

+ Improve care with the PICO System

Shown in an RCT to reduce the number of dressing changes with up to 7 days of continuous therapy^{1*}



PICO 
Single Use Negative Pressure
Wound Therapy System



*Compared to traditional negative pressure wound therapy (tNPWT)

Up to 7 days of treatment for open wounds



PICO[◇] dressing mean wear time was

6.5 days

compared with **3.1 days** for tNPWT over 12-weeks^{1*}

PICO therapy was shown to be suitable for **over 84%** of post-acute wounds^{2†}



Vascular

92.8%



Trauma

90.1%



Pressure

84.3%



Wound closure in twice as many wounds at 12 weeks with PICO sNPWT than tNPWT^{1‡}



*n=161; † Qualifying criteria: wounds on tNPWT, vascular/traumatic/pressure ulcers, wounds that fit under 1 of the 8 PICO sizes, exudate volumes ≤300cc; ‡ 45 vs 22%; p=0.002; ITT population..

Time, energy and estimated cost savings, including reduced nursing time compared to traditional NPWT.



Time savings for clinicians

- The PICO system is easy to use³
- PICO dressings were observed to be quicker to apply than traditional NPWT^{1*}
- Reduced demands on nursing time vs tNPWT¹



Added value and potential reduced costs

- Estimated \$7,756 savings per patient over 12 weeks^{4*†} vs tNPWT
- Other studies reported:**
- Fewer readmissions vs tNPWT⁵
 - Fewer dressing changes vs tNPWT¹



* n=161; † n=52; ‡ Based on cost modeling analysis compared with tNPWT;

Better patient compliance and satisfaction compared to tNPWT



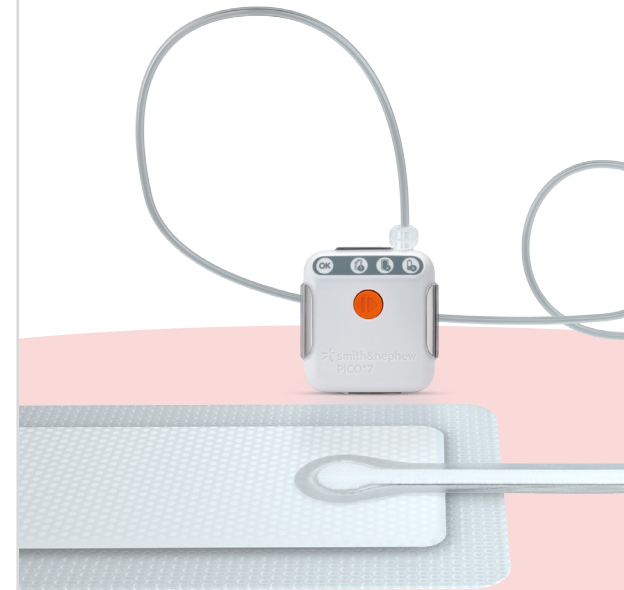
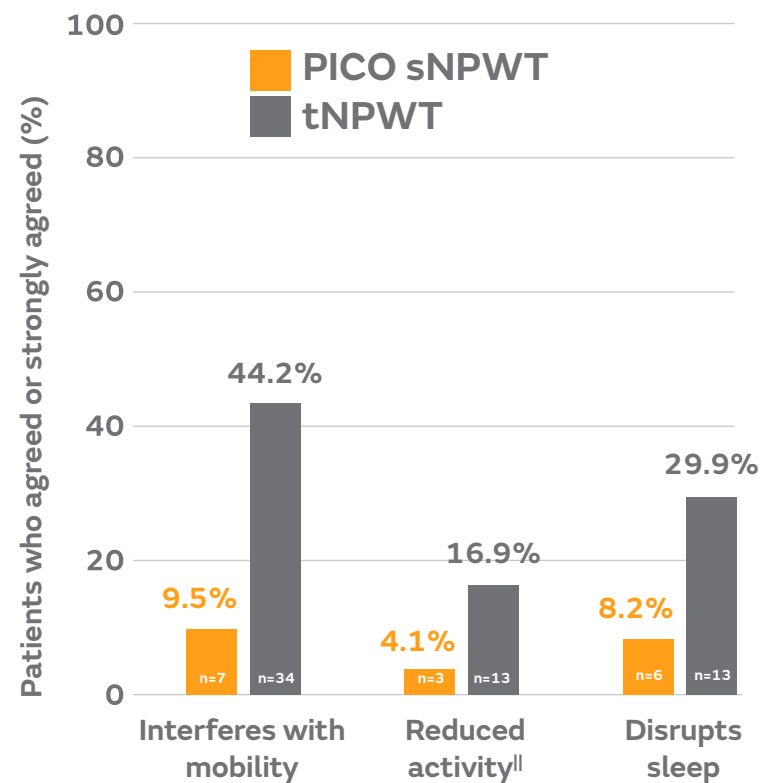
Greater satisfaction*

Patients reported greater comfort and a greater willingness to use PICO[®] sNPWT again,[†] compared with tNPWT[‡]

Less impact on:

- Mobility[§]
 - Activity levels[¶]
 - Sleep[¶]
- compared with tNPWT[‡]

Impact of the NPWT devices on daily living



* (p=0.006); † (p=0.003); ‡ (n=161); § (p<0.001); ¶ (p=0.017); || Patients who reported being less active when using the device.

Address Continuity of Care with PICO sNPWT

- Discharge without a DME
- Reduce readmissions⁷⁻⁹

Important Safety Information

The PICO pumps contain a MAGNET. Keep the PICO pumps at least 4 inches (10 cm) away from other medical devices at all times. As with all electrical medical equipment, failure to maintain appropriate distance may disrupt the operation of nearby medical devices. For full product and safety information, please see the Instructions for Use.

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S+N Responds:

Our new 24/7 hotline for clinicians, patients, and families covers all aspects of wound and U.S. product support.

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References: **1.** Kirsner R, Dove C, Reyzelman A, Vayser D, Jaimes H. A prospective, randomized, controlled clinical trial on the efficacy of a single-use negative pressure wound therapy system, compared to traditional negative pressure wound therapy in the treatment of chronic ulcers of the lower extremities. *Wound Rep Reg.* 2019; 27: 519–529. **2.** Adeyemi, A., Waycaster, C. Single-use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy- A treatment option for majority of wounds. Presented at the *Symposium on Advanced Wound Care Fall meeting (SAWC Fall)*, Las Vegas, Nevada, US, October 2017. Analysis performed on 2007-2015 WoundRounds (bedside wound management system used in more than 100 U.S. extended care facilities) data. **3.** Hurd, T., Trueman, P., and Rossington, A. Use of portable, single use negative pressure wound therapy device in home care patients with low to moderately exuding wounds: a case series. *Ostomy Wound Manage.* 2014 Mar;60(3):30-6. **4.** Kirsner RS, Delhougne G, Searle RJ. A Cost-Effectiveness Analysis Comparing Single-use and Traditional Negative Pressure Wound Therapy to Treat Chronic Venous and Diabetic Foot Ulcers. *Wound Management & Prevention.* 2020;66(3):30-38. **5.** Bullough, L. et al. Changing wound care protocols to reduce postoperative caesarean section infection and readmission. *Wounds UK* (2014) 10(1) 72-76 **6.** Kirsner R, Dove C, Reyzelman A, Vayser D, Jaimes H. Randomized controlled trial on the efficacy and acceptance of a single-use negative pressure wound therapy system versus traditional negative pressure wound therapy in the treatment of lower limb chronic ulcers (VLU and DFU). Poster presented at the 10th Annual Abu Dhabi Wound Care Conference, March 23–24, 2019. Jumeirah Etihad Towers, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. **7.** Delhougne G, Hogan C, Tarka K, Nair S. A Retrospective, Cost-minimization Analysis of Disposable and Traditional Negative Pressure Wound Therapy Medicare Paid Claims. *Ostomy Wound Manage.* 2018;64(1):26-33. **8.** Karlakki, S., Brem, M., Giannini, S., Khanduja, V., Stannard, J., and Martin, R. Negative pressure wound therapy for surgical incision management in orthopedic surgery. *BJR.* 2013. **9.** Hyldig N, et al. Prophylactic incisional negative pressure wound therapy reduces the risk of surgical site infection after caesarean section in obese women: A pragmatic randomized clinical trial. *BJOG.* 2018, Aug 1

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