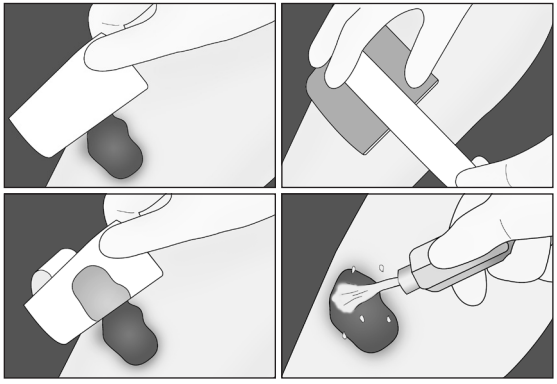

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Aspen Medical

SORBSAN PLUS

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GB. Sorbsan™ Plus

Sterile Calcium Alginate Wound Dressing with Absorbent Viscose Secondary Layer

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:
Sorbsan Plus wound dressings consist of a sterile, calcium alginate wound contact layer, bonded to a secondary absorbent viscose layer.

The non-woven Sorbsan calcium alginate is high in Mannuronic acid, and low in Guluronic acid. The secondary viscose layer absorbs excess exudate. This combination makes Sorbsan Plus a highly absorbent dressing.

PRODUCT INFORMATION:
The calcium alginate fibres of Sorbsan Plus swell and form a sodium-calcium alginate gel in contact with wound exudate. This gel:
- Provides a 'moist wound healing environment' to facilitate wound healing.
- Conforms to the contours of the wound
- Allows gaseous exchange
- Prevents 'lateral strike through' or 'wicking', allowing almost the whole dressing to be used on a wound without cutting to size
- Minimises the risk of maceration to the surrounding tissue
- Draws contaminating bacteria into the dressing, and away from the wound, along with wound exudate
- Minimises pain on dressing removal
- Minimises disruption to newly formed tissue on dressing removal
- Allows the dressing to be easily removed with saline (0.9%) solution.

Sorbsan Plus' secondary viscose layer:
- Absorbs excess exudate through the Sorbsan wound contact layer
- Wicks 'laterally', allowing greater absorption capacity
- Holds the exudate away from the wound to minimise maceration
- Negates the need for a separate, absorbent secondary dressing. The blue outer layer of Sorbsan Plus identifies which way up the dressing should be placed on the wound
- Sorbsan Plus is not intended to be used as a surgical sponge
- Upon contact with a bleeding wound, Sorbsan Plus will promote haemostasis.

INDICATIONS FOR USE:
Sorbsan Plus may be used on wounds where there is a high level of exudate. However if the wound is not producing high enough exudate levels to gel Sorbsan's fibres, it may be appropriate to use a different dressing type. Sorbsan Plus is therefore suitable for management of:
- Partial thickness and full thickness wounds
- Arterial, venous, and diabetic leg ulcers
- Pressure ulcers
- Post-operative wounds
- Fungating lesions

Sorbsan Plus may be used in conjunction with graduated compression therapy for the management of venous leg ulceration, when so directed by qualified health professionals.

Sorbsan Plus is also suitable for the management of bleeding wounds:
- Following toe-nail avulsions
- Pressure ulcers
- Donor and graft sites
- Traumatic wounds

CONTRAINDICATIONS:
Do not use on patients with a known sensitivity to Sorbsan Plus or any of its components. Sorbsan Plus may be used on wounds which are clinically infected when:
- A medical practitioner is consulted
- Current wound treatment protocols are reviewed
- Underlying causes are addressed
- Appropriate antimicrobial therapy is given when so directed
- Sorbsan Plus is changed daily to allow visual inspection of the wound

No data is available to support the use of topical medicinal preparations in conjunction with Sorbsan Plus.

In the early stages of Sorbsan use, the wound may appear to increase in size. This is to be expected as the moist wound environment encourages autolytic debridement prior to granulation tissue formation and wound healing.

In common with other hydrophilic wound dressings, an initial "drawing" sensation may be experienced shortly after application of Sorbsan. Wetting the wound with sterile saline 0.9% solution immediately before dressing application may help prevent this discomfort.

As healing progresses and the wound becomes smaller, less exudate is generally produced. In the management of exuding wounds, Sorbsan can only make the overlying condition conducive to healing. If after 4-6 weeks of using Sorbsan there has been no improvement, the original diagnosis should be reassessed and current treatment practices should be reviewed in line with existing clinical protocols.

Sorbsan Plus is a sterile, single use product. Do not use if the packaging has been damaged.

WARNINGS/OBSERVATIONS:
- Sorbsan Plus is not indicated for heavily bleeding wounds
- Sorbsan Plus is not intended to control heavily bleeding wounds. Alternative measures must be considered in situations where excessive loss of blood is incurred.

METHOD OF USE:
Sorbsan Plus should be applied under medical supervision. Always use aseptic techniques.

PREPARATION:
- Use existing clinical protocols to clean/debride the wound in preparation for the application of Sorbsan Plus.
- Ensure that the skin surrounding the wound is clean, dry, and free from grease, soaps or detergents.
- Select a dressing that is of a suitable size and shape.
- Ensure a 5mm overlap around the wound edge to allow for the dressing gelling and conforming.
- Sorbsan Plus does not need to be cut to the size and shape of the wound.

DRESSING APPLICATION:
- Position Sorbsan Plus with the alginate layer facing downwards, and the blue side facing away from the wound.
- Apply the Sorbsan Plus dressing centrally over the wound bed.
- Sorbsan Plus should be covered with a suitable secondary dressing to prevent the dressing from drying out.
- The appropriate choice of secondary dressing is dependent upon the amount of exudate produced by the wound.

DRESSING WEAR TIME:
- When exudate is visible at the edge of the dressing, as visible through the blue indicator layer, Sorbsan Plus has reached saturation and should be changed.
- When exudate levels are at their highest, it may be necessary to change Sorbsan Plus dressings daily.
- Where clinically appropriate, the frequency of dressing changes may be reduced as the exudate levels decrease
- When exudate levels are low, good clinical practice indicates that wound dressings should be replaced at least once every seven days. This enables assessment of wound condition and a review of the effectiveness of current treatment practices to be made.
- In wounds where clinical infection is observed Sorbsan Plus should be changed daily to allow visual inspection of the wound. Always consult a medical practitioner, review the current wound treatment protocols, address the underlying causes and instigate appropriate antimicrobial therapy when so directed.
- Once haemostasis has been achieved the wound and the dressing choice should be re-assessed.
- In the management of bleeding wounds the dressing should be changed after a maximum of three days or use in line with existing clinical protocols.

DRESSING REMOVAL:
- Remove the secondary dressing as directed by existing clinical protocols.
- To remove Sorbsan Plus from the wound, peel at each edge, and then lift away the secondary viscose layer, along with the non-gelled part of the dressing.
- Irrigate the wound with sterile saline (0.9%) solution to remove Sorbsan gel left in the wound site.
- Use existing clinical protocols to clean the wound in order to remove any remaining exudate residue before wound assessment or application of further dressings.

PRESENTATIONS:
Packs containing dressings are individually sealed in peel-apart envelopes.

Dressing Size	Dressings per inner box	Catalogue CodeCode	Pip Code	NHS Logistics
Sorbsan Plus:				
7.5 x 10 cm	5	1420	002-9702	ELS271
10 x 15 cm	5	1421	002-9843	ELS273
10 x 20 cm	5	1422	238-4915	ELS066
15 x 20 cm	5	1423	261-0988	ELS034

Sorbsan Plus is available on UK Drug Tariff and through NHS Logistics.