

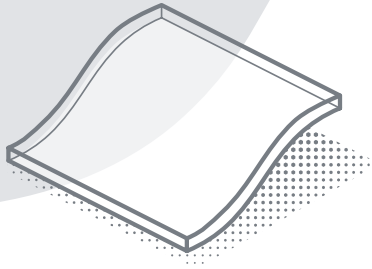
epicite<sup>hydro</sup>



Version-Nr. 20220202EN

## Information sheet for outpatient care.

The wound dressing epicite<sup>hydro</sup> has been developed to support the healing of acute burn wounds. It provides a moist environment for an ideal wound healing.



## epicite<sup>hydro</sup>

epicite<sup>hydro</sup> is based on biotechnological gained cellulose. Due to its very dense structure, it can store more than 95% of water. It is a sterile product without conservative agents, no known allergic reactions.

- Allows water to penetrate into the wound and absorbs excess wound exudates.<sup>1</sup>
- Can optionally be soaked with antiseptic solutions.<sup>2,3</sup>
- Has a cooling effect<sup>4</sup> after application.
- Dries out during the healing process and can be peeled off easily and nearly pain-free after successful healing.
- Less pain for the patient: no or less dressing changes (depending on the degree of the burn wound).
- High patient comfort and a shorter hospital stay.



## For Home Care:

**Please closely follow the recommendations of your doctors after hospital release.**

Do not worry if you make the following observations during the healing process:

- The bandage may soak through.
- A color change of the wound dressing may occur (into yellowish, brownish or greenish).
- The edges may begin to detach from the wound, as epicite<sup>hydro</sup> dries out and shrinks.
- Itching may occur, especially when the dressing shrinks and begins to detach from the wound.

Please do not remove the dressing on your own. Only sharp edges may be cut-off. The wound healing process should be checked by medical personnel in outpatient care at the recommended interval from the hospital.

## For follow-up visits in outpatient care:

**Please transfer this flyer together with the hospital release document (specifying the degree of burn wound and the recommended intervals for outpatient care) to the medical personnel.**

A wound dressing assessment should be made at least every 48h, just remove the bandage. epicite<sup>hydro</sup> and the fatty gauze remain on the wound. You could make the following observations:

- The bandage may have soaked through.
- A color change of the wound dressing may have occurred (into yellowish, brownish or greenish).
- Itching may have occurred, as the dressing has shrunk and has detached from the wound.
- The edges may have begun to detach from the wound.

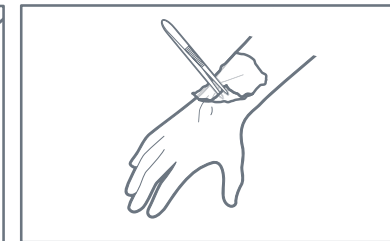
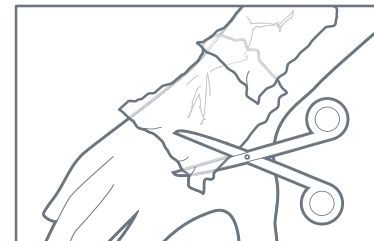
### Recommended Dressing change:

For superficial burn wounds: in general no dressing change is required.

- Assess the wound dressing: just cut off the detached edges, but do NOT remove the dressing until healing is completed.
- If healing is completed, carefully remove the remaining dressing (same principle as a natural scab).

For mixed superficial and deep partial burn wounds: a dressing change may be required:

- Rehydrate epicite<sup>hydro</sup> for an easy and nearly pain-free removal.
- After wound assessment, apply a new epicite<sup>hydro</sup> dressing (may have been provided to the patient via the hospital or emergency center). The dressing should overlap the wound by 1-2 cm.
- Protect epicite<sup>hydro</sup> with an overlapping layer of fatty gauze and a fixation bandage if necessary.
- If healing is completed, carefully remove the remaining dressing (same principle as a natural scab).



*The detached material should be cut off during each wound assessment until the entire dressing has come off (same principle as a natural scab).*

1) Cattelaens et al. The Impact of a Nanocellulose-Based Wound Dressing in the Management of Thermal Injuries in Children: Results of a Retrospective Evaluation. *Life (Basel)*. 2020 Sep 19;10(9):212. <https://doi.org/10.3390/life10090212>

2) Bernardelli et al.; Uptake of PHMB in a bacterial nanocellulose-based wound dressing: A feasible clinical procedure; *Burns*. 2019 Jun;45(4):898-904. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2018.10.023>

3) Bernardelli et al.; Delivery of antiseptic solutions by a bacterial cellulose wound dressing: Uptake, release and antibacterial efficacy of octenidine and povidone-iodine.; *Burns*. 2020 Jun;46(4):918-927. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2019.10.006>

4) Holzer et al. A novel human ex-vivo burn model and the local cooling effect of a bacterial nanocellulose-based wound dressing. *Burns* 2020 Dec 46(8):1924-1932. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2020.06.024>