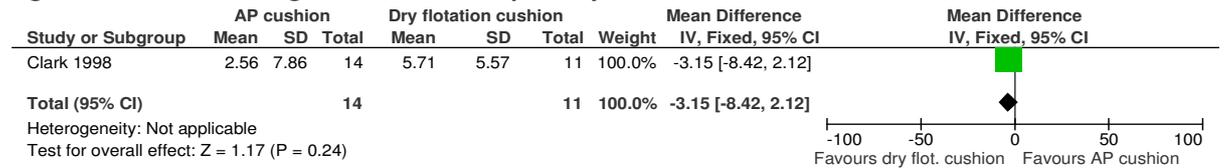


Figure 249: % change in volume per day

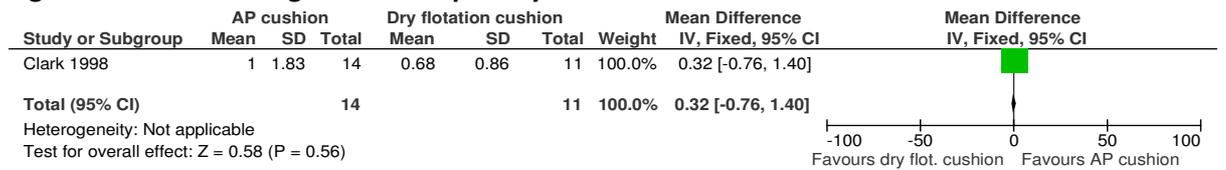
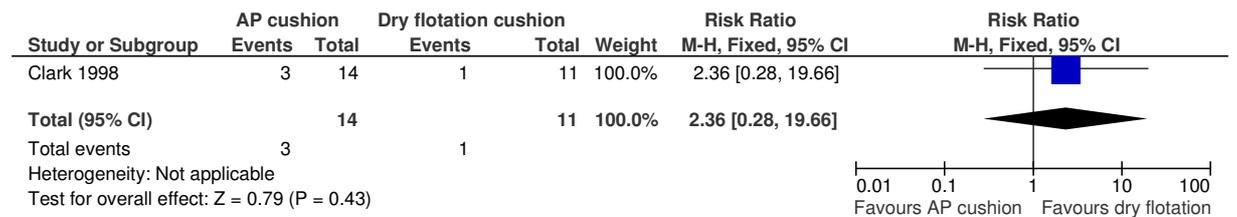
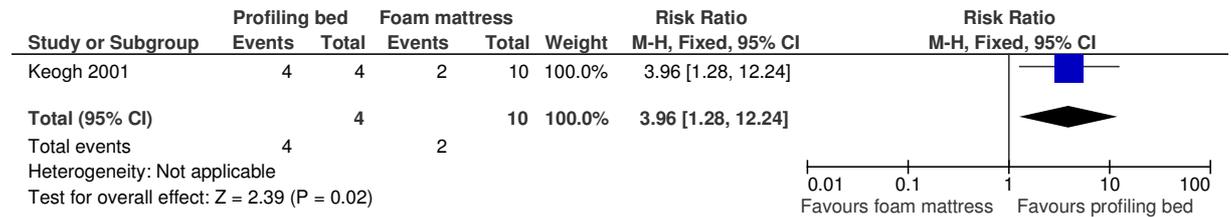


Figure 250: Mortality



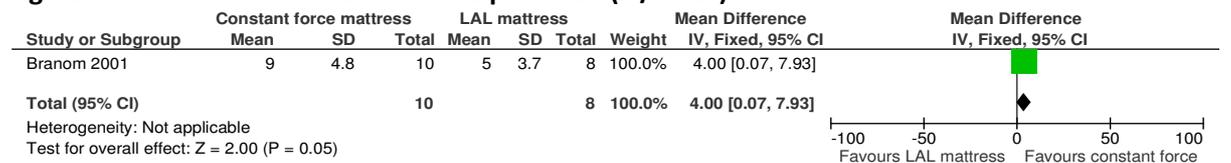
I.2.4.9 Profiling bed vs foam mattress

Figure 251: Proportion of people with healed grade 1 pressure ulcers



I.2.4.10 Constant force mattress vs LAL mattress

Figure 252: mean % rate of closure per week (%/week)



I.2.4.11 Wheelchair cushion with individualised cyclic pressure-relief protocol vs standard wheelchair cushion

Figure 253: Pressure ulcer closure (cm2)

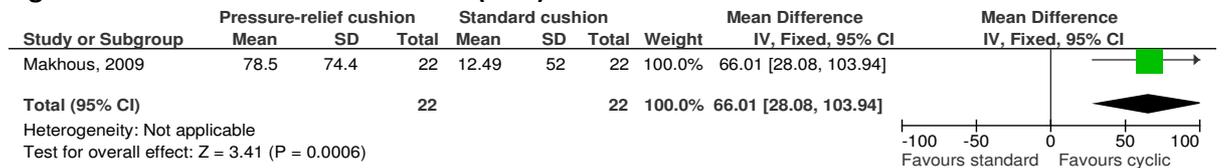


Figure 254: Pressure ulcer closure rate (cm2/day)

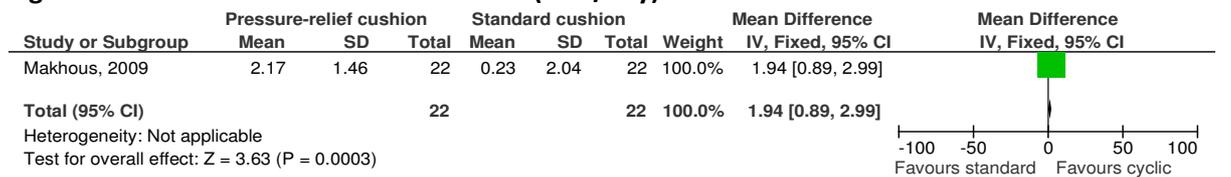


Figure 255: PUSH score improvement



Figure 256: % surface area reduction

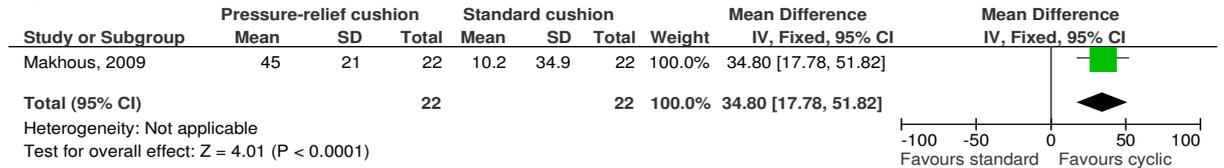
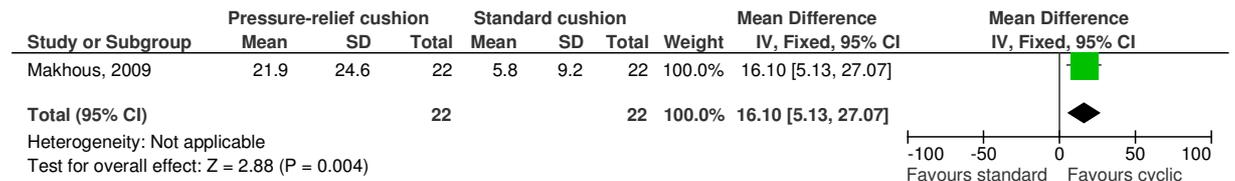


Figure 257: % PUSH score improvement



1.2.5 Adjunctive therapies

1.2.5.1 Electrotherapy versus placebo or no stimulation

Figure 258: Electrotherapy vs control - Proportion of participants completely healed – end of study

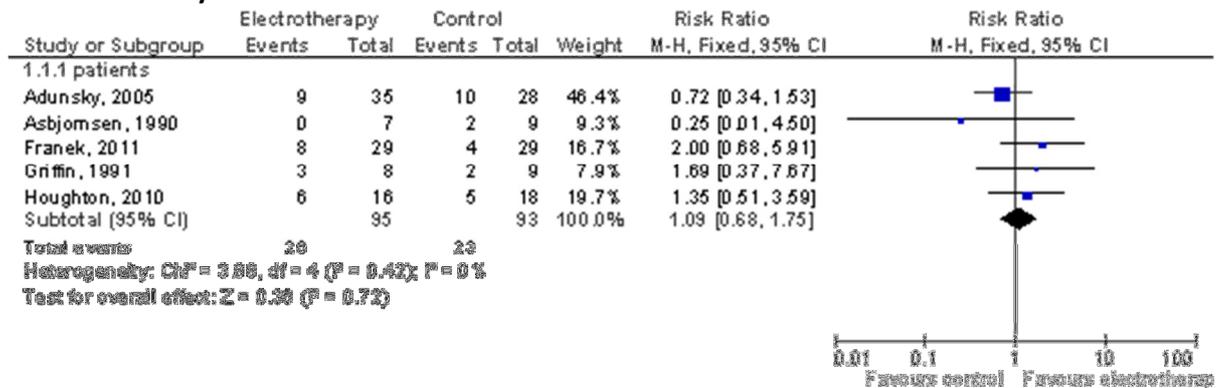


Figure 259: Electrotherapy vs control - Proportion of ulcers completely healed – end of study

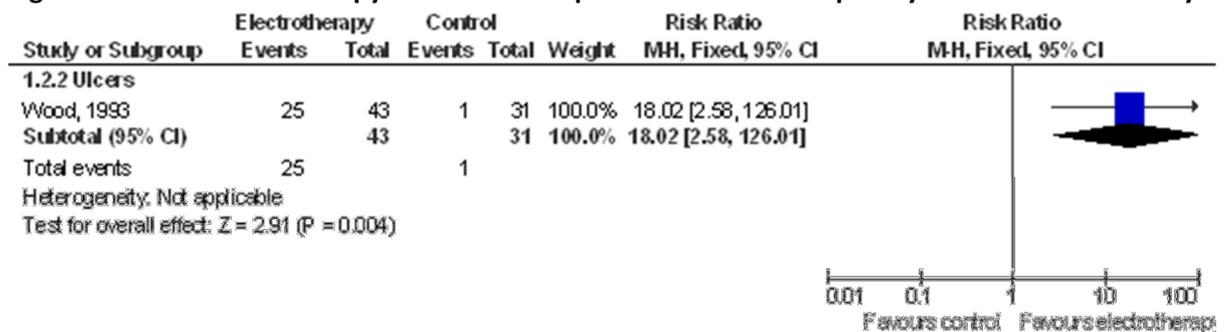


Figure 260: Electrotherapy vs control - >80% decrease in ulcer area



Figure 261: Electrotherapy vs control - % ulcers reduced by at least 50% at 3 months

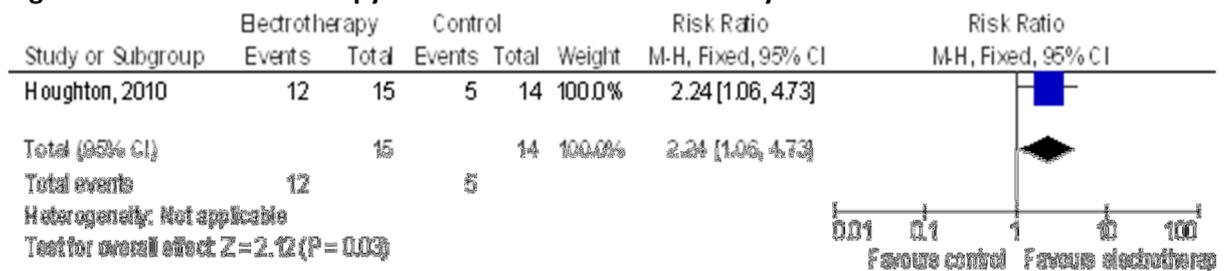


Figure 262: Electrotherapy vs control - Proportion with improved PWAT scores

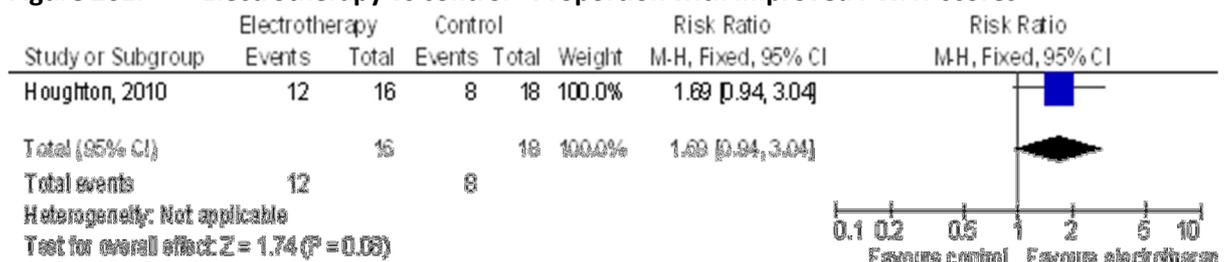


Figure 263: Electrotherapy vs control - Proportion with improved PSST scores

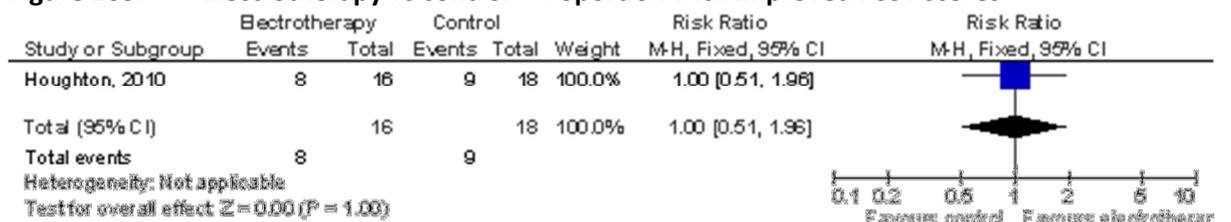


Figure 264: Electrotherapy vs control - proportion of patients with decreased ulcers

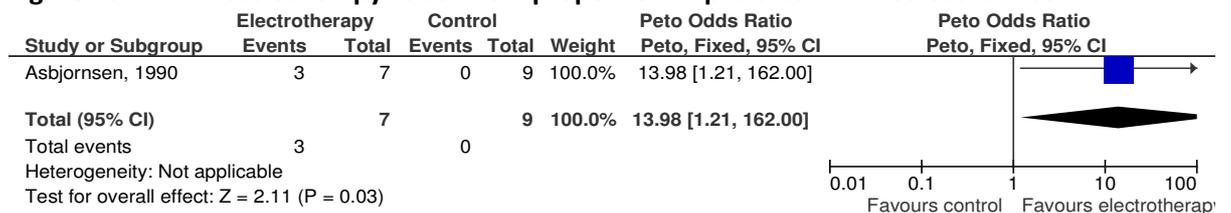


Figure 265: Electrotherapy vs control - proportion of people with increased pressure ulcers

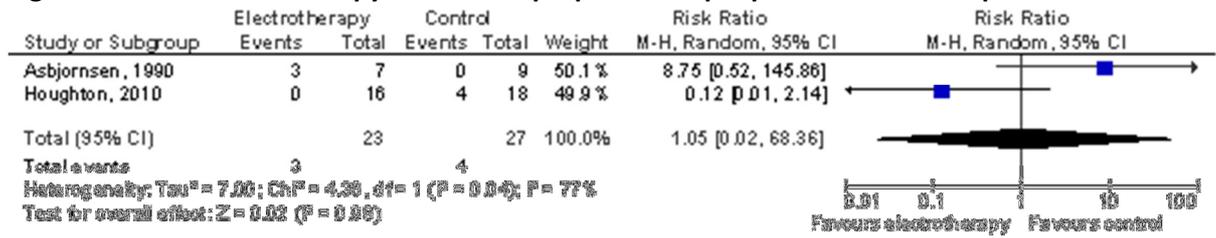


Figure 266: Electrotherapy vs control - proportion of people with increased pressure ulcers - geriatric patients, pressure ulcer grade not reported

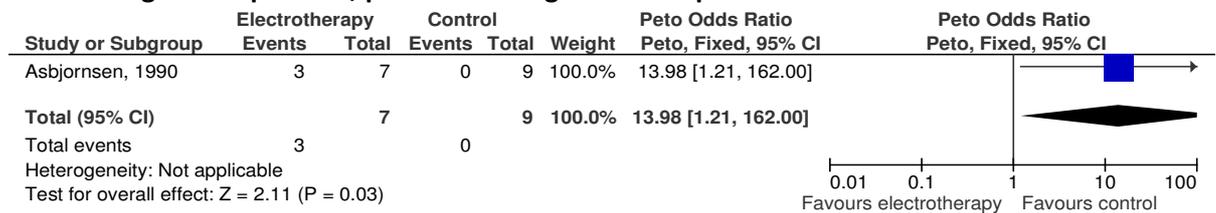


Figure 267: Electrotherapy vs control - proportion of people with increased pressure ulcers - community patients with spinal cord injuries, pressure ulcers grade 2 to 4 (NPUAP)

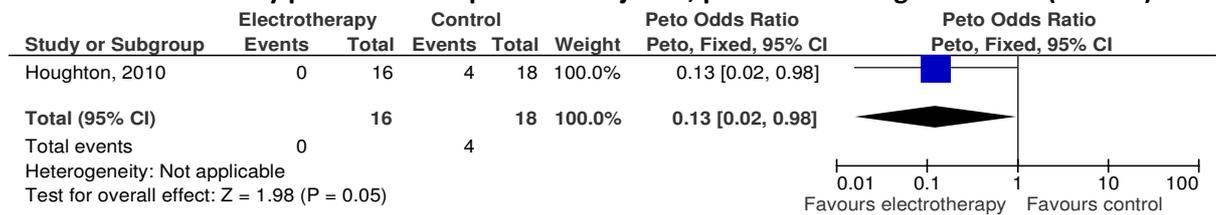


Figure 268: Electrotherapy vs control - Proportion of ulcers which increased in size, pressure ulcers grade 2 to 3 (classification system not reported)

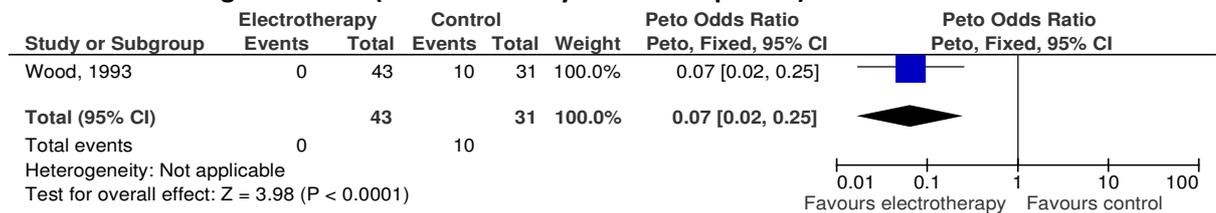


Figure 269: Electrotherapy vs control - mortality (all-cause)

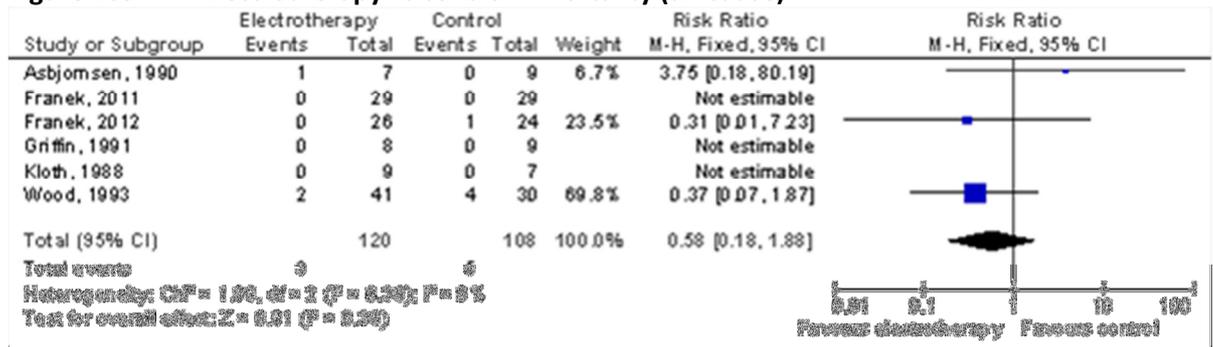


Figure 270: Electrotherapy vs control - % mean reduction in wound surface area (participants)

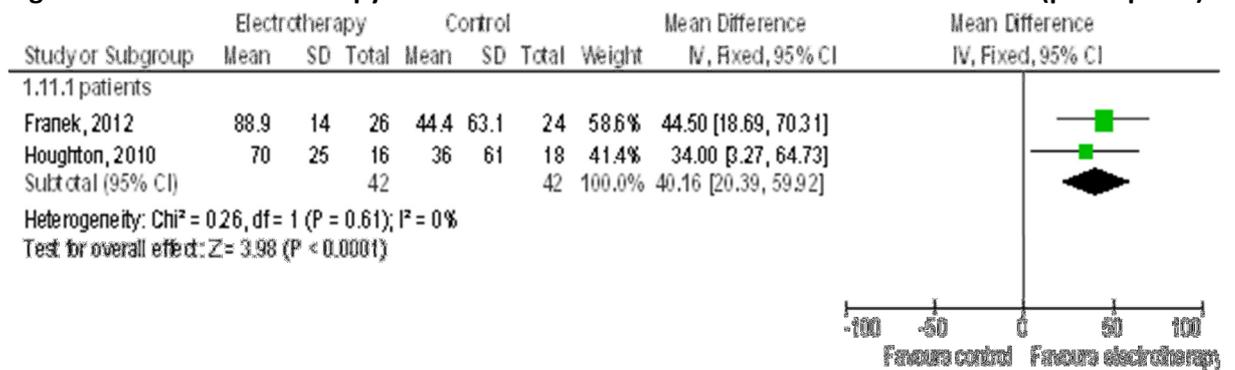


Figure 271: Electrotherapy vs control - % mean reduction in wound surface area (ulcers)

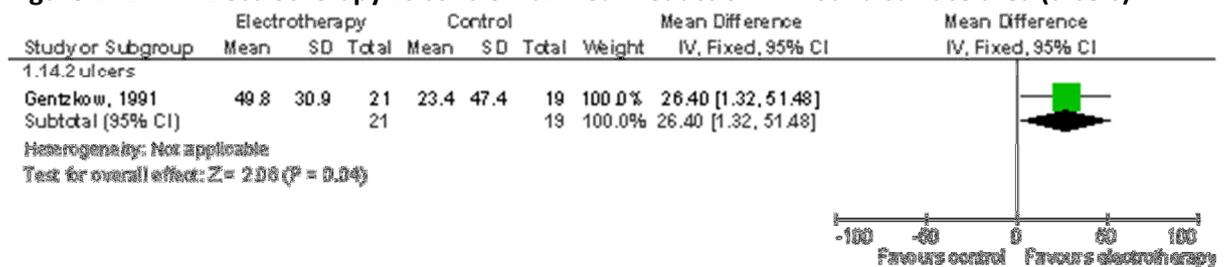


Figure 272: Electrotherapy vs control - Healing rate (%/week) (participants)

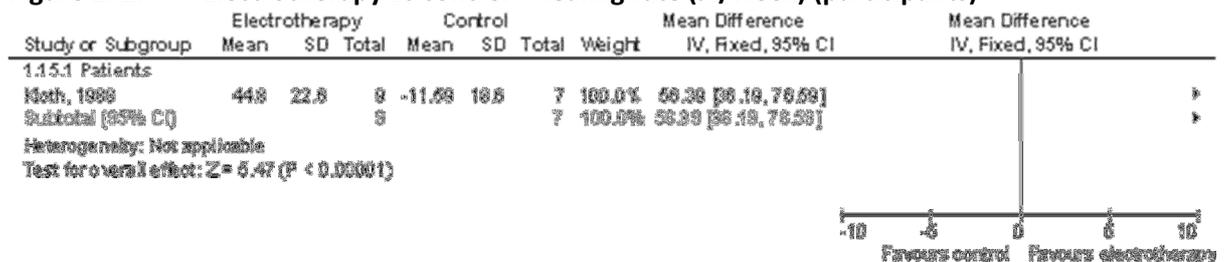


Figure 273: Electrotherapy vs control - Healing rate (%/week) (ulcers)

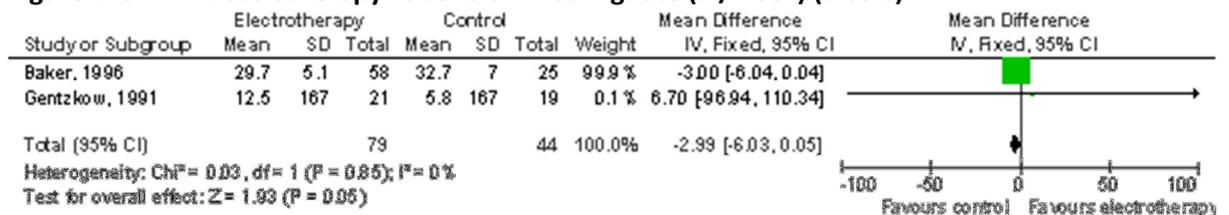


Figure 274: Electrotherapy vs control - Healing rate (%/day) (participants)

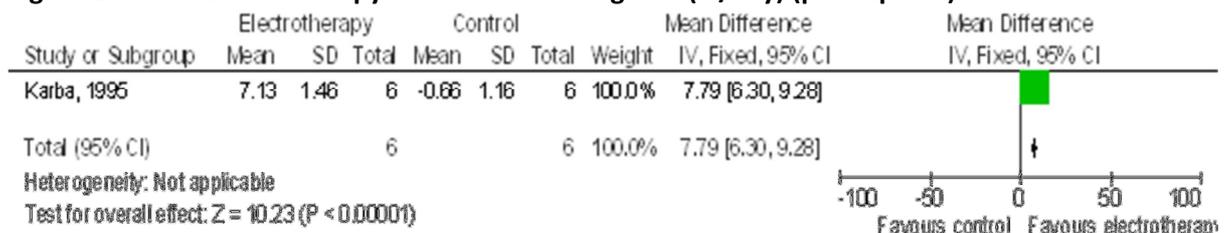


Figure 275: Electrotherapy vs control - Healing rate (%/day) (linear fitting)

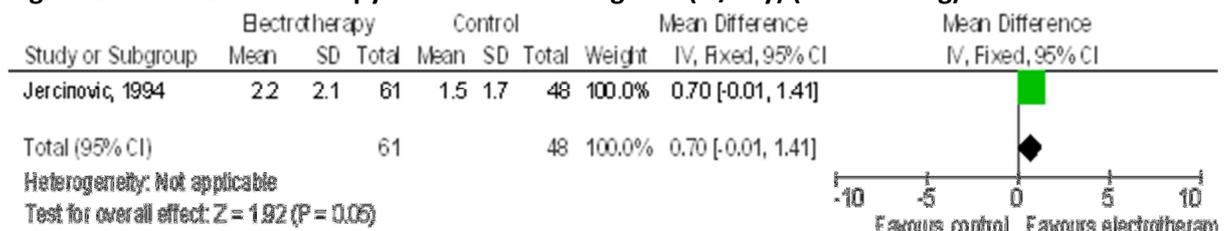


Figure 276: Electrotherapy vs control - Healing rate (%/day) (exponential fitting)

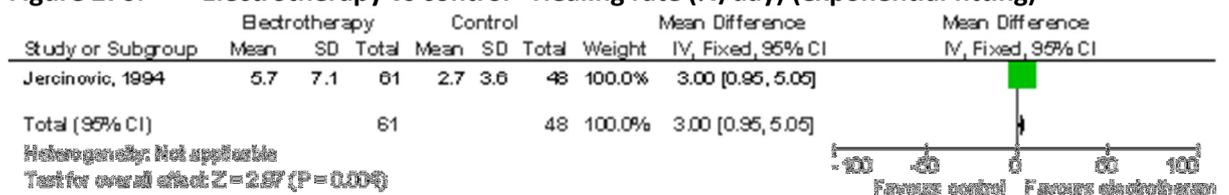


Figure 277: Electrotherapy vs control - Healing rate (%/day) (exponential fitting) – crossover group

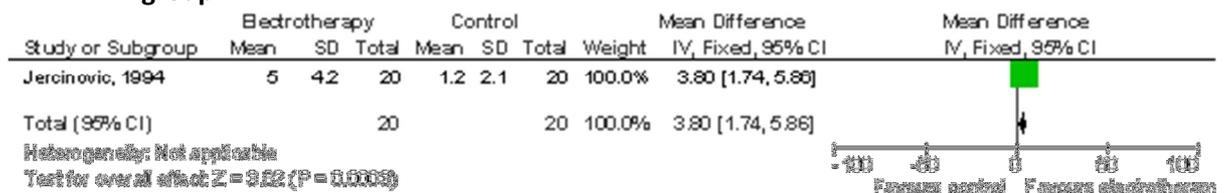


Figure 278: Electrotherapy vs control - Healing rate (%/day) (linear fitting) – crossover group

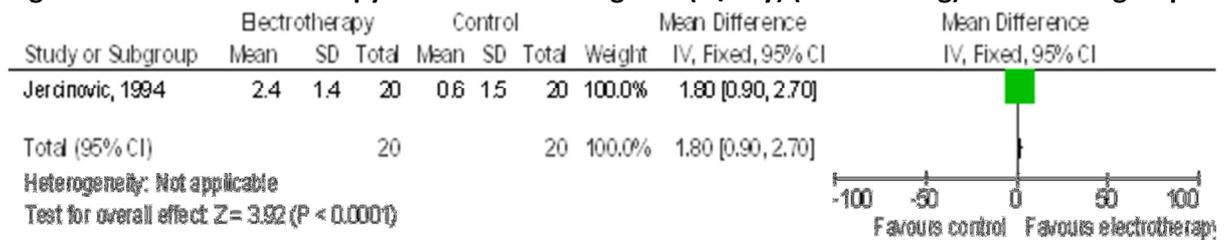


Figure 279: Electrotherapy vs control - Time to complete healing

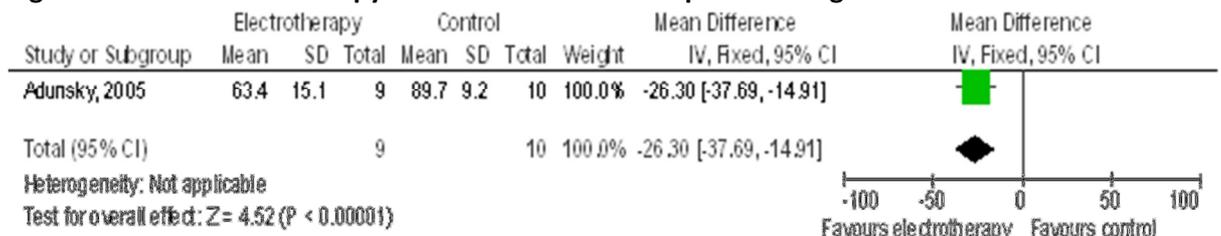


Figure 280: Electrotherapy vs control - speed of healing (% change from baseline – days)

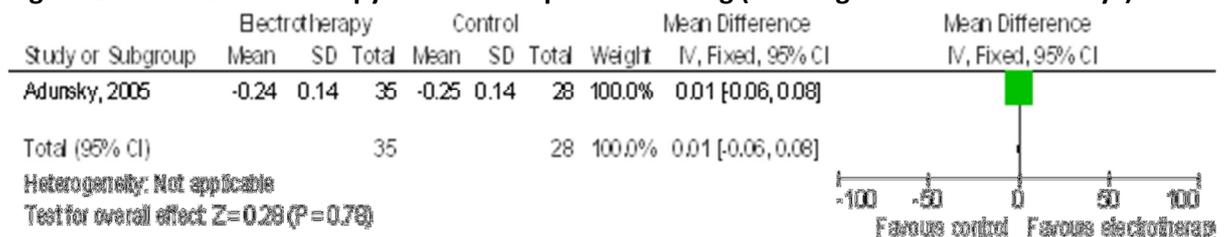


Figure 281: Electrotherapy vs control - mean reduction in length (%)

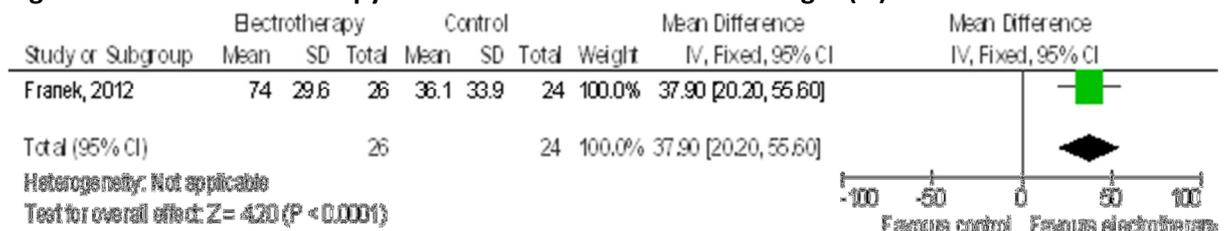


Figure 282: Electrotherapy vs control - mean reduction in the longest width (%)

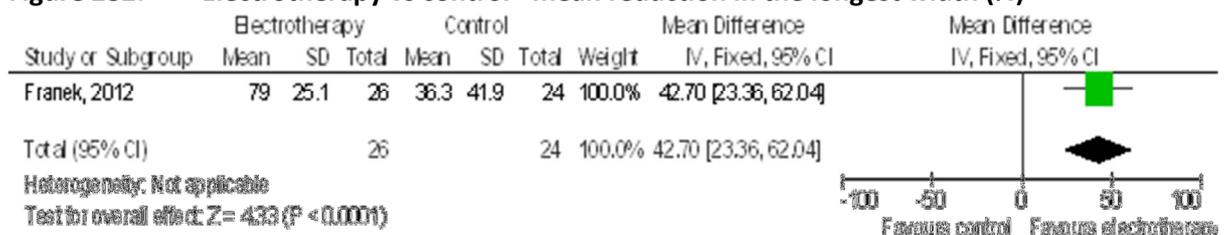


Figure 283: Electrotherapy vs control - mean reduction in cavity volume (%)

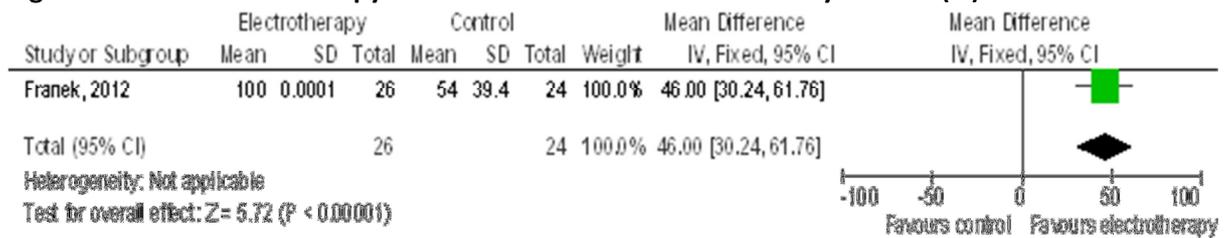


Figure 284: Electrotherapy vs control - mean reduction in granulation tissue area (%)

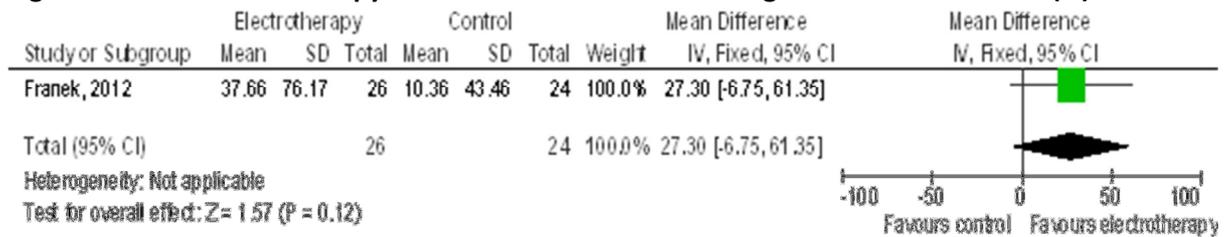
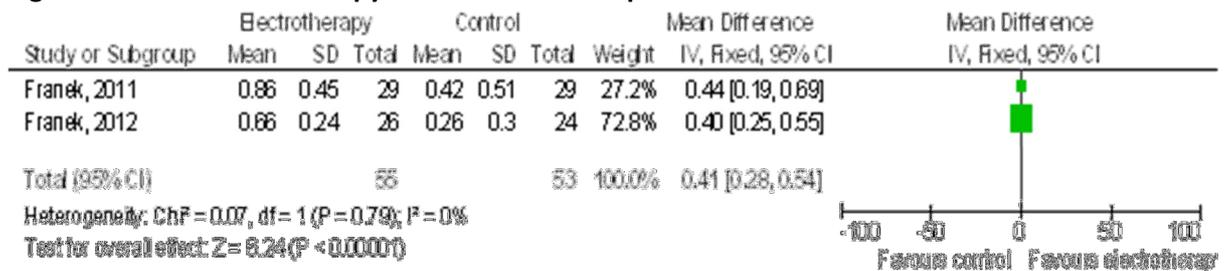
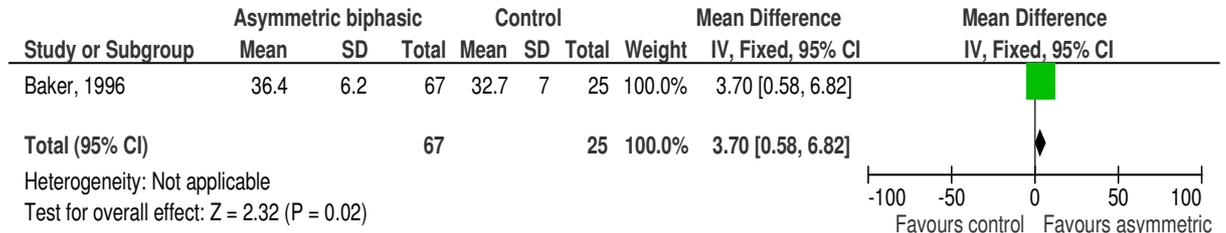


Figure 285: Electrotherapy vs control - Gilman parameter



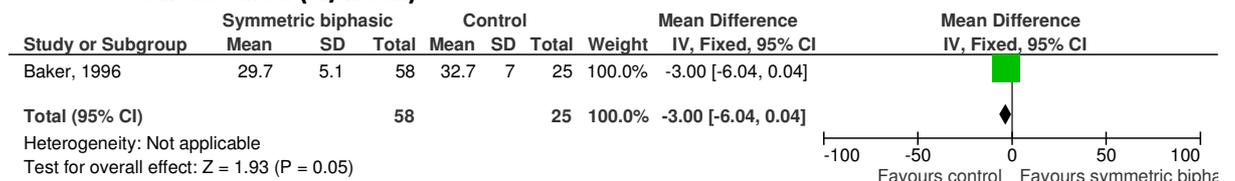
I.2.5.2 Asymmetric biphasic electrostimulation at 100µsec versus control

Figure 27: Asymmetric biphasic electrostimulation at 100µsec vs control; mean reduction in wound surface area (%/week)



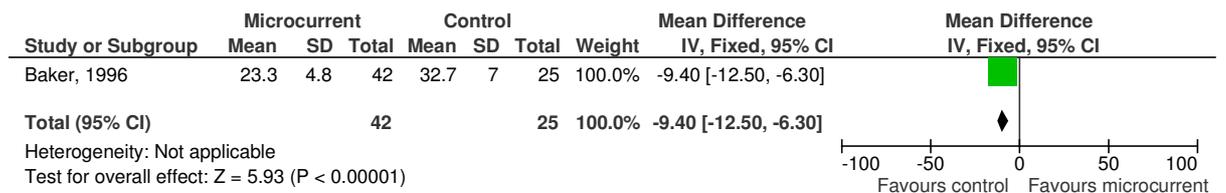
I.2.5.3 Symmetric biphasic electrostimulation at 300µsec versus control

Figure 28: Symmetric biphasic electrostimulation at 300µsec vs control; mean reduction in wound surface area (%/week)



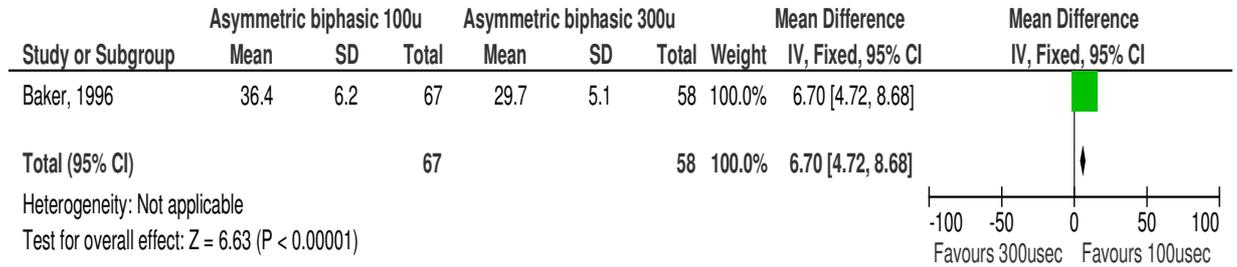
I.2.5.4 Microcurrent versus control

Figure 29: Microcurrent vs control; mean reduction in wound surface area (%/week)



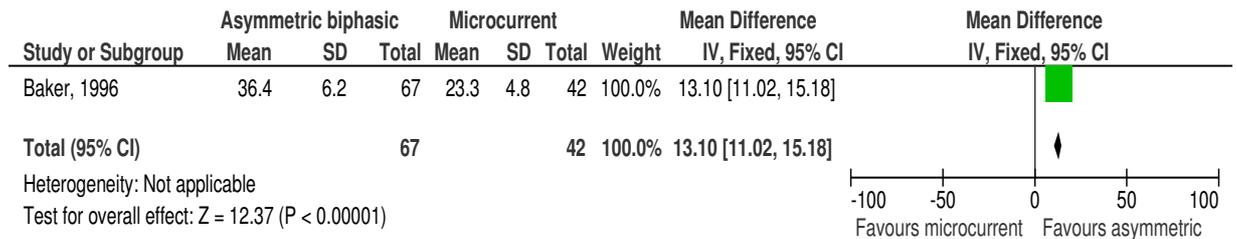
I.2.5.5 Asymmetric biphasic electrostimulation at 100µsec versus 300µsec

Figure 30: Asymmetric biphasic electrostimulation at 100µsec vs symmetric biphasic electrostimulation at 300µsec vs control; mean reduction in wound surface area (%/week)



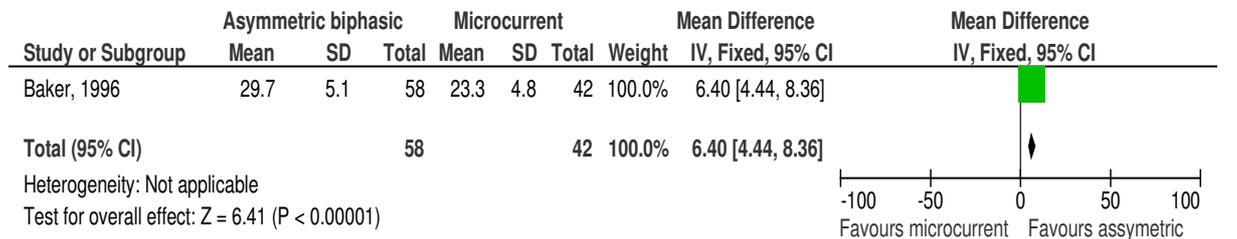
I.2.5.6 Asymmetric biphasic electrostimulation at 100µsec versus microcurrent

Figure 31: Asymmetric biphasic electrostimulation at 100µsec versus microcurrent; mean reduction in wound surface area (%/week)



I.2.5.7 Asymmetric biphasic electrostimulation at 300µsec versus microcurrent

Figure 32: Asymmetric biphasic electrostimulation at 300µsec versus microcurrent; mean reduction in wound surface area (%/week)



1.2.5.8 Hard to heal ulcers (grade 3 and 4) electrotherapy vs control

Figure 286: proportion of participants completely healed

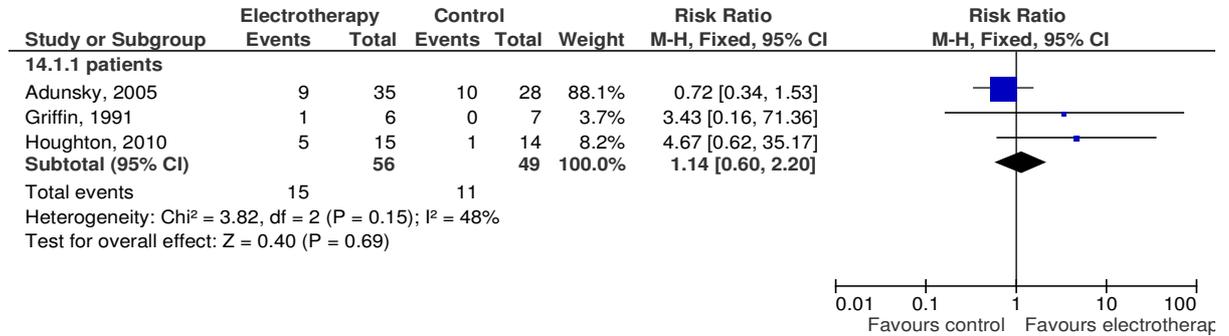


Figure 287: Mortality

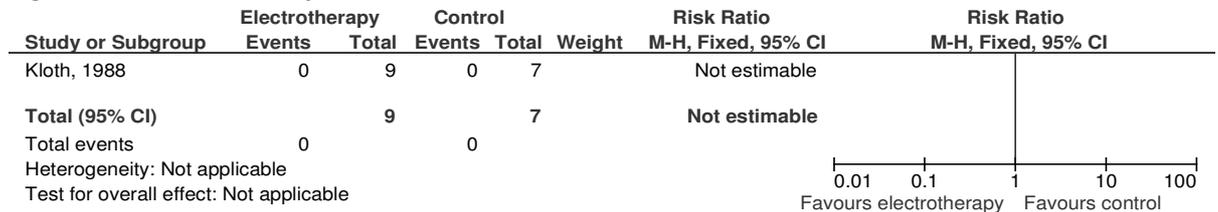


Figure 288: Absolute reduction in size of pressure ulcer at end of treatment (cm)

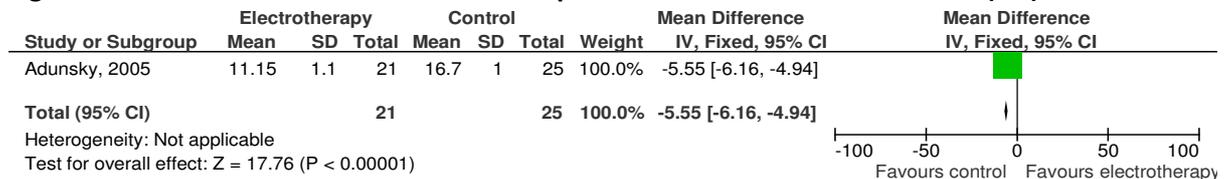


Figure 289: Absolute reduction in size of pressure ulcer at end of follow-up (cm)

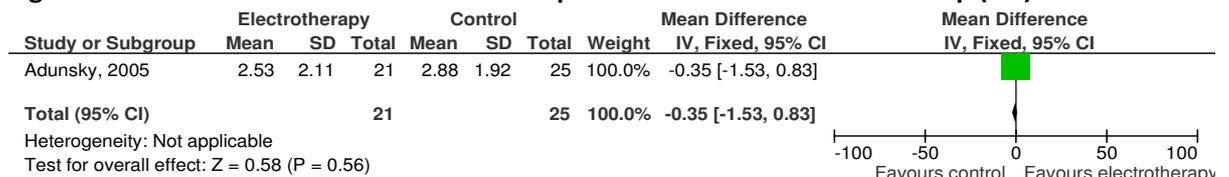


Figure 290: healing rate (%/week)

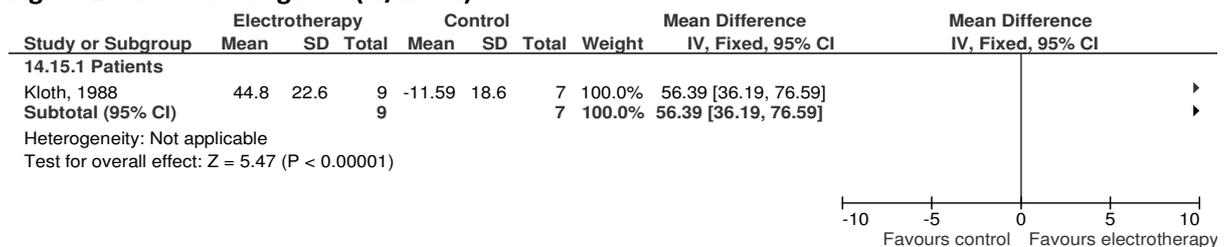


Figure 291: time to complete healing (days)

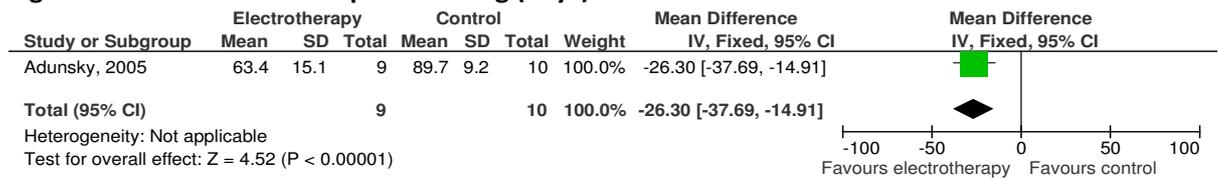
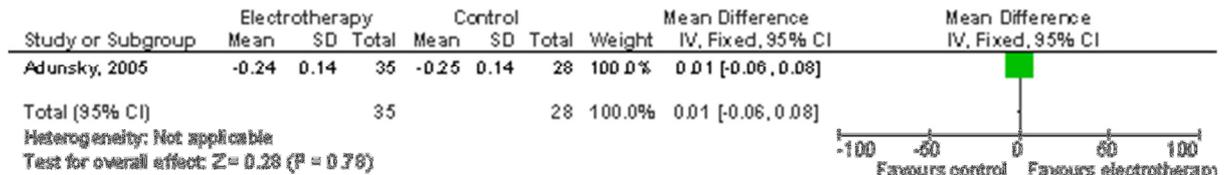
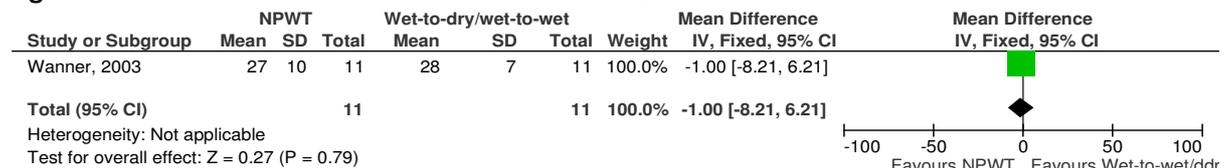


Figure 292: speed of healing (% change from baseline – days)



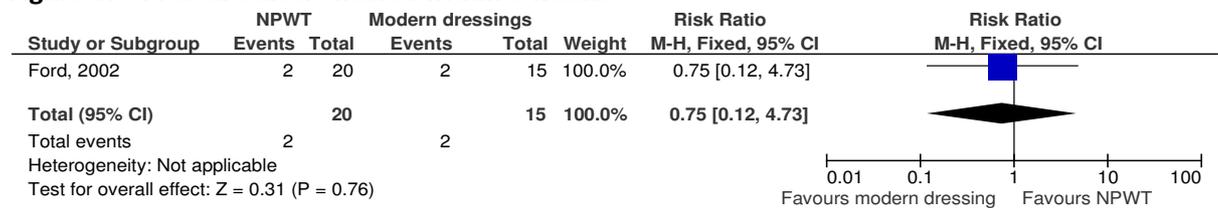
I.2.5.9 NPWT vs wet-to-wet or wet-to dry gauze

Figure 293: Time to 50% of initial wound volume



I.2.5.10 NPWT vs modern dressings: wound gel products

Figure 4: Pressure ulcers healed within 6 weeks



I.2.5.11 NPWT vs spun hydrocolloid dressing, a foam dressing or an alginate dressing

Figure 294: Proportion completely healed

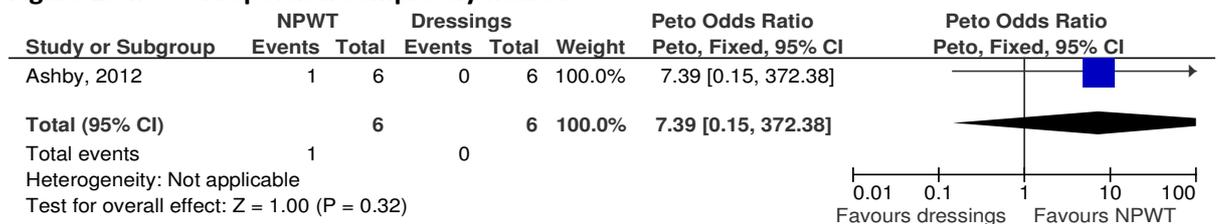


Figure 295: Mortality

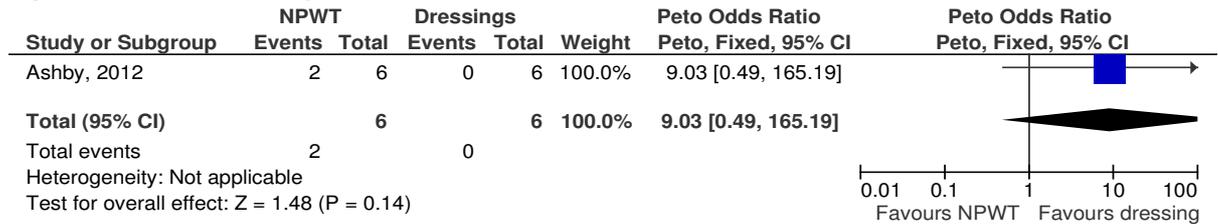
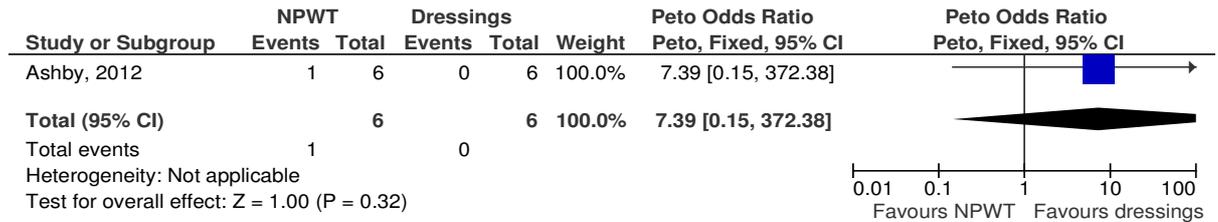


Figure 296: Pain



I.2.6 Debridement

Figure 297: Collagenase ointment versus preparation of inactivated collagenase - proportion of pressure ulcers that decreased in volume.

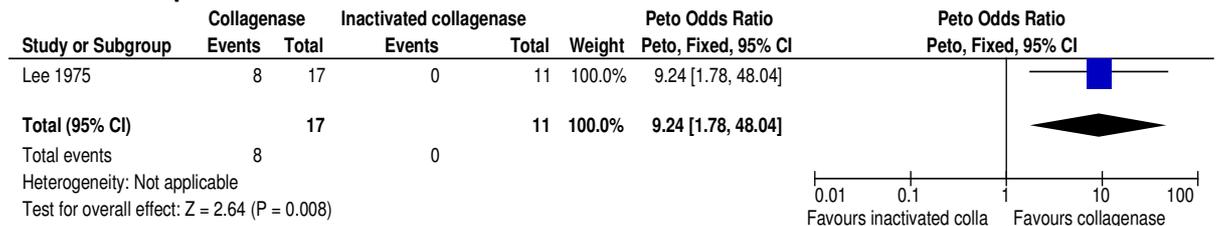


Figure 298: Collagenase versus preparation of inactivated collagenase - proportion of pressure ulcers that increased in volume.

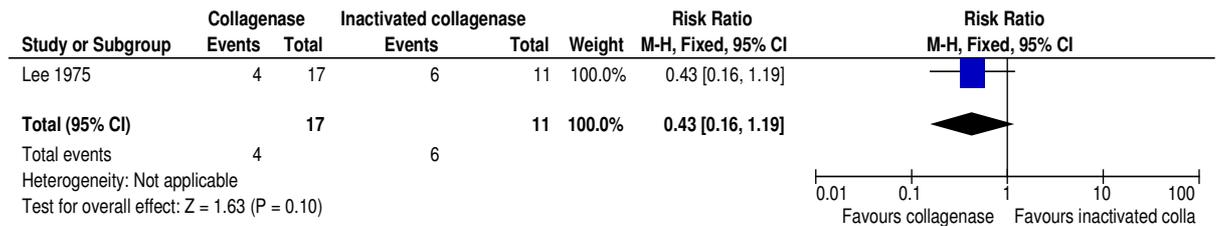


Figure 299: Collagenase versus preparation of inactivated collagenase - proportion of pressure ulcers with odor at the end of treatment.

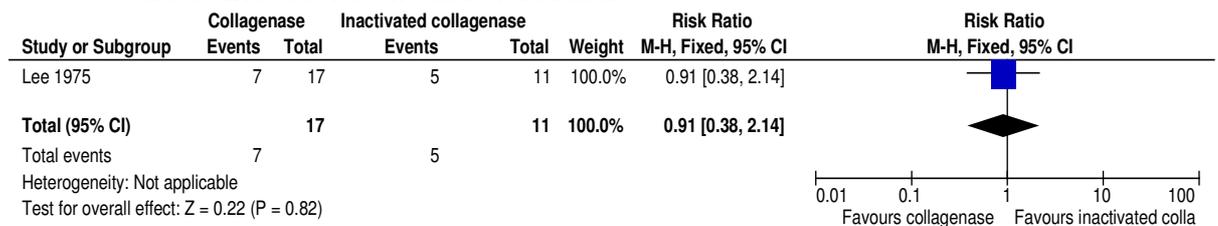


Figure 300: Collagenase versus preparation of inactivated collagenase - number of side effects observed

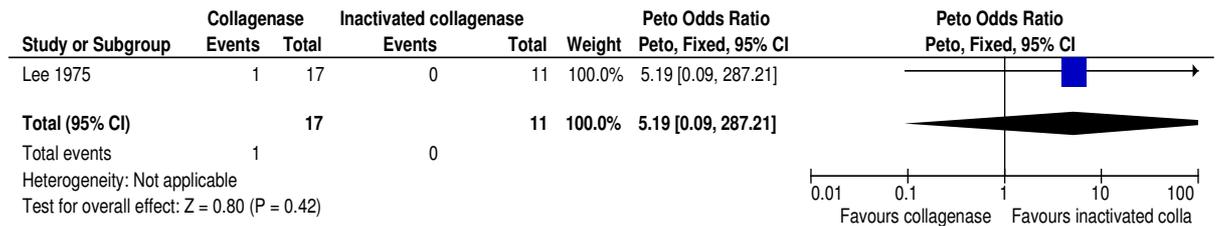


Figure 301: Collagenase versus preparation of inactivated collagenase - mortality

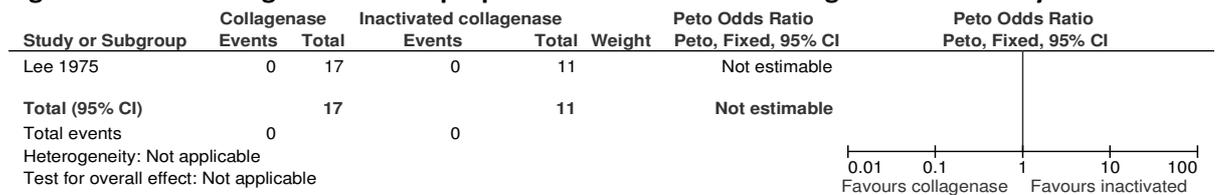


Figure 302: Collagenase versus Dextranomer - proportion of pressure ulcers that improved

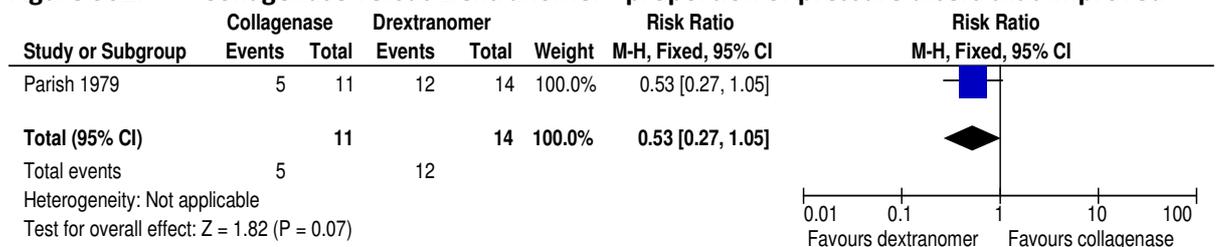


Figure 303: Collagenase versus Dextranome - proportion of pressure ulcers that closed

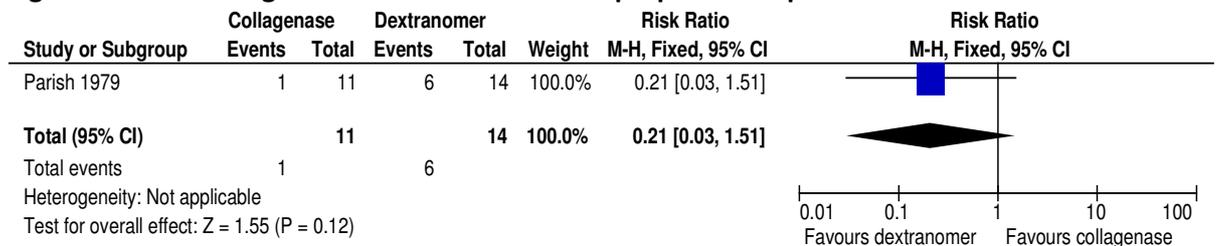


Figure 304: Collagenase versus dextranomer, outcome: 2.3 Proportion of patients with pressure ulcers closure

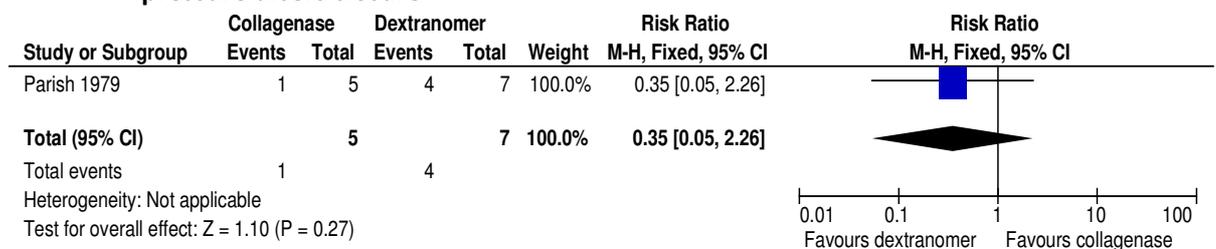


Figure 305: Collagenase versus Dextranomer - proportion of patients that improved

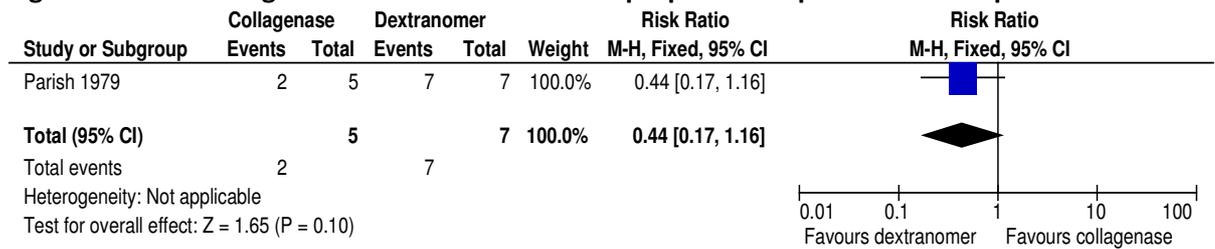


Figure 306: Collagenase versus Dextranomer - proportion of PU improved after 1 week

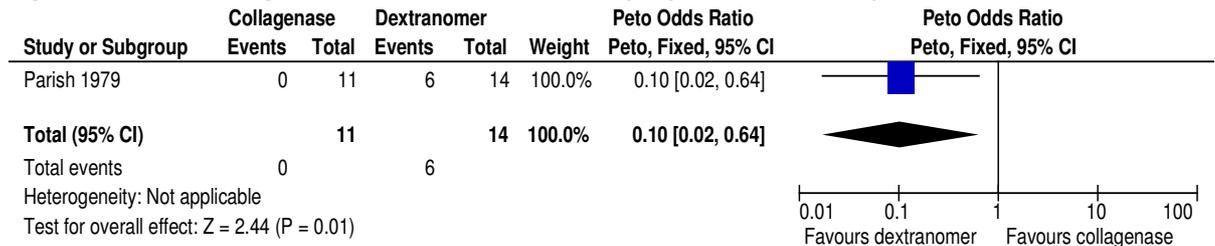


Figure 307: Collagenase versus Dextranomer - proportion of pressure ulcers improved after 1 month.

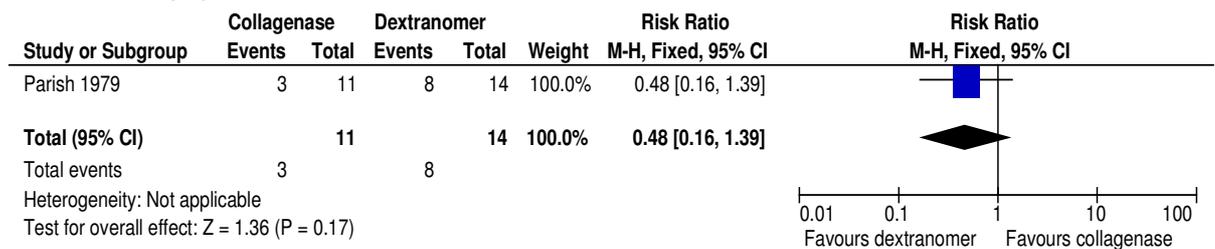


Figure 308: Collagenase versus Dextranomer - proportion of pressure ulcers improved after 2 months

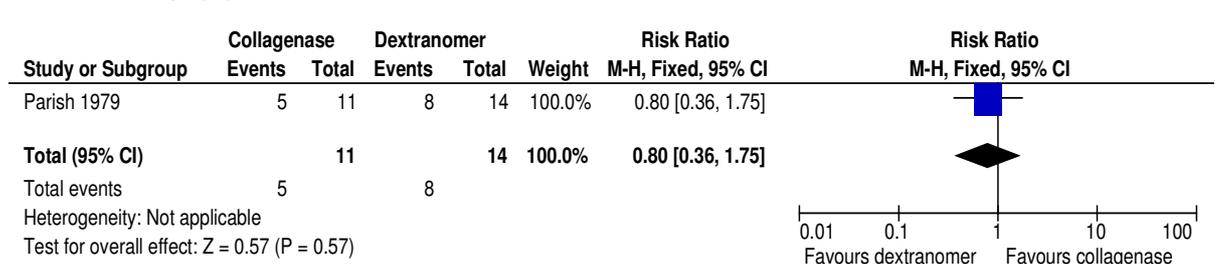


Figure 309: Collagenase versus Dextranomer - proportion improved after > 2 months

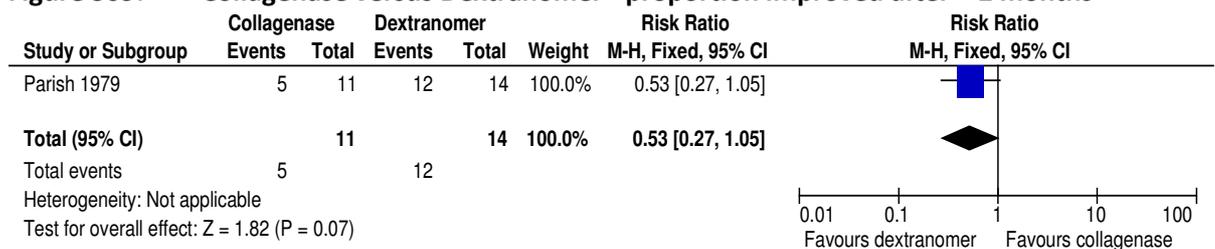


Figure 310: Collagenase versus sugar and egg white - proportion of pressure ulcers that improved

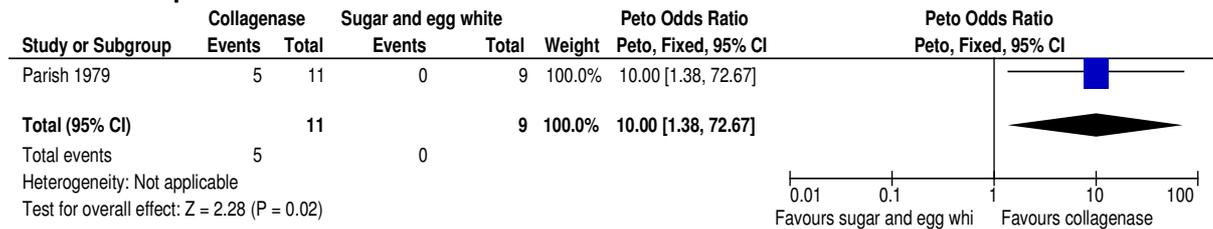


Figure 311: Collagenase versus sugar and egg white - proportion of pressure ulcers that closed

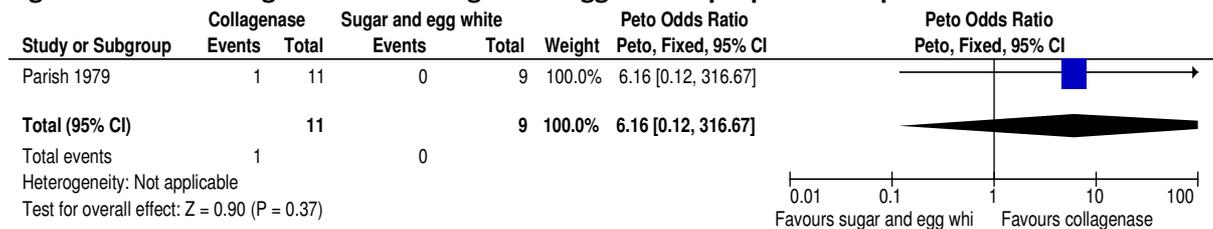


Figure 312: Collagenase versus sugar and egg white - proportion of patients with pressure ulcers closure

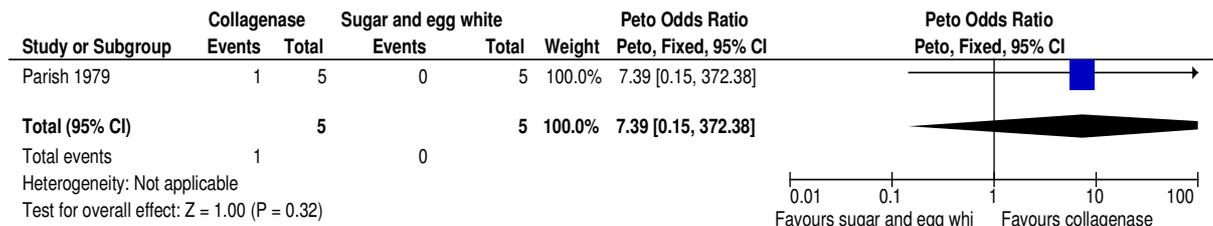


Figure 313: Collagenase versus sugar and egg white - proportion of patients that improved

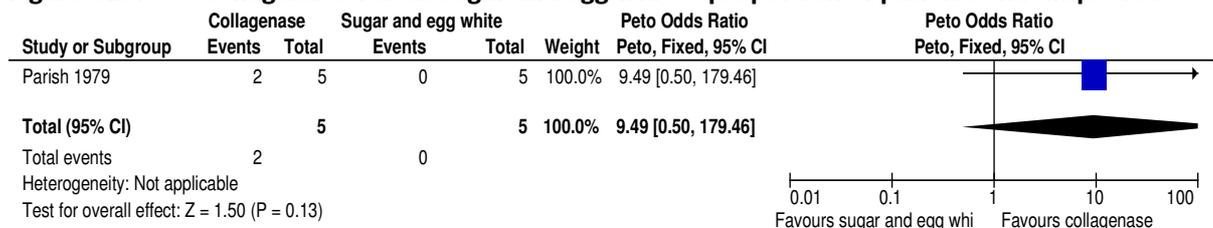


Figure 314: Collagenase versus sugar and egg white - proportion of pressure ulcers improved after 1 week

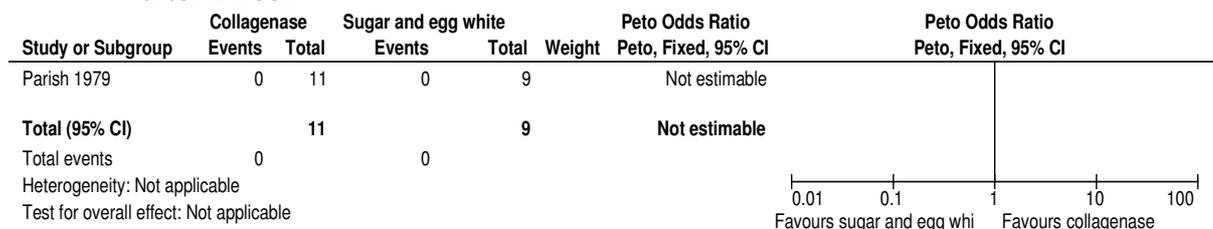


Figure 315: Collagenase versus sugar and egg white - proportion of pressure ulcers improved after 1 month

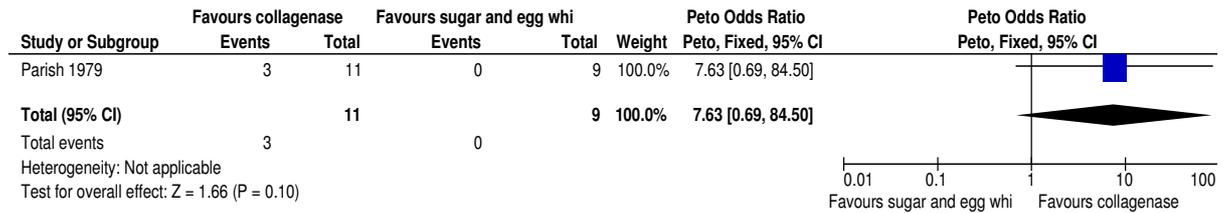


Figure 316: Collagenase versus sugar and egg white - proportion of pressure ulcers improved after 2 months

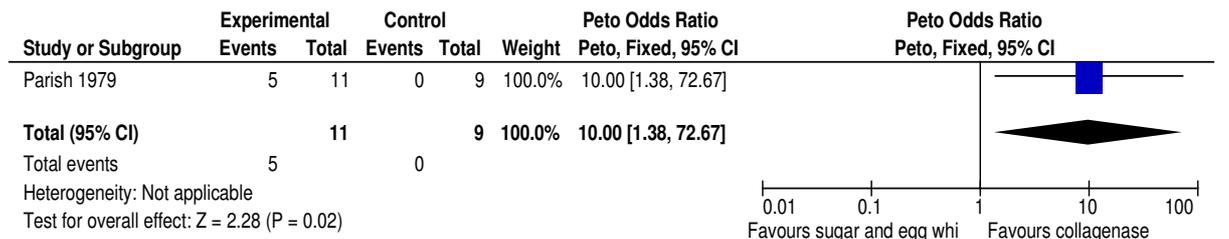


Figure 317: Collagenase versus papain/urea- percentage reduction in pressure ulcers size after 1 week

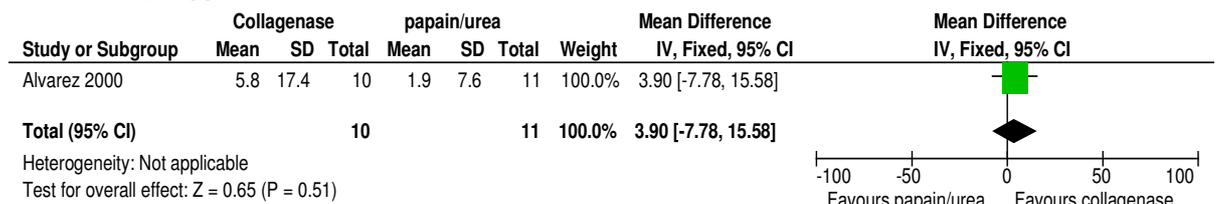


Figure 318: Collagenase versus papain/urea - percentage reduction in pressure ulcers size after 2 weeks

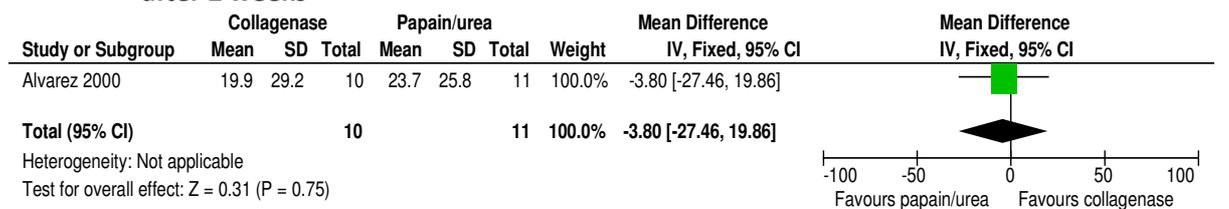


Figure 319: Collagenase versus papain/urea - percentage reduction in pressure ulcers size after 3 weeks

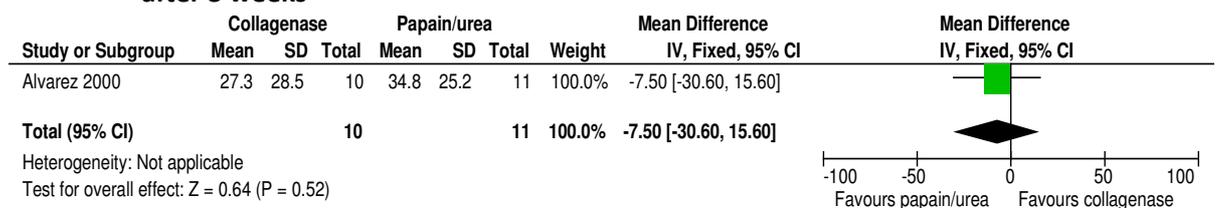


Figure 320: Collagenase versus papain/urea, outcome - percentage reduction in pressure ulcers size after 4 weeks

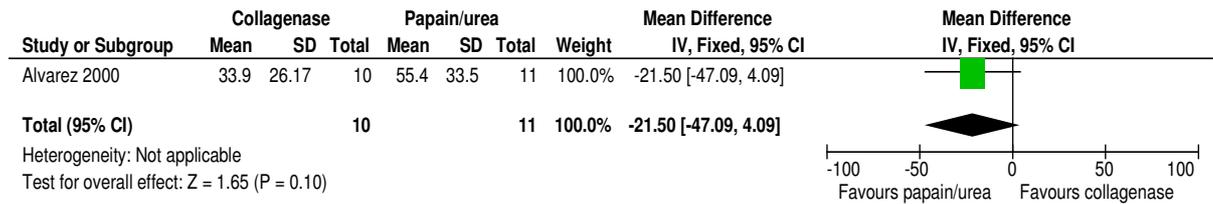


Figure 321: Collagenase versus papain/urea, outcome - number of side effects observed

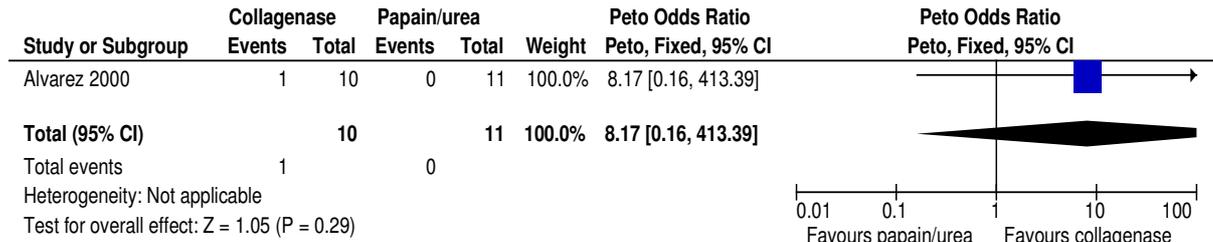


Figure 322: Collagenase versus fibrinolysis/DNase - proportion of persons reporting adverse events

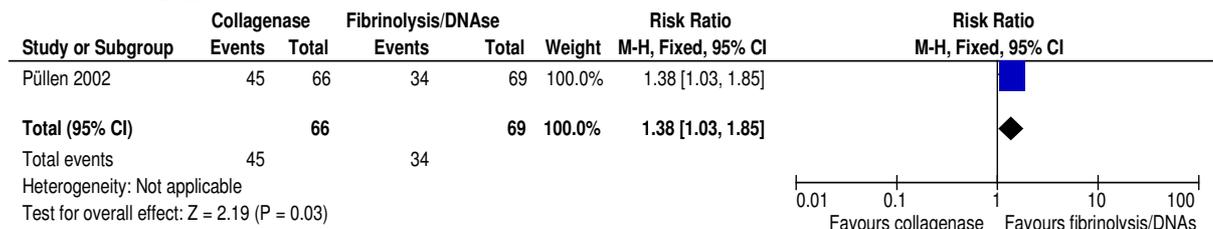


Figure 323: Collagenase versus fibrinolysis/DNase - proportion of serious adverse events

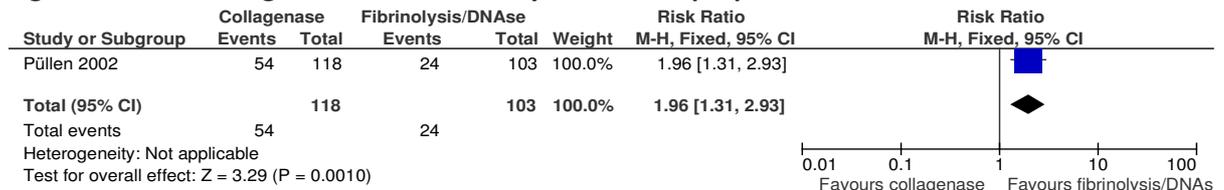


Figure 324: Collagenase versus hydrocolloid dressing - proportion of patients with reduction in pressure ulcers area after 12 weeks of treatment.

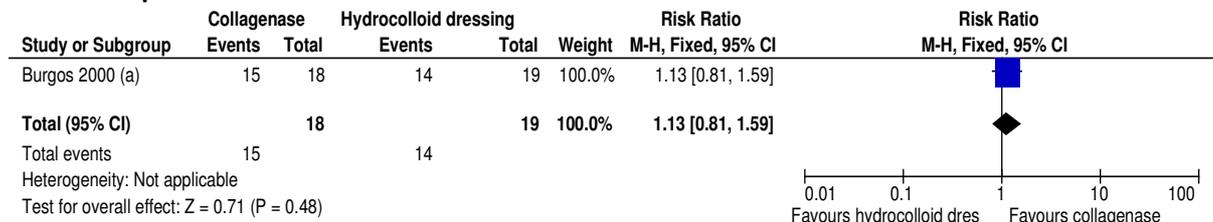


Figure 325: Collagenase versus hydrocolloid dressing - proportion of patients with complete healing of pressure ulcers

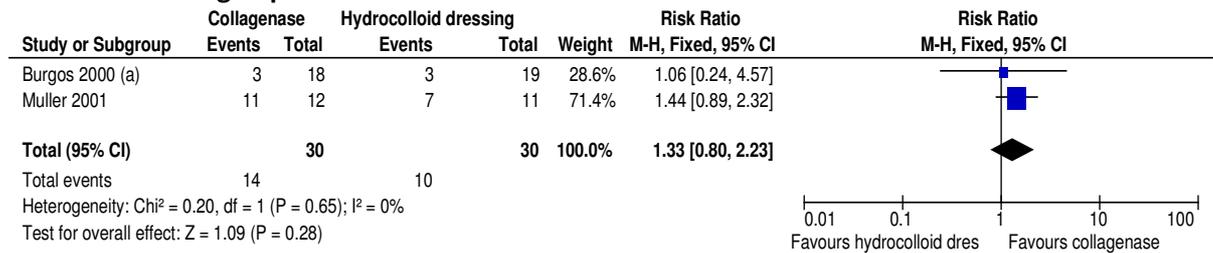


Figure 326: Collagenase versus hydrocolloid dressing - mean reduction in pressure ulcers area after 12 weeks of treatment

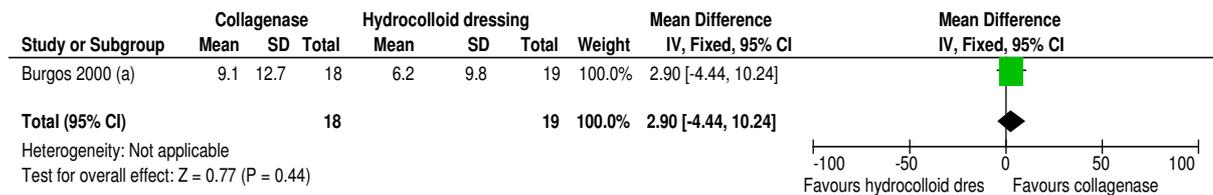


Figure 327: Collagenase versus hydrocolloid dressing - mean time to healing (weeks).

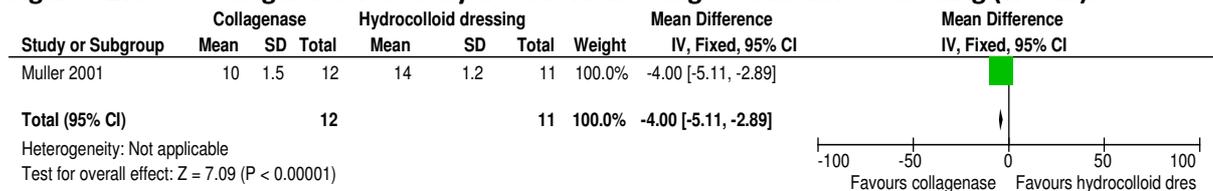


Figure 328: Collagenase versus hydrocolloid dressing - proportion of patients reporting adverse events

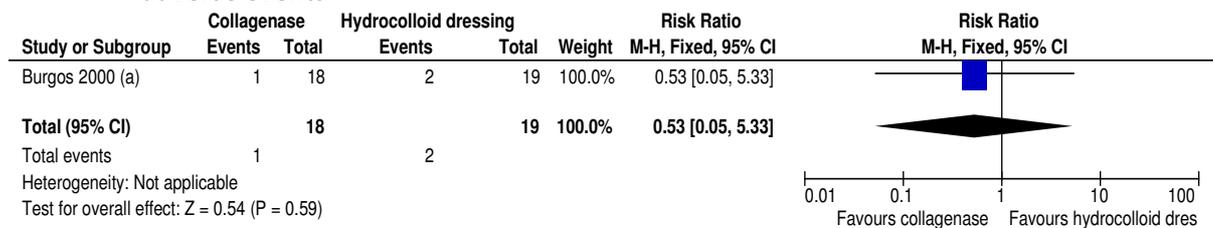


Figure 329: Collagenase versus hydrocolloid dressing - mortality

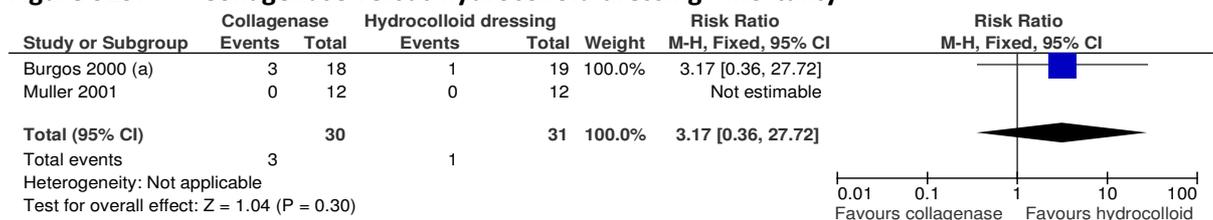


Figure 330: Collagenase ointment application every 24 hours versus every 48 hours - proportion of pressure ulcers that showed complete healing after 8 weeks.

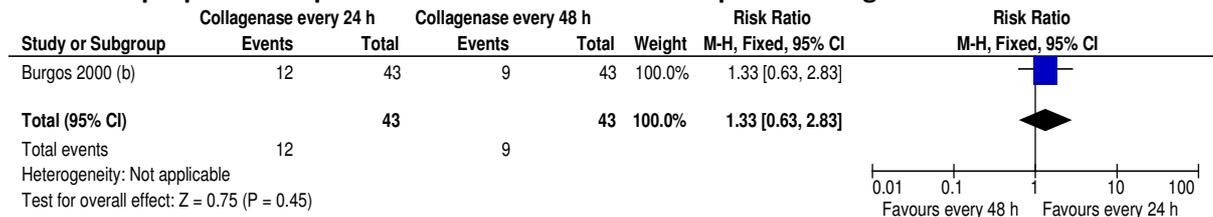


Figure 331: Collagenase ointment application every 24 hours versus every 48 hours - proportion of patients reporting adverse events.

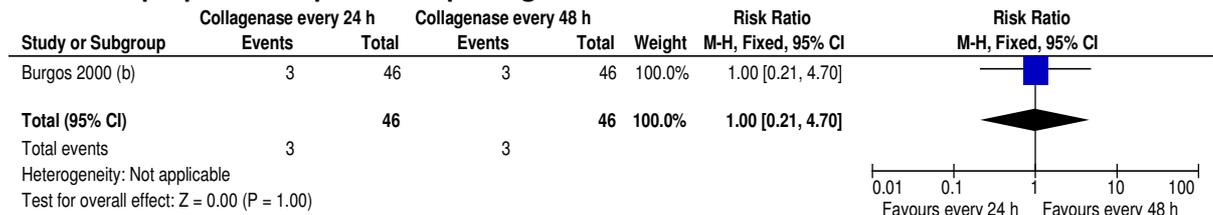


Figure 332: Collagenase ointment application every 24 hours versus every 48 hours - mortality

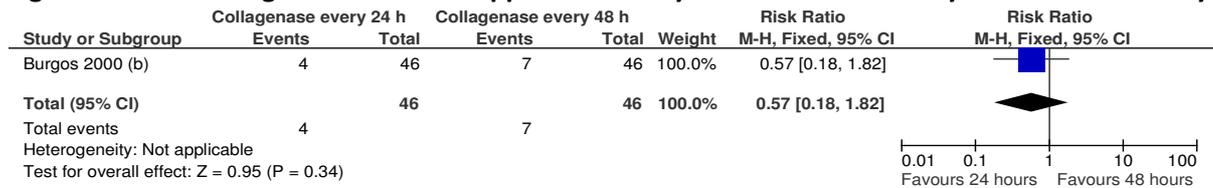


Figure 333: Collagenase versus hydrogel: proportion of people with pressure ulcers completely healed

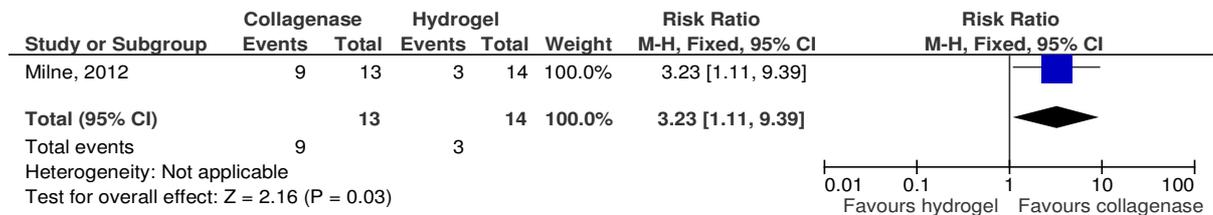
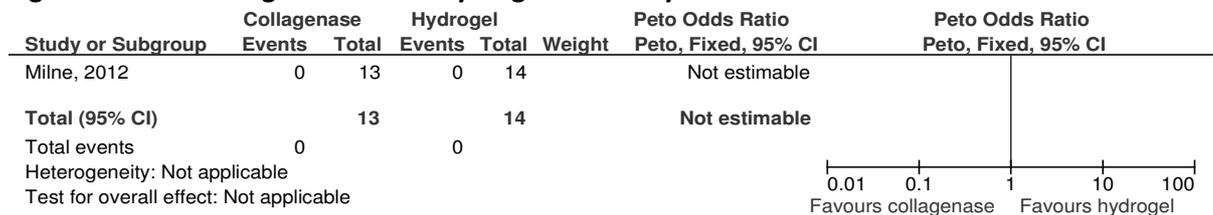


Figure 334: Collagenase versus hydrogel: mortality



I.2.7 Topical antimicrobials and antibiotics

I.2.7.1 Saline vs. hydrocolloid dressing

Figure 335: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of patients completely healed

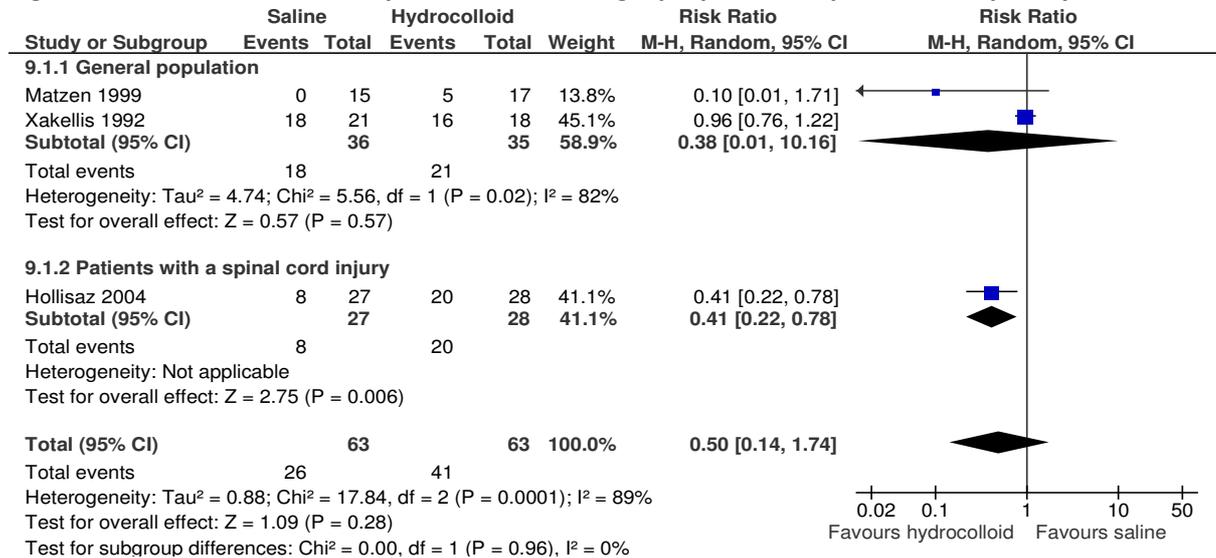


Figure 336: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers completely healed (all grades – all sites)

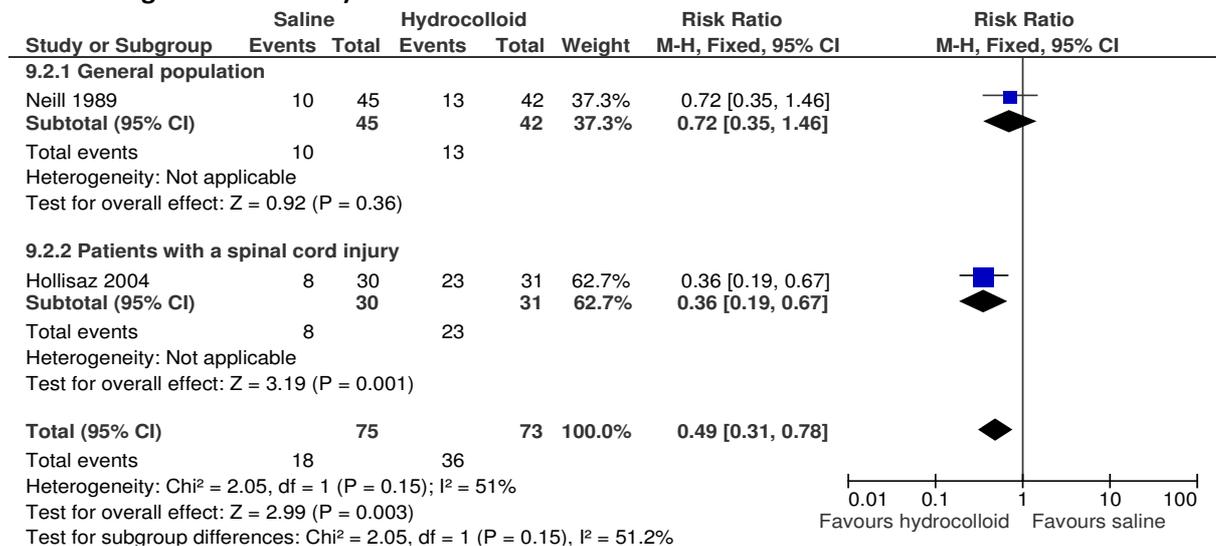


Figure 337: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers completely healed (grade I – all sites)



Figure 338: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers completely healed (grade II – all sites)

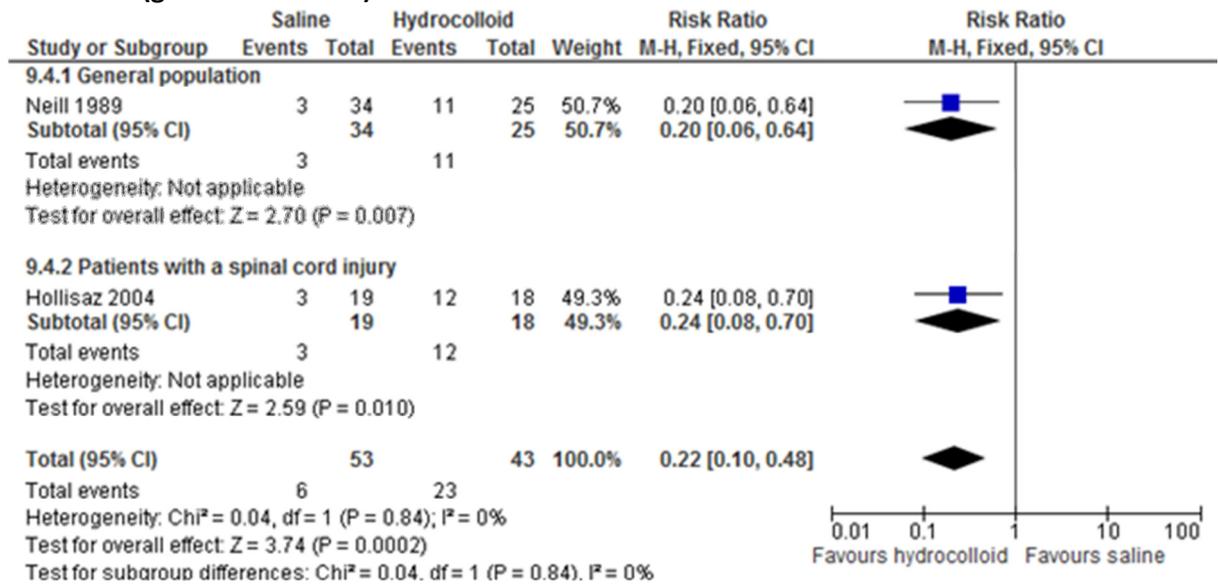


Figure 339: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers completely healed (grade III – all sites)



Figure 340: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers completely healed (all grades – sacral area)

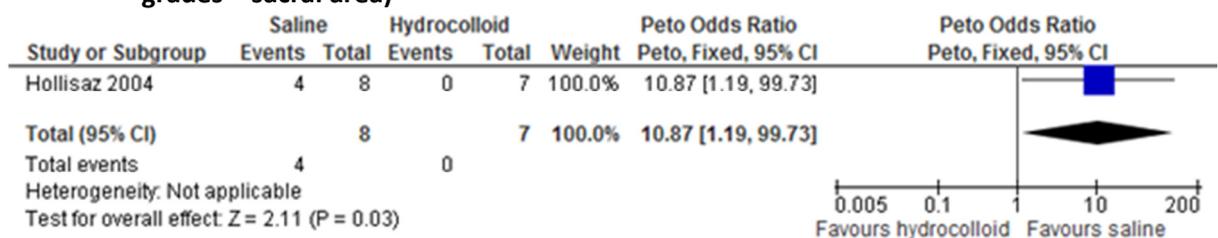


Figure 341: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers improved

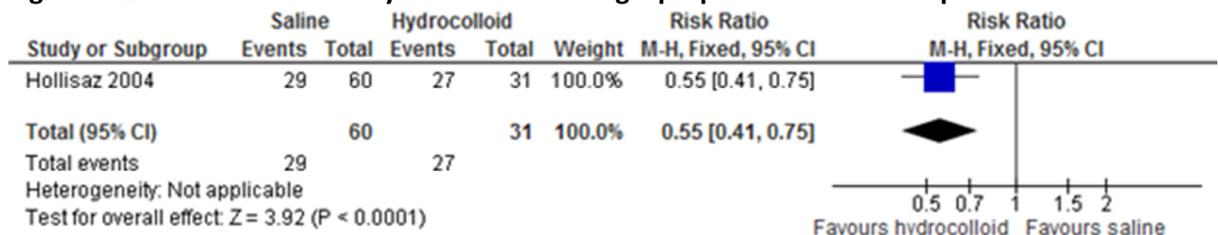


Figure 342: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers worsened (all grades)

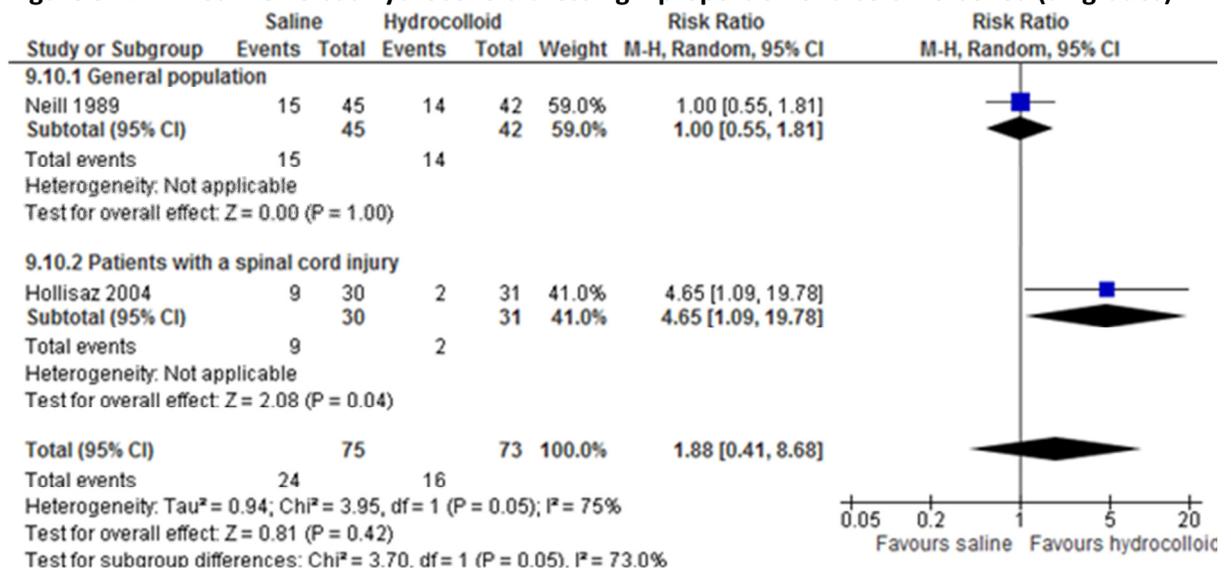


Figure 343: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers worsened (grade II)

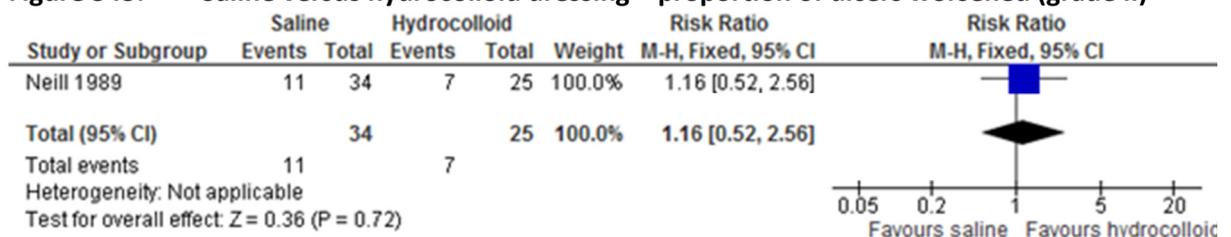


Figure 344: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers worsened (grade III)

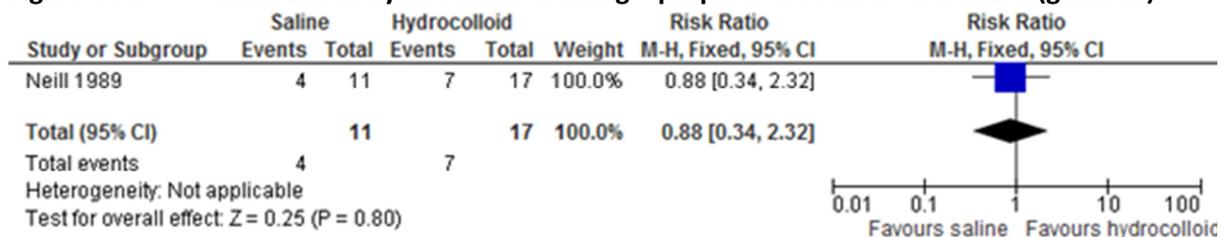


Figure 345: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – mean percentage reduction in ulcer size

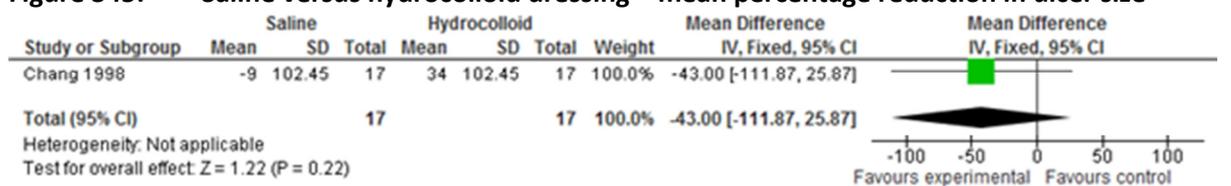


Figure 346: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – mean percentage reduction in ulcer volume

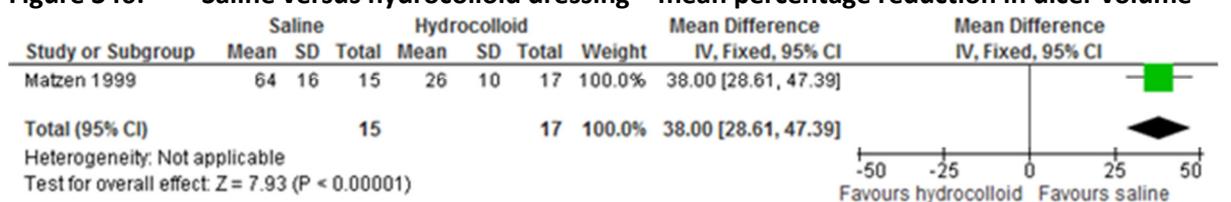


Figure 347: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – median percentage reduction in ulcer size

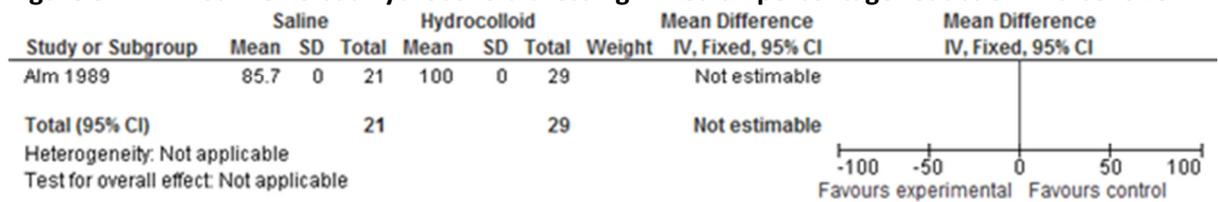


Figure 348: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – median percentage reduction in ulcer size (grade II)

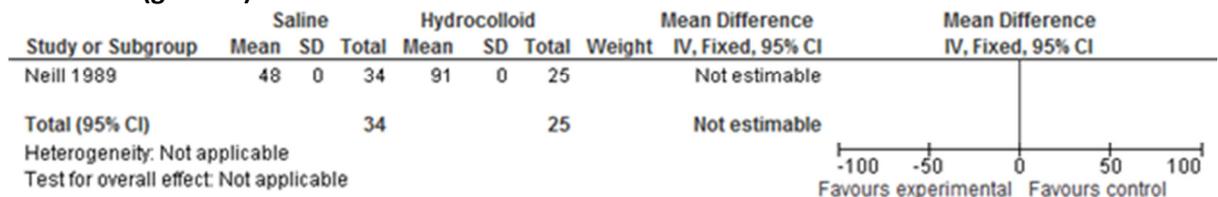


Figure 349: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – median percentage reduction in ulcer size (grade III)

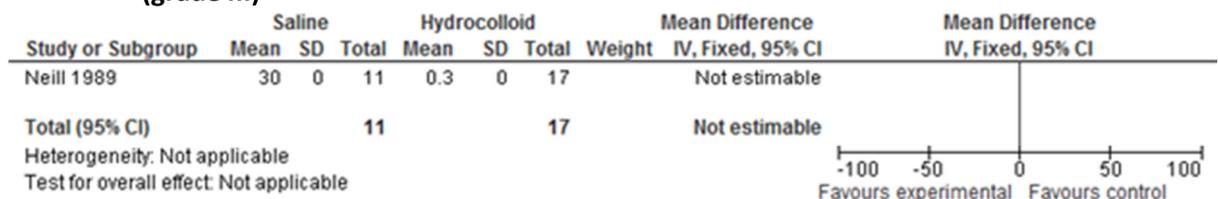


Figure 350: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – median days to healing

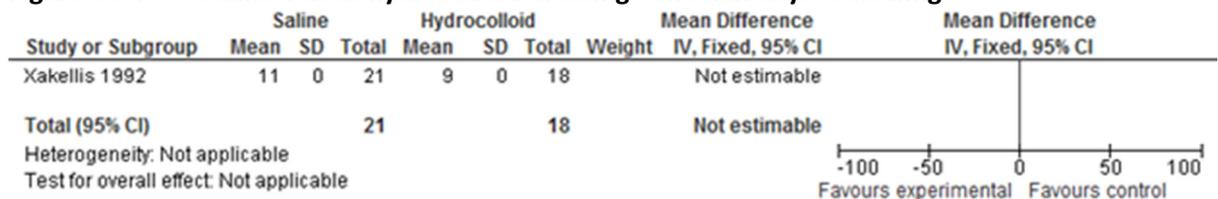


Figure 351: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of patients with pain at dressing removal

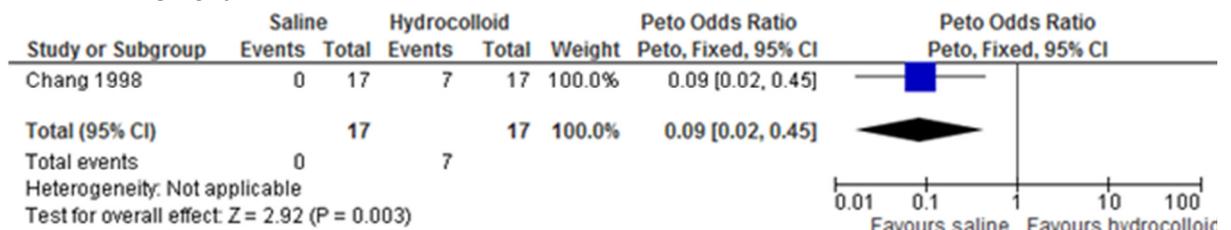


Figure 352: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – median pain score

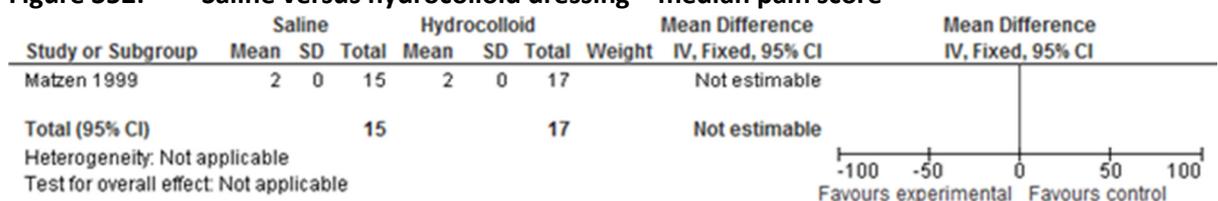


Figure 353: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of patients with discomfort

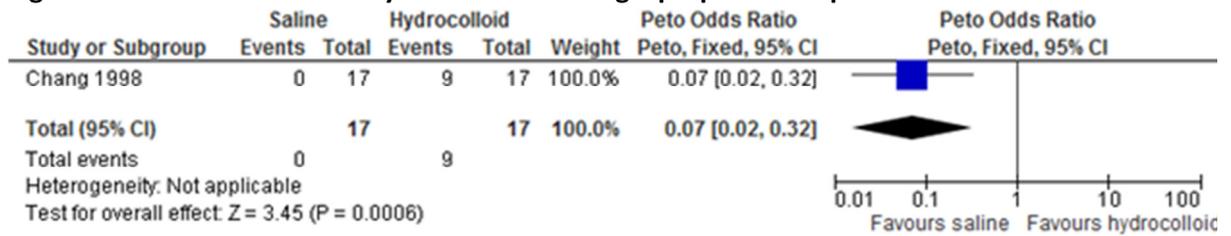


Figure 354: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – median comfort score

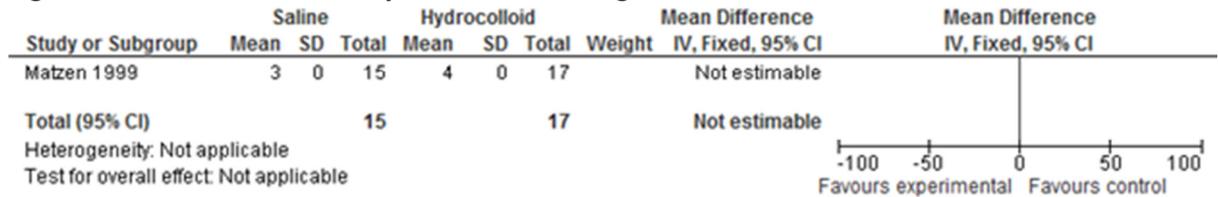


Figure 355: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of patients with an infection

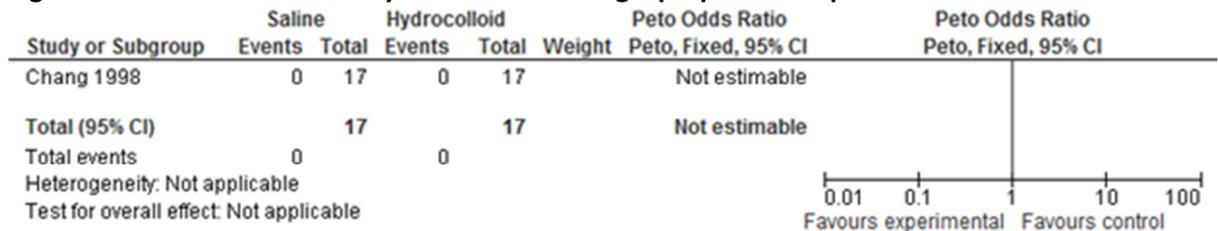


Figure 356: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – median smell score

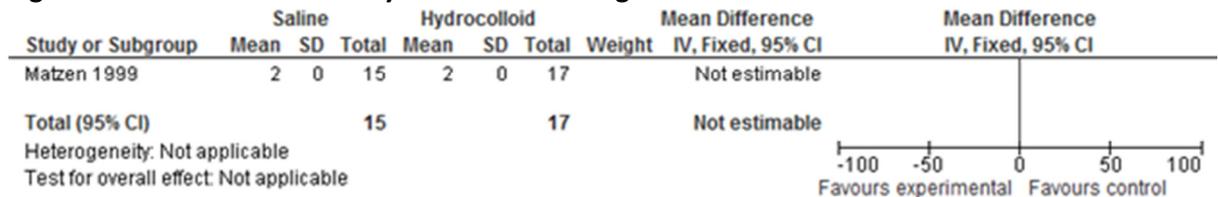


Figure 357: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of patients with skin irritation

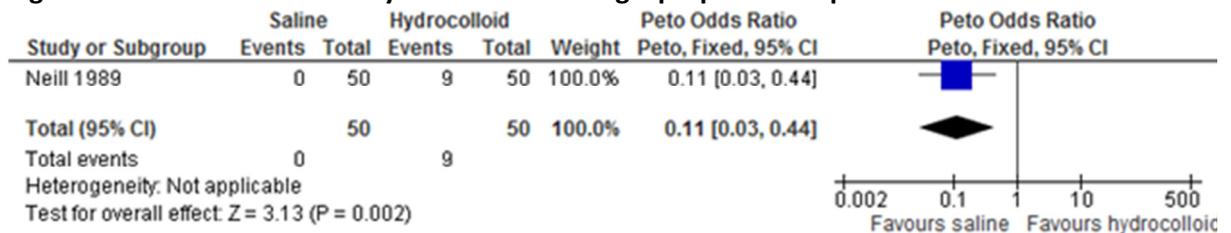
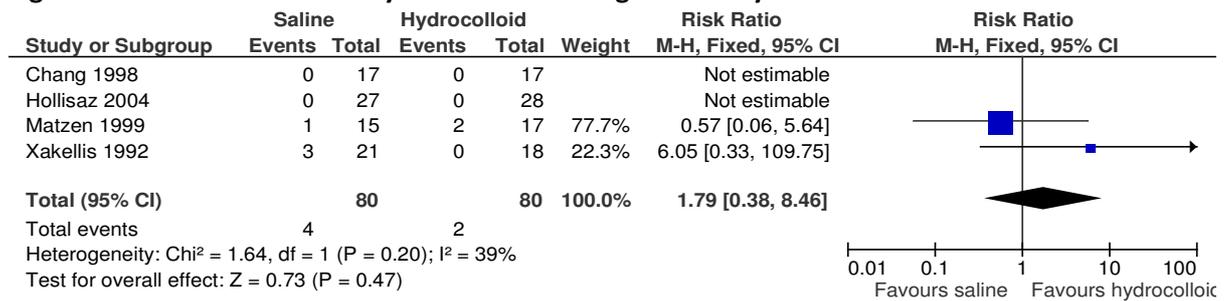


Figure 358: Saline versus hydrocolloid dressing - mortality



1.2.7.2 Saline vs. hydrogel dressing

Figure 359: Saline versus hydrogel dressing – proportion of patients completely healed

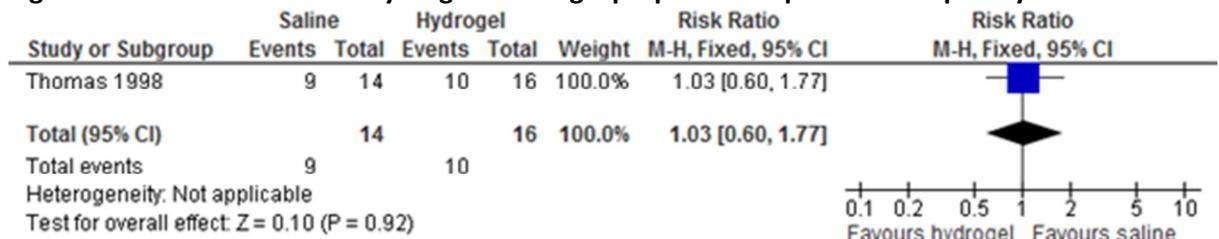


Figure 360: Saline versus hydrogel dressing – proportion of patients worsened

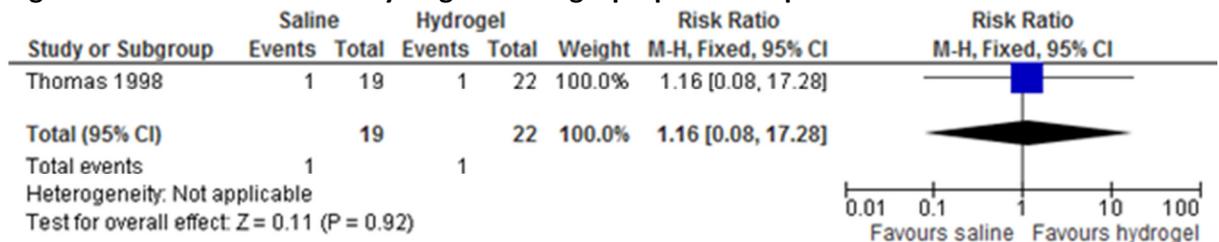


Figure 361: Saline versus hydrogel dressing – mean weeks to healing

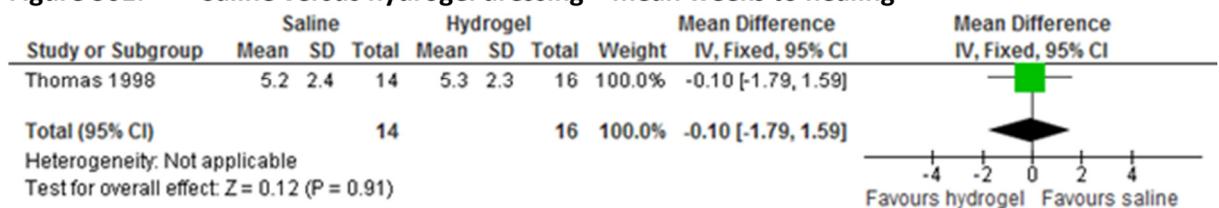
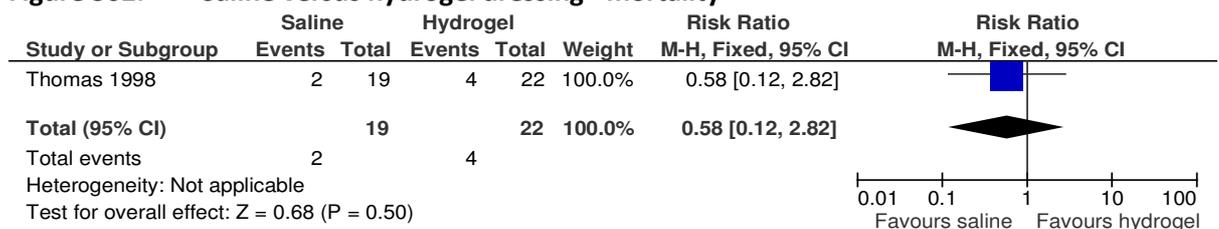


Figure 362: Saline versus hydrogel dressing - mortality



I.2.7.3 Phenytoin vs. saline

Figure 363: Phenytoin versus saline – proportion of patients completely healed

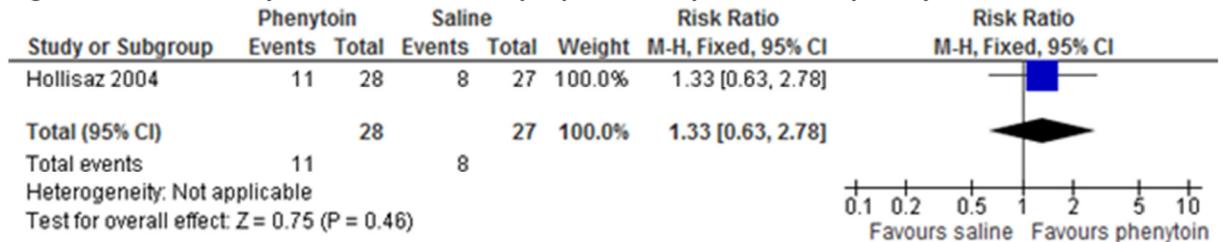
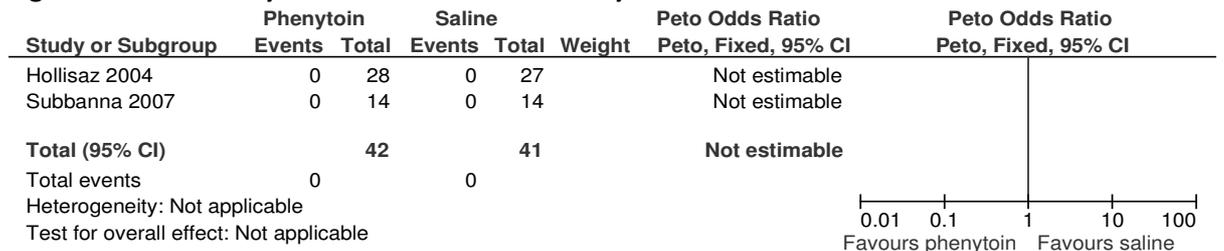


Figure 364: Phenytoin versus saline - mortality



I.2.7.4 Saline vs. foam dressing

Figure 365: Saline versus foam dressing – proportion of patients completely healed

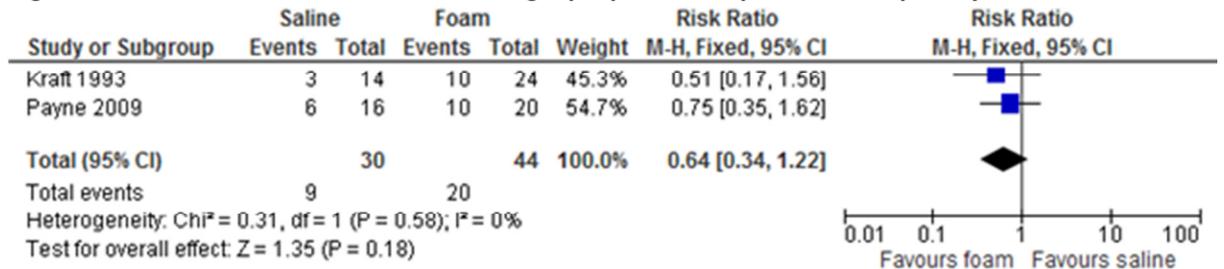


Figure 366: Saline versus foam dressing – median days to 50% healing

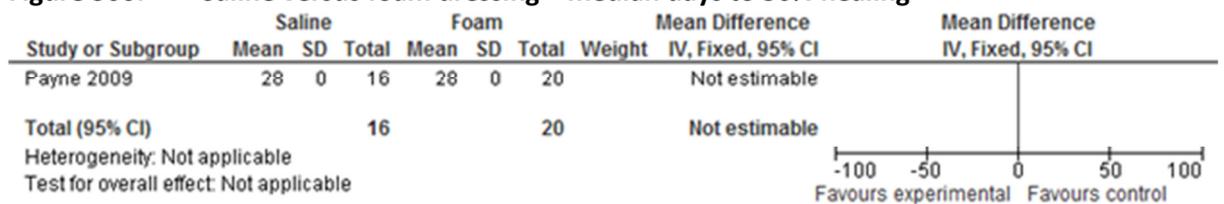
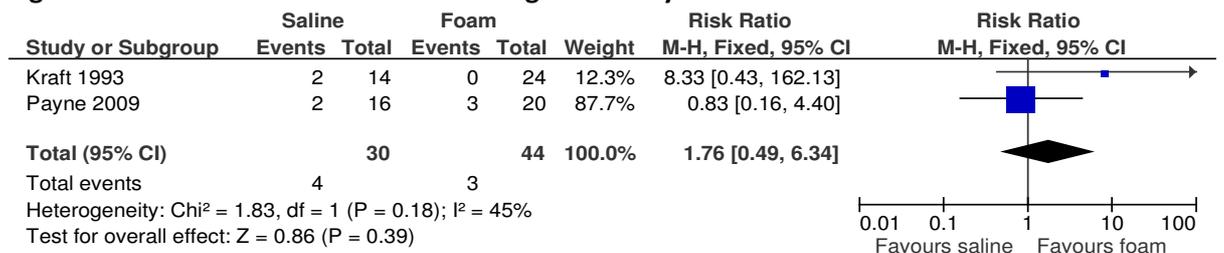


Figure 367: Saline versus foam dressing - mortality



I.2.7.5 Saline vs. polyurethane dressing

Figure 368: Saline versus polyurethane dressing – proportion of ulcers completely healed

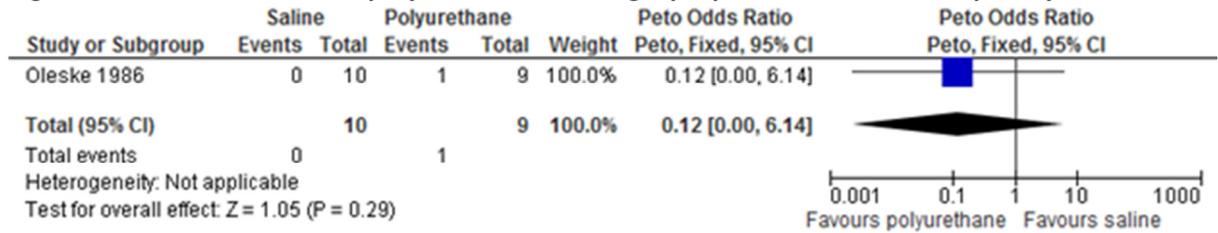
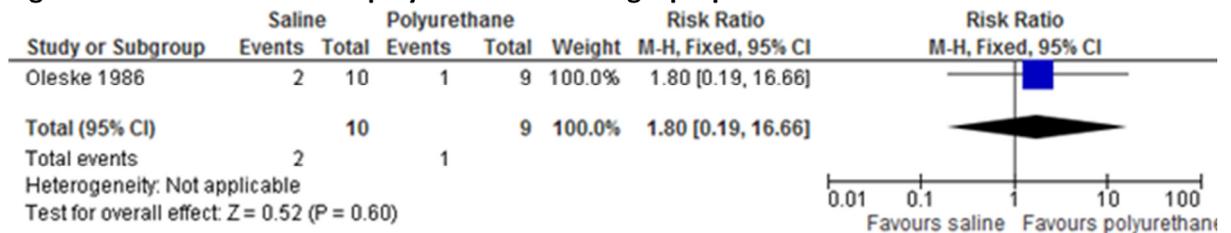


Figure 369: Saline versus polyurethane dressing – proportion of ulcers worsened



I.2.7.6 Saline vs. dextranomer

Figure 370: Saline versus dextranomer – proportion of ulcers improved

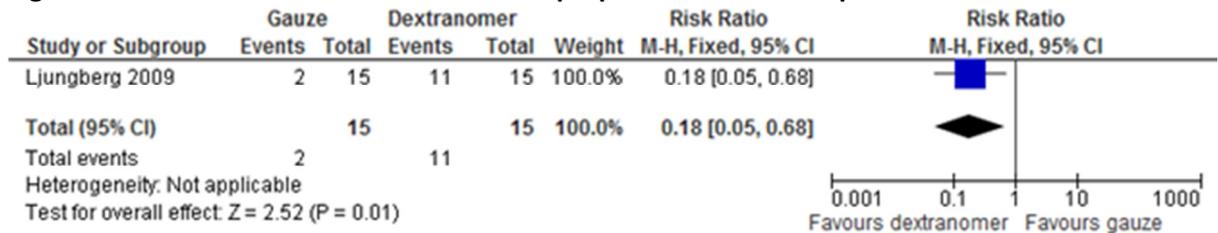
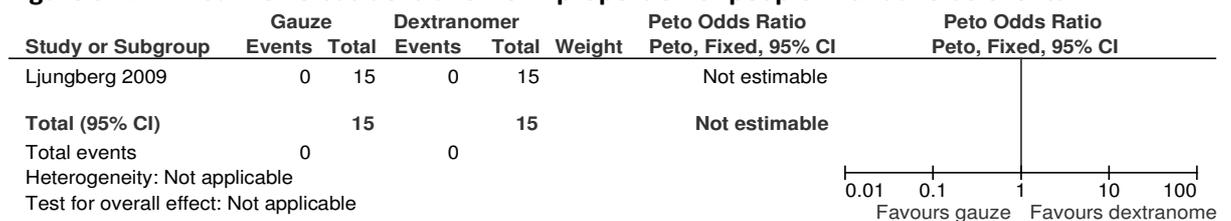


Figure 371: Saline versus dextranomer – proportion of people with adverse events



I.2.7.7 Phenytoin vs. saline

Figure 372: Phenytoin versus saline – proportion of patients completely healed



Figure 373: Phenytoin versus saline – proportion of ulcers completely healed (all grades – all sites)

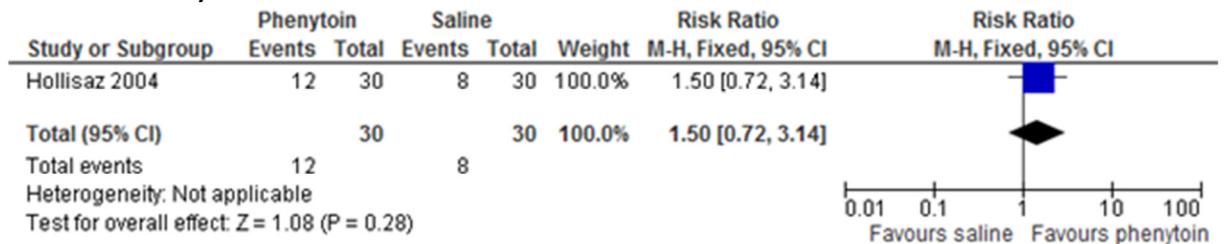


Figure 374: Phenytoin versus saline – proportion of ulcers completely healed (grade I – all sites)

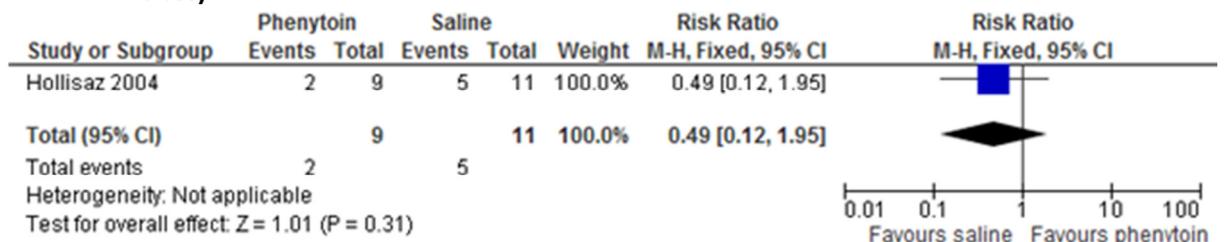


Figure 375: Phenytoin versus saline – proportion of ulcers completely healed (grade II – all sites)

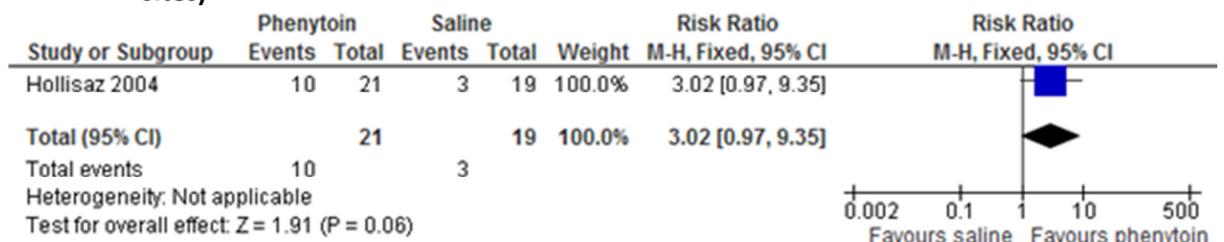


Figure 376: Phenytoin versus saline – proportion of ulcers completely healed (all grades – sacral)

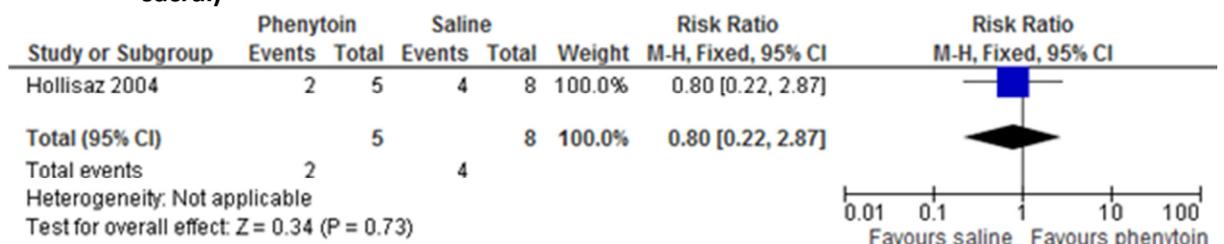


Figure 377: Phenytoin versus saline – proportion of ulcers improved

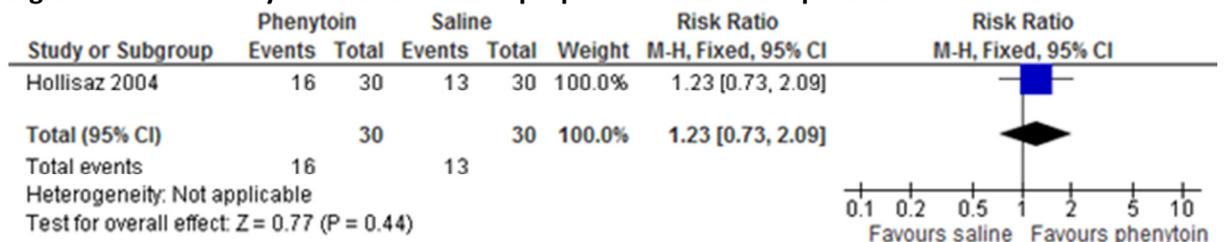


Figure 378: Phenytoin versus saline – proportion of ulcers worsened

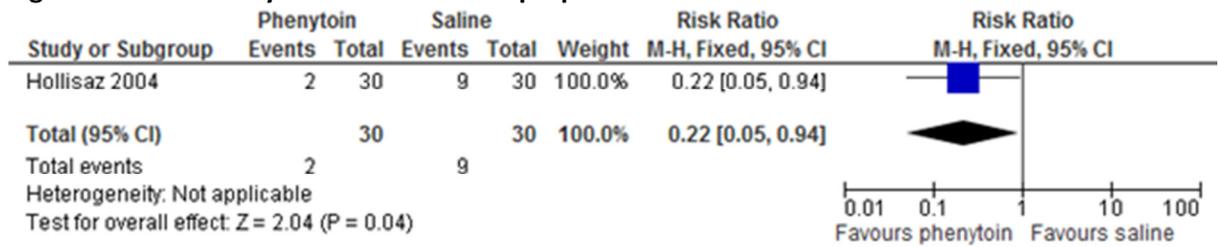


Figure 379: Phenytoin versus saline – mean percentage reduction in ulcer size

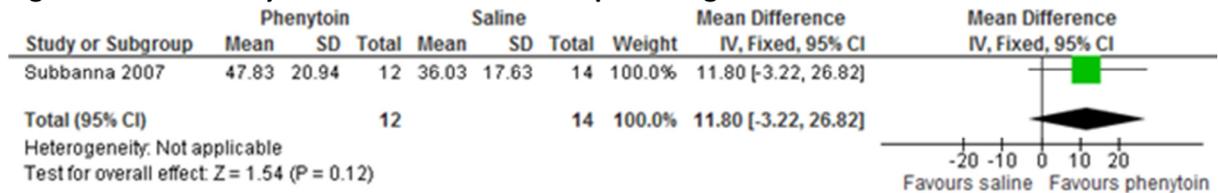


Figure 380: Phenytoin versus saline – mean percentage reduction in ulcer volume

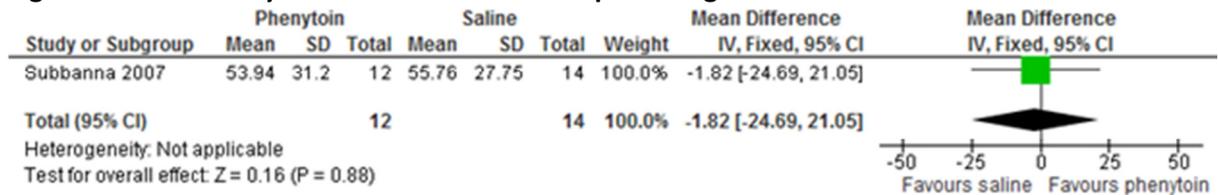


Figure 381: Phenytoin versus saline – mean percentage reduction in PUSH score

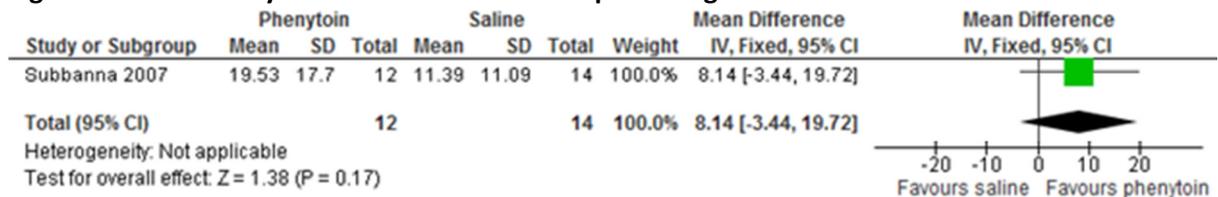


Figure 382: Phenytoin versus saline – proportion of people with treatment-related adverse events

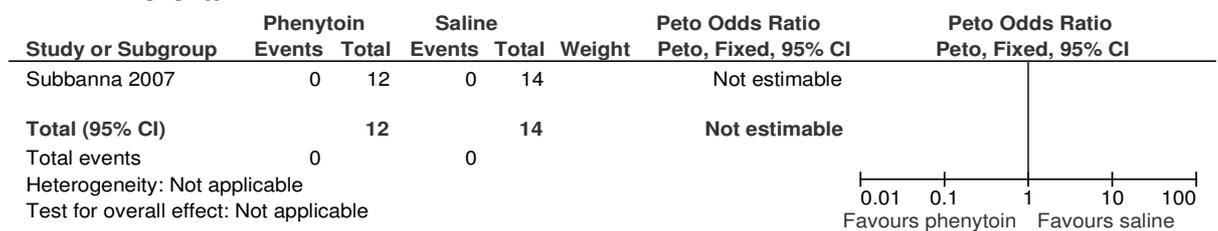
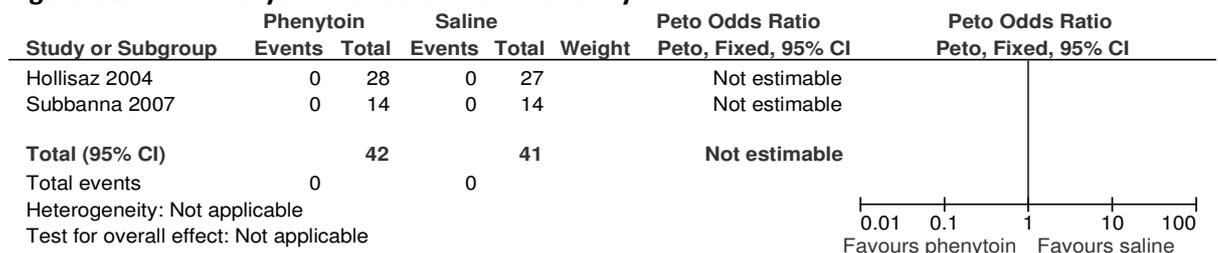


Figure 383: Phenytoin versus saline - mortality



1.2.7.8 Phenytoin vs. hydrocolloid dressing

Figure 384: Phenytoin versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of patients completely healed

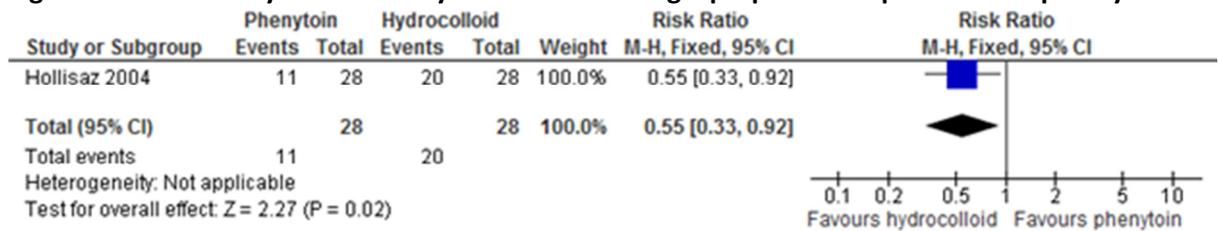


Figure 385: Phenytoin versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers completely healed (all grades – all sites)



Figure 386: Phenytoin versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers completely healed (grade I – all sites)



Figure 387: Phenytoin versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers completely healed (grade II – all sites)



Figure 388: Phenytoin versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers completely healed (all grades - sacral)

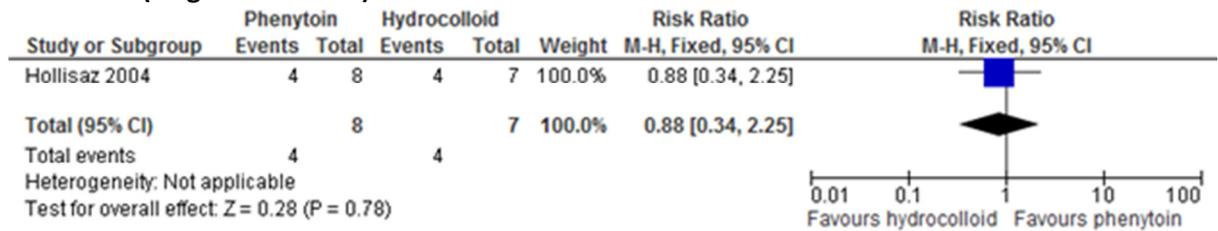


Figure 389: Phenytoin versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers improved

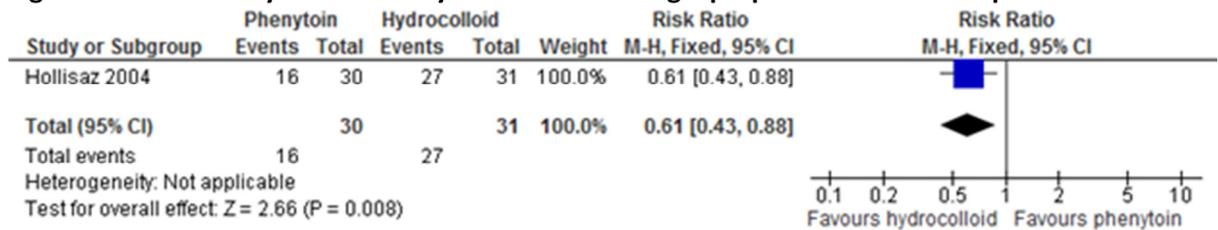


Figure 390: Phenytoin versus hydrocolloid dressing – proportion of ulcers worsened

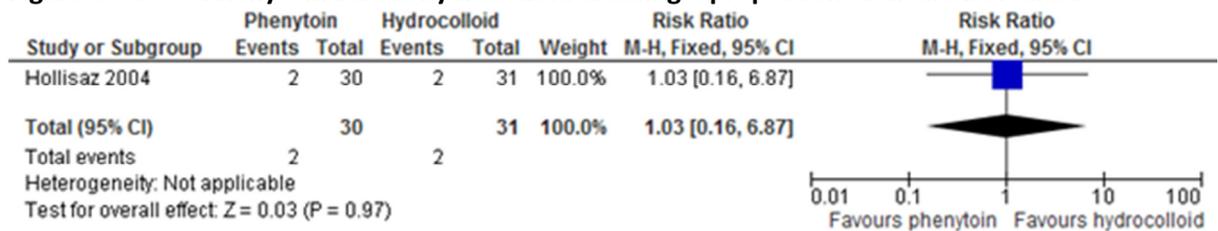


Figure 391: Phenytoin versus hydrocolloid dressing – mean days of healing

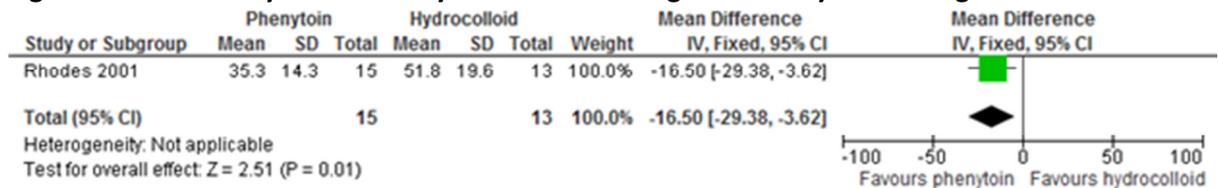
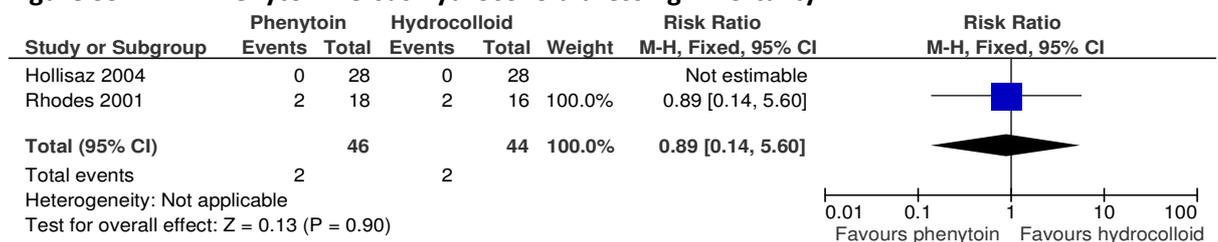


Figure 392: Phenytoin versus hydrocolloid dressing - mortality



I.2.7.9 Phenytoin vs. triple antibiotics

Figure 393: Phenytoin versus triple antibiotics – mean days to healing

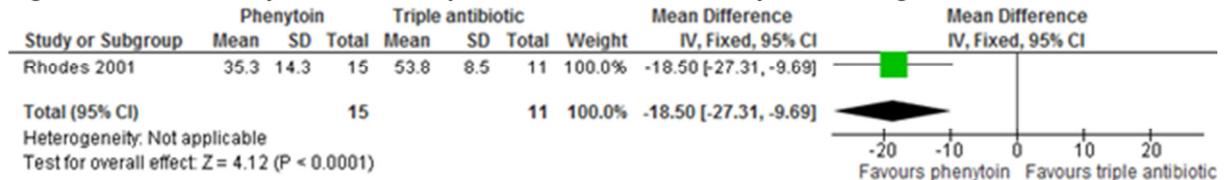


Figure 394: Phenytoin versus triple antibiotics – proportion of people with treatment-related adverse events

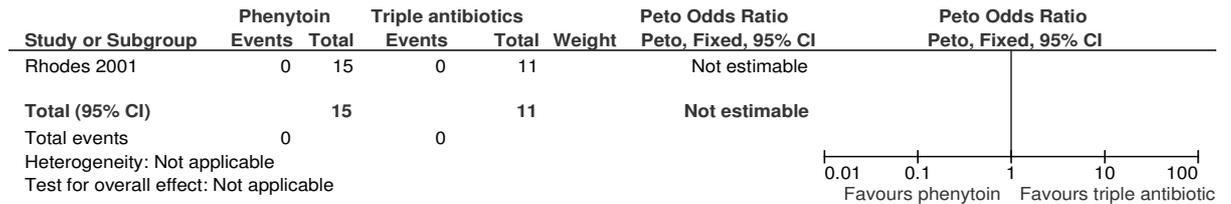
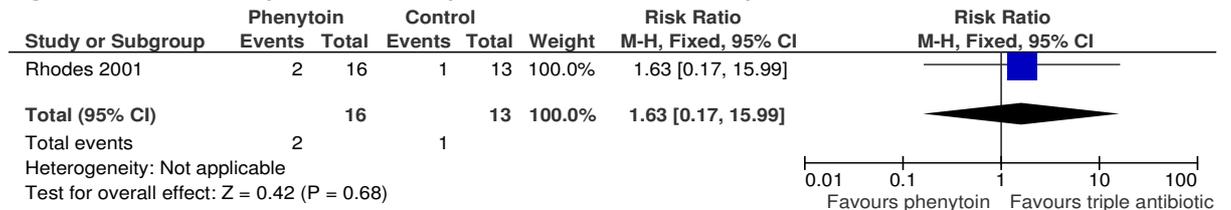


Figure 395: Phenytoin versus triple antibiotics - mortality



I.2.7.10 Dialysate vs. placebo

Figure 396: Dialysate versus placebo – mean ml reduction in ulcer area

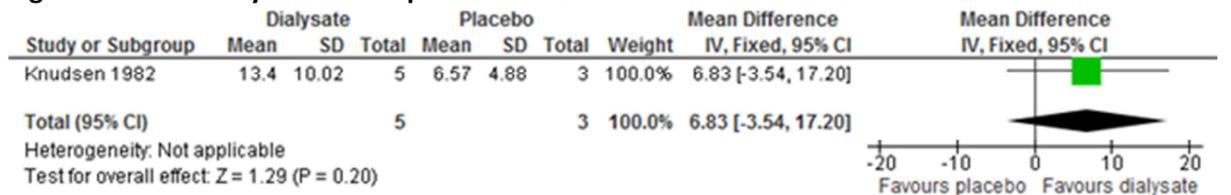


Figure 397: Dialysate versus placebo – mean healing half-time (days)

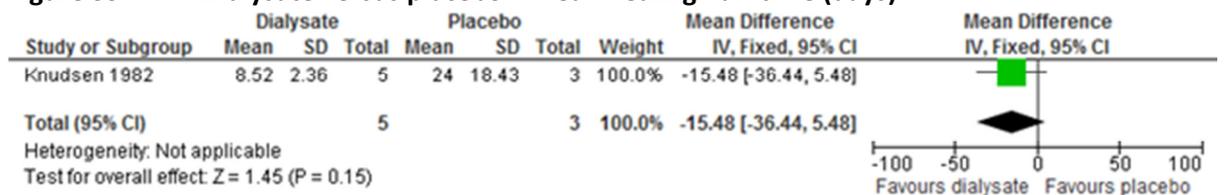
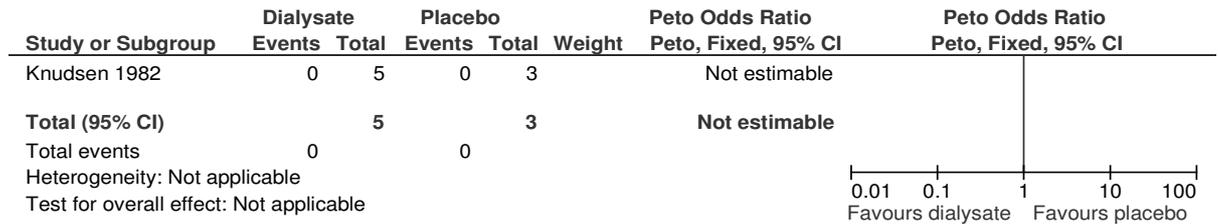


Figure 398: Dialysate versus placebo – proportion of people with treatment-related adverse events



I.2.7.11 Topical ointment with petrolatum vs. petrolatum (base component)

Figure 399: Topical ointment with petrolatum versus petrolatum (base component) – proportion of patients completely healed – grade 1 and 2 pressure ulcers

Figure 400: Topical ointment with petrolatum versus petrolatum (base component) – proportion of patients completely healed – grade 2 pressure ulcers

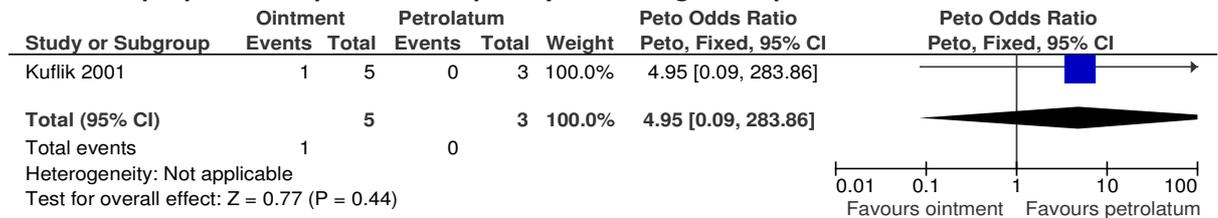


Figure 401: Topical ointment with petrolatum versus petrolatum (base component) – proportion of patients improved – grades 1 and 2 pressure ulcers

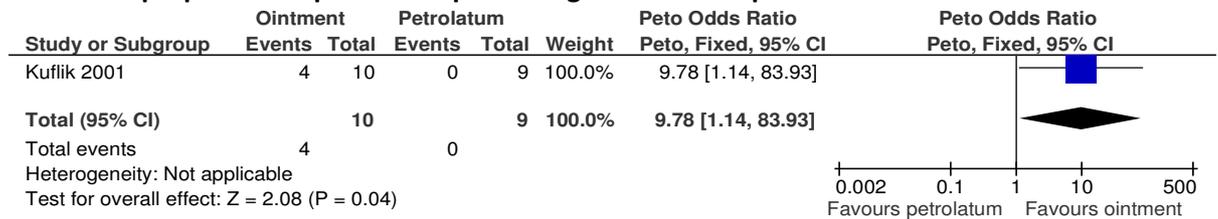


Figure 402: Topical ointment with petrolatum versus petrolatum (base component) – proportion of patients improved – grades 2 pressure ulcers

