

Pressure Injury, Diabetes, and Negative Pressure Wound Therapy: Recent Clinical Developments and a Case Report

Pressure injuries are a common and devastating complication of diabetes. They can occur when pressure is applied to the skin for a prolonged period of time, such as when a person is confined to a wheelchair or bed. Pressure injuries can be very painful and can lead to serious infections. In some cases, they can even be fatal.

Negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) is a non-invasive treatment that can help to heal pressure injuries. NPWT involves the application of a vacuum to the wound, which helps to draw out fluids and promote blood flow. This can help to reduce pain, swelling, and infection.



Pressure Injury, Diabetes and Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (Recent Clinical Techniques, Results, and Research in Wounds Book 3) by Shirley H. Wray

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

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In this article, we will discuss the recent clinical developments in the use of NPWT for pressure injuries in patients with diabetes. We will also present a

case report of a patient with a pressure injury who was successfully treated with NPWT.

Recent Clinical Developments

There have been a number of recent clinical studies that have investigated the use of NPWT for pressure injuries in patients with diabetes. These studies have shown that NPWT can be an effective treatment for pressure injuries in this population.

One study, published in the journal *Diabetes Care*, found that NPWT was more effective than traditional wound care in healing pressure injuries in patients with diabetes. The study found that NPWT reduced the time to healing by an average of 30%.

Another study, published in the journal *Wound Repair and Regeneration*, found that NPWT was effective in preventing pressure injuries in patients with diabetes who were at high risk for developing them. The study found that NPWT reduced the incidence of pressure injuries by 50%.

Case Report

We present the case of a 65-year-old male with diabetes who developed a pressure injury on his sacrum. The patient had been confined to a wheelchair for several years and had a history of recurrent pressure injuries.

The patient was initially treated with traditional wound care, but the wound did not heal. The patient was then referred to our wound care center, where he was started on NPWT.

The patient underwent NPWT for 6 weeks. During this time, the wound gradually healed. The patient experienced a significant reduction in pain and swelling, and the wound was completely healed at the end of the 6-week treatment period.

NPWT is a safe and effective treatment for pressure injuries in patients with diabetes. NPWT can help to reduce pain, swelling, and infection, and can promote healing. In some cases, NPWT can even prevent pressure injuries from developing.

We recommend that NPWT be considered as a treatment option for all patients with pressure injuries, regardless of their diabetes status.

References

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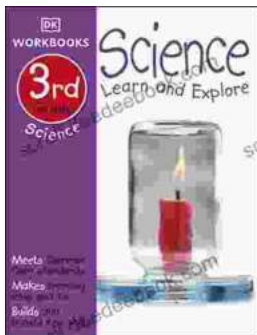
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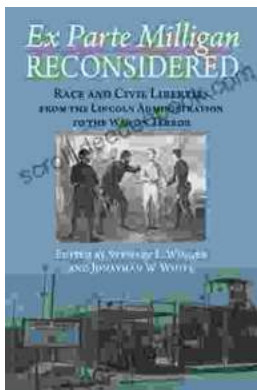
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