

Larval Debridement Therapy

Application guide and daily care plan

BioBag

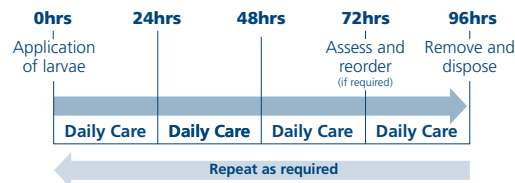


Daily care

- Daily change of the secondary dressings where possible is recommended and when strikethrough is present
- Avoid sustained, direct pressure as this may occlude the larvae. Short periods for the purposes of mobilisation are permissible
- Check larvae are viable at secondary dressing changes – movement of larvae and presence of dark red exudate indicate the larvae are alive
- Re-apply barrier where necessary to the peri-wound area
- Ensure damp gauze is replaced on top of the BioBag at each secondary dressing change
- Ensure that all outer/secondary dressings are not occlusive and are permeable to the air
- After 72 hours, reassess wound to decide on further treatment. If a further NEW larval treatment is required, schedule a new order

- If debridement is near completion and no further NEW larval treatment is required, plan follow on dressing treatment to be completed at end of day 4
- On removal, double bag and treat as clinical waste in line with your local Grade A Clinical Waste Disposal Protocol
- Do not immerse in water. Do not occlude.

Larvae (BioBag) 4 Day Treatment Cycle



Larvae application guide (BioBag)

Fig.1 Apply barrier cream/bandage

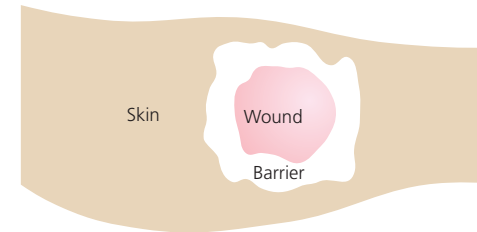


Fig.2 Apply the BioBag dressing

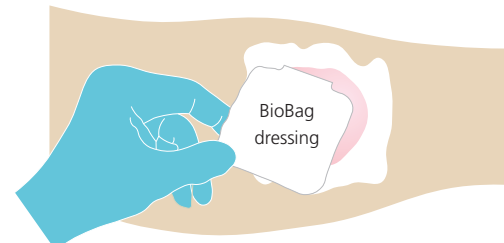


Fig.3 Place a moistened gauze swab over the BioBag dressing

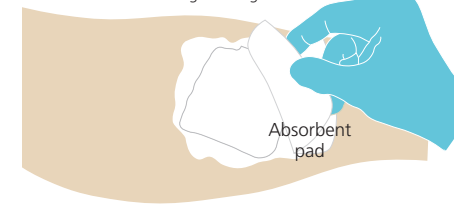
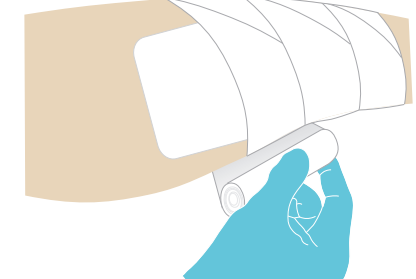


Fig.4 Secure the dressing



1. Materials required

- BioBag or combination of BioBag sizes, suitable for the wound size
- A wound dressing pack
- Barrier cream or Zinc paste to protect intact peri-wound skin (Sudocreme or other suitable)
- An absorbent (non-occlusive) dressing pad and a lightweight retention bandage
- Sterile saline for irrigation of wound or dressing residues & moistening the primary swab.

2. Preparation

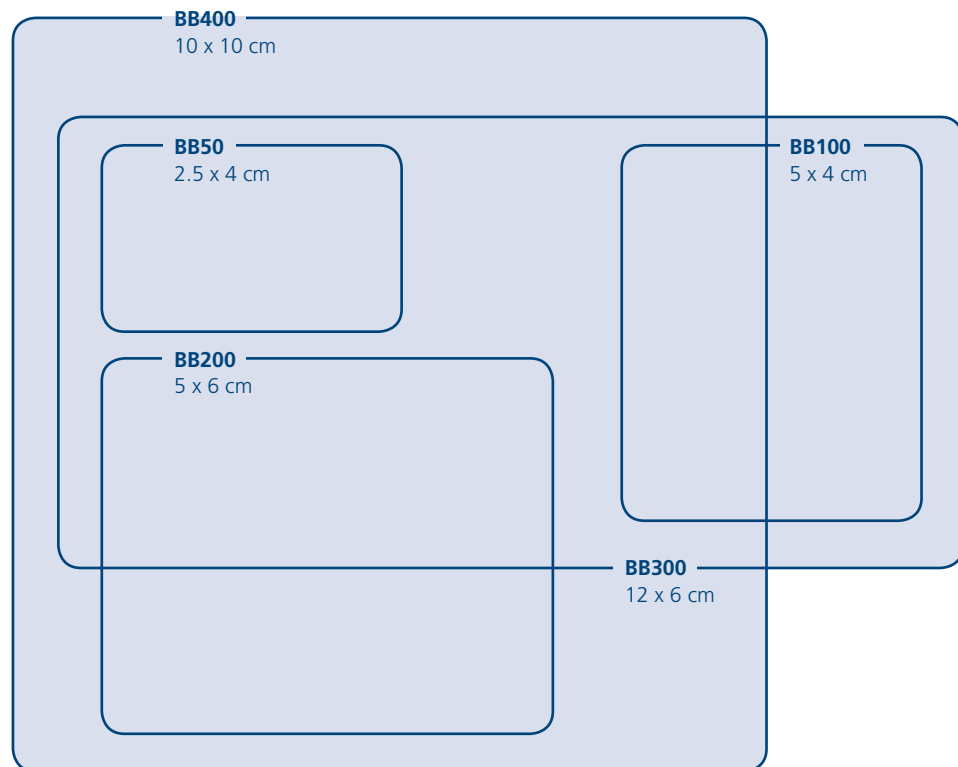
1. Prepare the peri-wound area and wound bed, irrigate to remove residue and loose material
2. Protect intact skin around the margin of the wound by applying a thin layer of the barrier cream/bandage. **(fig.1)**

3. Applying larvae to the wound

1. Remove the BioBag from the transport vial
 2. Place onto wound so that where possible the wound margin is covered. Fold/double back excess net of the bag away from peri-wound skin **(fig.2)**
 3. Place a saline moistened gauze swab over the BioBag dressing (especially if it is a very dry wound) **(fig.3)**
 4. Secure well with a secondary dressing to avoid slippage and to ensure surface contact of BioBag is maintained **(fig.4)**
- Ancillary dressings should be selected in order to manage exudates
 - All outer dressings MUST be non-occlusive as the larvae need oxygen to survive
 - Very wet outer dressings may occlude and suffocate the larvae.

See overleaf for sizing guide and ordering information.

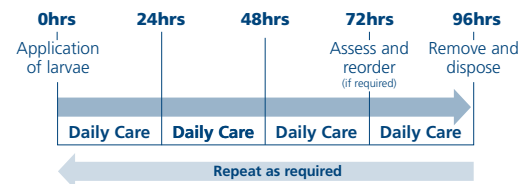
BioBag sizes and codes



	Code	Description
BioBags	BB50	2.5x4cm
	BB100	5x4cm
	BB200	5x6cm
	BB300	12x6cm
	BB400	10x10cm

See overleaf for application guide and daily care.

Larvae (BioBag) 4 Day Treatment Cycle



BioBag dressings can be left in place for up to 4 days

Notes:

Ordering larvae

Orders received by us before 2pm will qualify for inclusive next day delivery, or a future planned date of your choosing.

Please allow time for your own internal procurement/pharmacy to process the order.

Telephone:

0845 230 1810

E-mail : orders@biomonde.com

Fax : 01656 668 047

Office Hours

Monday to Friday 8:30am – 5:00pm

For assistance outside working hours please call our **Clinical Helpline: 0845 230 6806.**

Storage

- Keep in transit containers
- Do not freeze, do not store above 25°C
- Must be applied by expiry date, usually the day after delivery, for optimal results

Feedback:

We welcome feedback on your experiences of our Free Range and BioBag products, please email us at: feedback@biomonde.com or via our website www.biomonde.com/index.php/en/feedback



www.biomonde.com