

Quantitative Analysis of Penetrating Wound Behavior Under Vacuum-Assisted Closure Therapy

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Background: Through the ages, the methods of wound dressing have been changing to obtain the best therapeutic effect. The driving force of the process is the development of knowledge and tools. One of the state-of-the-art methods is negative pressure wound therapy. The article presents the results of experimental studies on wound models made in ballistic gel casts and dressed with a vacuum dressing.

Methods: The experiments were performed on samples made of ballistic gel. In the casts, holes were cut out to simulate a wound. Wounds were closed with a dressing connected to a pump, creating a negative pressure. Every model was photographed in two perpendicular sections before and after applying the negative pressure. The changes in shape and size were compared. The numerical model of the wound was also created to confirm experimental observation.

Results: A comparison of wound geometry before and after applying negative pressure reveals a reduction in size in every case. The volume of the wound was reduced by 40%, while its surface area decreased by 27%. This reduction effect was independent of wound size. Furthermore, numerical computations indicate that veins terminating in wounds also reduce in size, with their shape becoming flattened.

Conclusion: The results of experiments and numerical analyses reveal that vacuum dressing can effectively reduce the surface area of the wound by shrinking it and decreasing blood vessel outlets, positively influencing the bleeding reduction. An additional effect is compressive stress in the circumferential direction of the wound, which prevents further development of the wound.

Keywords: vacuum therapy, dressing wounds, finite element method, wound modeling

Introduction

Vacuum therapy or negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) has been successfully used in many branches of medicine for over a dozen years and the list of its applications is constantly growing. The use of this method is observed in the treatment of acute and chronic wounds. It is used, for example, in the treatment of diabetic foot syndrome, necrotizing fasciitis, soft tissue injuries, burns, ulcers and slow-healing postoperative wounds. This method involves creating negative pressure in the wound, ie lower than atmospheric pressure, which improves microcirculation in the wound fundus, stimulates the production of new capillaries, cell proliferation and the formation of granulation tissue in the wound.¹

Dressing wounds was one of the first therapeutic activities performed by humans.² Over the centuries, this art has been one of the most dynamically developing branch of medicine. Over the years of gathering knowledge, experience and the development of medicine, various theories have emerged regarding the proper wound healing and the role of pus in this process. The oldest known written medical record on how to treat wounds comes from Mesopotamia and dates

back to 2500–2200 BC.² A clay tablet found from this period contained 15 recipes for external medicines, of which as many as 12 were medicines for treating wounds. The Sumerians used herbs mixed with beer to heal wounds. The Egyptians, who had extensive experience in mummifying corpses, used bandages soaked in honey, resins, olive oil, and green dye consisting of copper filings and vinegar to cover wounds. In this way, attempts were made to obtain astringent and antibacterial properties. The ancient Egyptians distinguished the so-called good wounds - healing without complications and bad wounds - festering. They usually left such festering body lesions open in order to evacuate the pus, which they undoubtedly considered an unfavorable phenomenon.^{2,3} To mask its unpleasant scent, they used fragrant oils and myrrh. Based on his experience, Hippocrates posited that wounds should be cleansed with wine or vinegar, then applied ointments, bandaged and left “dry” until healing, in accordance with the idea that nature itself would best regenerate damaged tissues.³

The Greeks also contributed to the treatment of wounds based on the known properties of verdigris (copper hydroxyacetate - a basic salt of copper and acetic acid) - a strong antiseptic, used in the form of ointments and decoctions.³ The Greeks also tried using other specifics, such as secretions and saliva of snakes. It was popular to wrap wounds with bandages made of wool boiled in water, often soaked in wine.³ Hippocrates considered suppuration to be a beneficial process for healing. This most famous physician of ancient Greece claimed that it eliminated necrotic fluids from the wound. He did not believe, though, that suppuration was necessary for proper recovery, as his successors claimed.³ However, some doctors practicing in the Peloponnese Peninsula drained pus from infected wounds and boils. For this purpose, primitive syringes called *pylucus* were used, invented by a barber surgeon named Ctesibios (280 BC). However, this procedure was not popular, in contrast with the removal of excess “congealed” blood while dressing the wound. Injuries were considered diseases, which, at that time, was equivalent to the theory of disturbing balance of the four fluids in the patient’s body (blood, bile, black bile and phlegm). Greeks believed that clotted blood was an obstacle to proper wound healing, that is why they used the “opening the veins” procedure, ie removing “unnecessary” blood. Hippocrates also mentioned the possibility of putting a tourniquet on a limb to stop massive hemorrhage. However, he warned against the risk of disastrous gangrene caused by too long pressure.³ Stopping hemorrhage by using a tourniquet was a rather rare practice and raised doubts among then medics. Romans also gathered their knowledge about wound healing and even compiled it in a kind of manual. In his eight-volume work “*De medicina*”, Cornelius Celsus described the entire spectrum of substances for cleansing wounds and accelerating healing, as well as the surgical tools used.^{2,4} Moreover, Celsus proposed treatment in the event of various forms of inflammation. He defined four fundamental features of inflammation: *rubor et tumor cum calore et dolore*, ie: redness, swelling, warmth and pain. He wrote a description of the proceeding in case of massive hemorrhage in order to stop the flowing blood and reduce inflammation. He recommended using dry rags (pieces of torn material) directly on the wound first, and then pressing them with a damp sponge wrung out of cold water. In case of further hemorrhage, he advised replacing the used, soaked dressing with a new one, and if this did not work, he recommended using a ligature to tie the vessel from which the blood was flowing.² It had to be done in two places and cut in the middle to facilitate vasoconstriction and occlusion of each end separately. If this was not effective, the wound had to be cauterized. Moreover, he was a supporter of suturing clean wounds and recommended surgical debridement of infected wounds by removing necrotic tissue. This allowed the wound to be reopened so that it could be sutured in the same way as the original injury. Celsus also classified types of wounds - he distinguished acute types, eg cut wounds, and chronic types, eg pressure sores. Furthermore, he noticed the need to treat injuries using various methods depending on their type.² Reflection on wound treatment appeared in the work of one of the most famous physicians - Claudius Galen (129–200 AD). When treating various wounds, he used ointment made of frankincense resin with aloe, egg white and hairpiece from hare fur. Additionally, to speed up the healing process, he used spiderwebs, ink and the then famous clay from the island of Lemnos, which supposedly had healing properties. Galen recommended four procedures for treating a bleeding wound: direct pressure on the wound with a finger, bringing the edges of the wound together with hooks, tying a vessel close to the wound and applying frankincense ointment.⁴ Galen, unlike Hippocrates, claimed that suppuration of the wound is necessary and desirable for the healing process. In later years, this led to the use of various ointments and other specifics intended to cause infection.⁴ Romans also denied the use of stopping bleeding with tourniquets. This resulted in a slow and gradual shift away from their use to control bleeding. Scribonius, Claudius’ court physician, believed that tying a piece of cloth over the wound would squeeze out

more blood. However, Galen's views in particular influenced the perspective and practice of treating wounds for many years until the 11th century. In medieval Europe, Galen's views dominated until the 12th century, but wound treatment was based on quack practices that had no basis in previously accumulated empirical knowledge.³

In the 12th century, Bologna became an important center of surgery, where Hugh de Lucca, one of the first critics of Galen's teachings, lectured.² While dressing the wounds of soldiers taking part in another crusade, he noticed that wounds washed with wine and not suppurating healed faster than "Galen's" festering ones, which led him to reject the view on the beneficial suppuration of wounds. Unfortunately, Galen's erroneous view on the beneficial importance of wound suppuration survived and was repeated over the next centuries.³

In the 14th century, firearms began to be used in warfare, which caused gunshot wounds. Initially, stones were used, and later large-caliber lead bullets. Injuries of this type were characterized by extensive hemorrhages in the injured person's body. Due to the energy acting on the surrounding tissues, they were also accompanied by extensive necrosis. At the beginning, surgeons believed that the causes of infections and deaths of the injured were the poisonous features of black powder, the remains of which were found on the surface of the bullets. A supporter of this theory was Giovannida Vigo, a famous Italian surgeon who, as first, attempted to describe the comprehensive treatment of wounds inflicted by an arquebus.⁵ In the book "Practica in arte chirurgica copiosa" dated 1514, he stated that the best remedy for the effects of gunpowder poison would be to pour boiling oil over the wound to cleanse the wounds of gunpowder remnants. Before the views of Leonardo Botallo, who rejected the poisonous features of gunpowder, became popular, the fight against the "poison" after a gunshot took priority over proper treatment.⁵ A chance observation of Ambrose Paré, a field surgeon who ran out of boiling oil to pour on wounds, so he dressed the wounds with egg yolks, oil, and various rags, showed that such treated patients recovered faster.⁴ During the Renaissance and up to the 17th century, wounds were stitched, burned or dressed with rags. Doctors were unable to deal with infections as complications. Only at the beginning of the 20th century, due to the gathered knowledge, the processes significant for proper wound healing were learned. Modern methods of wound treatment combine knowledge of the formation of macrophages from monocytes, angiogenesis processes, and the use of antibiotics and antiseptics. The "Listerian revolution" means not only disinfection of wounds, hands and surgical equipment, but also disinfection and decontamination of operating rooms or places of stay. Dressings play an important role in modern wound treatment. Currently, the search for optimal methods of dressing wounds is still ongoing, taking into account, for example, the specificity of the wound. One way to treat wounds is to use negative pressure.

The first information regarding the use of negative pressure in medicine comes from the 3rd century AD. Chinese herbalist and alchemist Ge Hong described in his books the influence of locally applied negative pressure on the acupuncture and acupressure effectiveness.¹ To create negative pressure, he used cupping glasses from which he displaced oxygen with fire and placed them, heated, on the human skin – this caused local suction of the body inside. In the 17th century, work on the effects of vacuum and negative pressure was carried out by the Italian physicist and mathematician Evangelista Torricelli⁶ and the French researcher Blaise Pascal, who discovered that a vacuum has zero pressure. Christian Huygens used negative pressure for the first time in practice by constructing a vacuum pump himself.³ However, the most important event was the experiment involving vacuum and negative pressure publicly conducted in 1654 by the German physicist Otto von Guericke.⁷ It consisted of removing air from the inside of the hemispheres using a water piston pump and attempt to separate them. Military surgeon, Dominique Anel, designed a suction syringe with a triangular tip and a wide cannula to remove a foreign body from a wound. This invention was intended to replace the traditional method of wound cleansing.⁸ Another French researcher, Victor Theodore Junod, constructed a vacuum apparatus that replaced the traditional bloodletting method. Later, various modifications of the Junod apparatus were developed, which led to a significant expansion of its use.^{3,9} In the 19th century, a closed vacuum system was used to drain postoperative wounds. Using drains that tightly connected the wound to the negative-pressure tank, enabled continuous and active outflow of secretions from the operated site. Gotthard Bülau first used this method to decompress postoperative pneumothorax after thoracic procedures. The improved thoracic vacuum drainage system is still in use today.^{3,8} One of German doctors used cupping glasses and other forms of negative pressure therapy to treat rheumatic diseases, tuberculosis, meningitis, osteitis and lymphadenitis, etc.^{3,9} In the 20th century, people were more fascinated with the penicillin discovery than with negative pressure therapy. A breakthrough in negative pressure therapy occurred

in Europe during the nine-year Soviet-Afghan war. Surgeon Nail Bagautdinow was the first to apply a negative pressure dressing using a sponge. He described and published the results of research on the infected wounds treatment with a device he constructed. Since then, vacuum therapy dressings have been improved. For example, a moist gauze dressing was used to treat postoperative wound dehiscence, which was intended to reduce swelling and protect the wound against secondary infection. German surgeon, Wim Fleischmann, was the first to use a polyvinyl sponge to fill the wound, which he then sealed with a semi-permeable polyurethane foil.^{7,10,11} Louis Argenta and Michael Morykwas replaced polyvinyl sponges with polyurethane ones with larger pores, which enabled more effective drainage, at a vacuum value of 125 mmHg.¹² This method was initially assumed to be used only for the difficult-to-heal chronic wounds treatment, but later on the assumptions were extended. The NPWT technique is still developing and is becoming an increasingly interesting field of procedure medicine.^{8,11,13}

NPWT therapy involves creating negative pressure in the wound, ie lower than atmospheric pressure. It improves microcirculation in the wound fundus, stimulates the production of new capillaries, cell proliferation and the formation of granulation tissue in the wound. Moreover, it supports autolytic cleansing processes and reduces swelling.^{4,10,14} The negative pressure treatment kit includes: an electrically powered device generating suction force, a container collecting wound secretions, various types and sizes of sponges filling the wound fundus, connecting drains and a sealing, semi-permeable, self-adhesive foil. Stoma paste is often used for better sealing.¹³ The sponge filling the inside of the wound can be polyurethane or polyvinyl. The standard capacity of the secretion canister is 500–800 mL. Containers are often equipped with a gelling substance that prevents liquid content from flooding the device. The heart of the entire system is a microprocessor responsible for generating the appropriate negative pressure. A clear display ease the use of the system. The device allows choosing continuous or intermittent operation and programming precisely the value of the generated vacuum. The self-adhesive foil tightly covers the surface of the wound and dressing and provides appropriate conditions for the vacuum creation. In the medical application of intra-abdominal negative pressure therapy, non-adhesive foil is used, which aims to separate the organs from the sponge layer.^{10,14}

Negative-pressure wound therapy (NPWT) is a treatment method continuously used in many treatment specialties for several decades. The use of negative pressure is recommended for the treatment of many different types of wounds, both chronic and acute. Before applying NPWT, the wound should be cleansed of necrotic tissue and fibrin and its edges should be refreshed.^{13,14} The most common reasons for using negative pressure therapy include:

- fractures and soft tissue injuries

An open bone fracture is always accompanied by perforation of soft tissues, with the risk of wound infection. The effective use of NPWT in 15 patients with open fractures was described in 1993 by Wim Fleischmann et al^{1,15} According to them, the treatment method used in this group of patients resulted in “effective cleansing and conditioning of the wound, with a clear growth of granulation tissue”. The introduction of negative pressure therapy in the early healing period effectively limits the development of inflammation, enables the reduction of the wound size without the need to use many microsurgical procedures.^{1,15}

- blood vessel diseases

Chronic ischemia of the lower limbs is most often caused by impaired vascular patency in the course of atherosclerosis. As the disease process progresses, changes such as ulceration, infection, phlegmon, and necrosis appear. In the course of chronic ischemia of the lower limbs, negative pressure therapy is used both to treat ulcers and places after tissue reconstructions using flaps or skin grafts after successful revascularizations.^{1,16} Preparing the wound for skin transplantation by stimulating granulation is also an indication for the use of NPWT.^{1,16}

- burns

The use of negative pressure therapy in the treatment of burns reduces the possibility of wound contamination by microorganisms. Electrical or mechanical-thermal burns may cause massive breakdown of striated muscles. The use of NPWT significantly reduces the concentration of myoglobin in the blood, preventing the occurrence of acute kidney failure. The use of negative pressure therapy also has a positive effect on the healing of the skin graft because it prevents its displacement.^{1,17} Skillful use of NPWT enables good wound preparation for closure by eliminating infectious agents, stimulating granulation, reducing swelling and ensuring optimal healing conditions.¹⁷

- necrotising fasciitis

Necrotising fasciitis is a severe bacterial infection that causes necrosis of the skin, connective tissue and fascial compartments.¹⁷ After surgical intervention vacuum therapy should be performed continuously until the infection is controlled, then therapy can be continued intermittently. This scheme gives a good chance of curing the patient and avoids the need to amputate the limb. The NPWT method is also used to secure the graft.¹⁸

- cardiac surgeries

A very serious postoperative complication occurring after cardiac surgery is wound infection and sternum instability.^{1,19} Treatment of sternum wounds resulting from sternotomy requires simultaneous introduction of antibiotic therapy and negative pressure. In this case, the negative pressure dressing is applied in the operating room. Therapy should always be performed continuously, which enables stabilization of the sternum and shoulder girdle and helps to avoid mechanical damage to the right ventricle of the heart.¹⁹

- complicated abdominal wounds

Complicated wounds treated with the open abdominal technique constitute a major problem in surgery. An increase in intra-abdominal pressure leads to a significant deterioration of tissue perfusion and changes within the peritoneal cavity. NPWT facilitates the control of intra-abdominal pressure and ensures continuous outflow of secretions, which significantly improves the results of open abdominal treatment. Wound dehiscence or infection, entero-atmospheric fistulas and stomas complicated by necrosis are among the indications for the use of negative pressure therapy in the abdominal cavity.⁵

- separation of intestinal anastomoses

Anastomotic leak is the most common postoperative complication after anterior rectal resection. Endoscopic negative pressure therapy is a relatively new method of treating documented anastomotic leak with the presence of a leakage cavity outside the intestinal lumen. In the first stage, an endoscope should be introduced into the abscess cavity and it should be cleansed by rinsing. Before insertion, the sponge should be cut appropriately so that it tightly fills the abscess cavity but does not protrude into the rectum. The use of a special cover in which the sponge is placed minimizes tissue traumatization. The use of NPWT enables to eliminate the unpleasant odor that usually occurs in case of abscesses or fistulas in this location.²⁰

- diabetic foot syndrome

Diabetic foot syndrome is a serious clinical problem among diabetic patients. It is worth implementing negative pressure treatment because it improves tissue blood supply, reduces the size of the wound, limits infection and minimizes the need to amputate the limb.²¹

- changes in the perianal location

The location of the lesions in the perianal area makes it very difficult to cover them with classic dressings. This is due to the direct proximity of the mouths of the digestive and urinary tracts, and additionally, in case of women, to the reproductive system. Changes occurring around the perianal location include:

- o perianal fistulas,
- o pilonidal cyst,
- o Fournier's gangrene,
- o rectum and crotch injuries,
- o skin diseases in the buttock area,
- o wounds and bedsores in the sacrum area,
- o perineal wounds with complicated healing,
- o failure of colon low anastomoses.^{1,22}

The use of negative pressure therapy accelerates the process of granulation tissue formation and reduces the wound size. A tight dressing protects the wound against infection with secretions, positively affecting wound healing.

In case of wounds, the most common problem is severe bleeding, which outside controlled conditions (hospital, outpatient clinic) can lead to death and must be absolutely held back until professional help arrives or until transport to a medical facility. The most popular modern methods of stopping bleeding include:

- tourniquets/compression bands

They have been known for decades in virtually unchanged form and are still used today. Limb hemorrhage constitutes 60% of preventable combat deaths. It has been shown that using a tourniquet before the symptoms of hemorrhagic shock occur increases the chance of survival by 96%, therefore the ease of use of the tourniquet and the ability of the injured person to do it (using one hand) are important.

- dressing soaked in substances that increase clotting:

The dressing is a gauze soaked in kaolin, which works by activating the blood coagulation cascade through factor XII and influencing platelet aggregation. The active substance of the dressing can be chitosan, which also has antibacterial properties. In this case, the dressing is available in three variants: gauze, granules with an applicator and powder.

- pressure clamps

They are a modern method of stopping bleeding in combat conditions. Their aim is to close the lumen and thus the blood flow through large blood vessels in the pelvis. Due to their size, the buckles are not part of the soldier's personal dressing, and third parties are required to use them.

As can be seen from the above, dressings that stop bleeding can be divided into two categories: pressure dressings (where pressure is exerted from the outside) and dressings soaked in substances that increase blood clotting. Due to human anatomy (the main blood vessels run inside the body, and their compression can lead to death and often makes it difficult to determine the place of bleeding), pressure dressings are difficult (and sometimes even impossible) to use on wounds located on the patient's torso, which makes them useful mainly in case of limbs.

Dressings soaked in chemical substances, due to the necessity to introduce gauze (a hemostatic substance) around the bleeding site, require a large enough wound diameter as well as knowledge regarding the location of the bleeding site. In case of gunshot and stab wounds to the torso, this may be difficult to achieve.

Considering the above, it seems that vacuum dressings may be effective in stopping bleeding from wounds that penetrate deep into the body. An additional advantage is the possibility of treating pneumothorax in penetrating chest wounds, as well as the low risk of complications.

Vacuum-Assisted Closure (VAC) dressings are advanced systems used in the treatment of difficult-to-heal wounds. These dressings use controlled negative pressure to aid the healing process. There are several types of negative pressure dressings, each designed for different types of wounds and clinical situations:

- Foam dressing:

Highly elastic foam dressings used for deep, complex wounds. They can contain silver, which, due to its antibacterial properties, helps in the treatment of wounds at infection risk.

- Specialty dressing:

A dressing system intended for negative pressure therapy with wound irrigation (instill therapy). It is used for wounds that require additional cleaning and treatment with antiseptic fluids.

NPWT dressings can have different sizes and, therefore, different scope of application. The appropriate set choice depends on the size of the wound, its location, amount of exudate and the specific therapeutic needs of the patient. The decision to choose a specific set is usually made by the medical team, taking into consideration patient's individual needs and the characteristics of the wound.

The article presents the results of research on the behavior of a wound covered with a negative pressure dressing.

Materials and Methods

In order to test the behavior of a wound fitted with a new type of dressing, a series of experiments were performed on samples made of ballistic gel. The mold was poured with 20% pork gelatin solution. Once coagulated, the cast was removed from the mold and a hole was cut out with a knife, to simulate a wound. A sponge was inserted into the wound and the hole was closed with a dressing connected to a pump creating a negative pressure (Figure 1).

A negative pressure of 140mmHg (18.7kPa)²³ was generated using the VivanoTec Hartman negative pressure wound therapy device. In order to better visualize the wound edges, a strong light source is placed behind the sample. Pictures were taken for each wound before applying the dressing and after applying the sealed wound dressing in two perpendicular planes. (Figure 2).

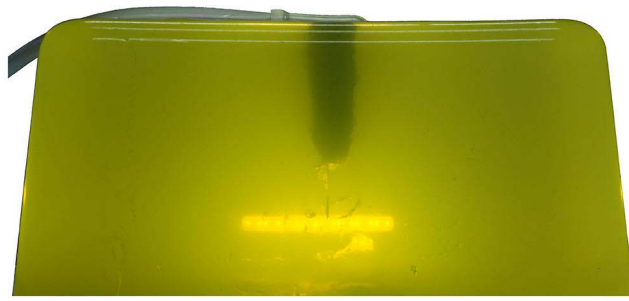


Figure 1 Ballistic gel cast with a wound filled with a sponge and a glued dressing.

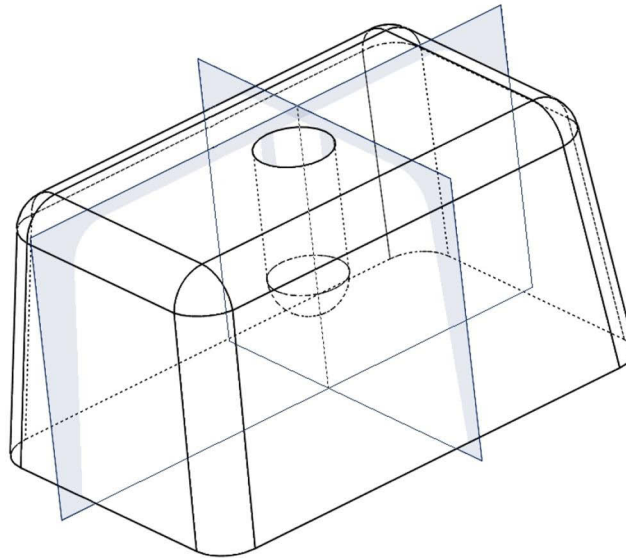


Figure 2 Planes of taking photos.

Tests were performed on 28, various sizes, wound models. Then, using an original program, the outlines of the wound edges were distinguished in order to determine their sizes. Examples of outlines obtained during the research are presented in [Figure 3](#).

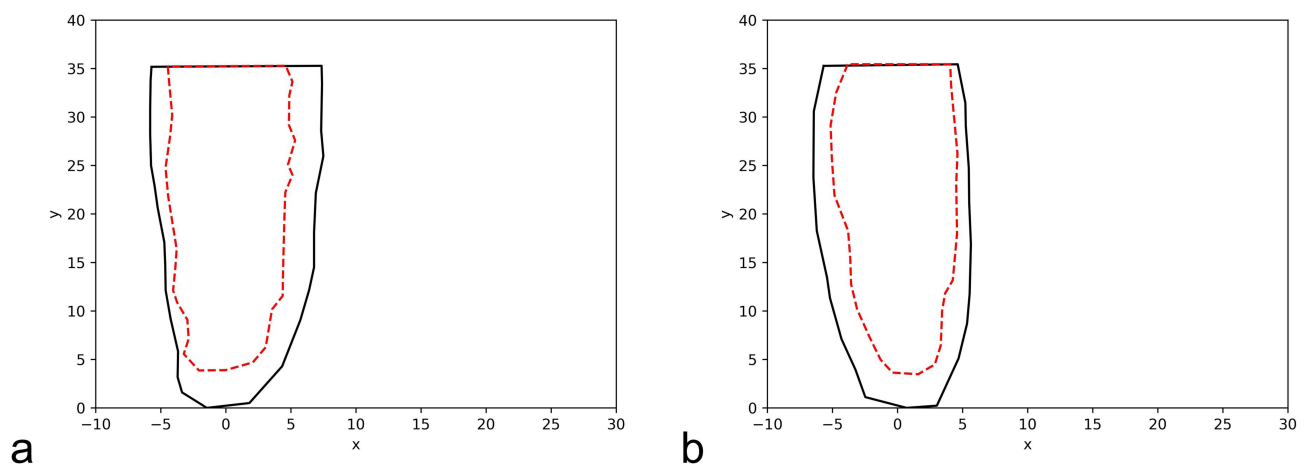


Figure 3 Sample results of traced contours: front view (a), side view (b).

The diameters of the so obtained shapes were determined in three sections (every third of the height) and in two perpendicular planes. Irregular shapes in the designated cross-sections are described with ellipses with the axis lengths obtained in the measurements (Figure 4).

Based on the cross-sectional dimensions, the wound volume was approximately determined according to formula (1):

$$V = (\pi d_1 d_2 + \pi d_3 d_4 + \pi d_5 d_6) \frac{h}{3} \quad (1)$$

Results

Measurement results

Table 1 presents the measurement results for all 28 samples in the open and closed (dressed) state.

Using formula (1) and the dimensions of the axes from Table 1, the wound volumes were determined before and after applying the dressing. The average volume change for the results obtained is 40% and it does not depend on the wound size. Figure 5 shows the relationship between the wound volume reduction factor and its depth.

The obtained correlation coefficient (R-squared) indicates a complete lack of dependence, which means a similar effect of wound closure (the same volume reduction percentage) in case of both deep and shallow wound. By comparing the volumes of the wound models, the average reduction in their surface area was determined to be 27%.

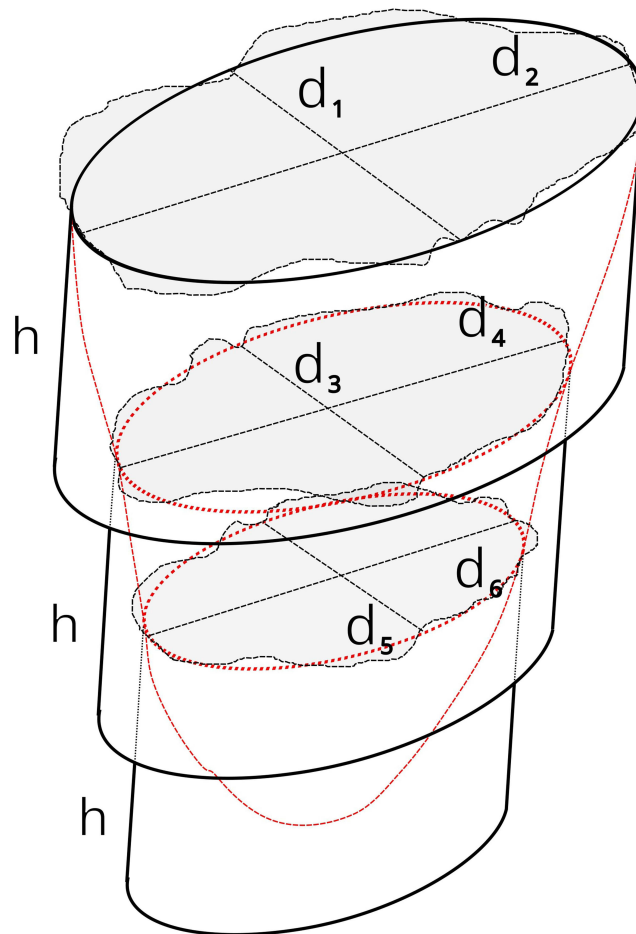


Figure 4 Wound volume determining method.

Table 1 Wound Dimensions Measurement Results

Sample no.	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
State	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed
Axis d ₁	7.936	6.474	8.398	7.016	7.617	5.443	11.487	8.035
Axis d ₂	4.890	3.307	5.293	2.785	5.025	4.648	5.598	2.991
Axis d ₃	7.422	6.498	7.975	6.196	6.989	4.367	10.123	5.333
Axis d ₄	4.789	3.080	5.611	3.530	5.562	4.117	5.115	3.282
Axis d ₅	5.567	4.428	6.635	4.655	6.329	4.993	6.729	5.159
Axis d ₆	3.779	2.617	3.942	2.681	4.764	3.899	4.500	3.500
Volume	3653	1974	4538	2080	5056	2832	6724	2711
Sample no.	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8
State	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed
Axis d ₁	5.340	3.947	9.390	6.061	7.343	5.153	10.362	7.838
Axis d ₂	3.627	2.743	6.407	5.096	8.841	5.535	8.070	5.424
Axis d ₃	4.410	2.714	13.821	10.612	10.820	8.260	18.450	15.509
Axis d ₄	6.519	0.607	10.241	8.104	14.751	10.507	13.411	10.580
Axis d ₅	4.000	3.225	20.189	14.737	14.587	12.131	26.402	23.591
Axis d ₆	10.029	3.607	13.653	11.463	22.718	16.833	17.022	15.029
Volume	3456	898	20,229	9112	27,192	12,712	45,004	29938
Sample no.	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12
State	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed
Axis d ₁	4.491	2.607	8.799	6.401	7.192	5.227	10.132	7.306
Axis d ₂	6.212	4.849	6.515	4.418	8.859	6.562	7.658	5.447
Axis d ₃	7.674	6.001	13.809	11.202	10.275	8.345	16.925	14.493
Axis d ₄	10.757	9.205	9.477	7.537	14.643	12.735	11.814	9.455
Axis d ₅	10.945	9.502	17.770	15.863	15.369	13.765	23.937	21.475
Axis d ₆	14.967	13.602	12.537	10.691	21.105	19.593	15.490	13.322
Volume	10394	7108	17,082	10,490	26,863	20,188	34,986	23826
Sample no.	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16
State	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed
Axis d ₁	7.557	5.878	9.683	7.410	11.770	8.741	11.824	9.650
Axis d ₂	5.288	4.406	7.770	4.810	8.644	4.647	11.574	7.255
Axis d ₃	12.977	11.313	14.919	12.007	19.706	16.556	19.871	17.859
Axis d ₄	8.783	7.485	11.159	7.799	12.482	8.507	17.049	11.431
Axis d ₅	18.221	17.133	19.943	17.673	26.548	22.558	26.687	24.288

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Sample no.	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
Axis d ₆	12.617	11.121	14.631	12.171	14.395	12.139	19.127	15.796
Volume	14843	11,346	21,308	12,788	37,899	19,422	54,947	33866
Sample no.	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	20
State	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed
Axis d ₁	7.679	4.870	9.683	6.344	11.127	8.308	13.897	7.937
Axis d ₂	4.848	3.539	8.879	6.185	8.982	5.415	8.921	4.744
Axis d ₃	13.269	9.602	15.358	12.519	18.084	15.307	20.794	16.322
Axis d ₄	8.179	7.794	12.753	10.126	13.609	9.923	13.416	10.275
Axis d ₅	18.393	14.179	22.050	19.560	24.081	21.279	28.733	22.166
Axis d ₆	11.582	11.101	15.234	12.934	16.939	14.085	18.816	16.447
Volume	13442	7734	27,013	17,492	39,536	25,580	53,076	27829
Sample no.	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24
State	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed
Axis d ₁	7.345	5.548	7.658	6.894	10.986	6.157	10.413	6.370
Axis d ₂	5.813	4.419	10.427	6.356	10.860	8.626	11.822	6.819
Axis d ₃	12.711	10.772	11.024	10.786	17.285	12.723	13.921	10.174
Axis d ₄	9.080	7.662	16.557	12.702	15.316	13.347	20.514	15.460
Axis d ₅	17.834	15.860	15.764	14.803	24.314	19.273	17.318	15.307
Axis d ₆	12.081	10.426	22.097	19.736	20.004	18.296	26.717	22.912
Volume	13798	8960	28,441	21,900	46,085	28,633	47,531	28093
Sample no.	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	28
State	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed	Open	Dressed
Axis d ₁	7.433	6.280	7.291	5.715	10.725	7.233	9.649	5.204
Axis d ₂	4.053	3.639	9.202	6.452	8.938	5.096	12.634	9.267
Axis d ₃	11.801	10.889	10.842	9.476	18.456	14.933	12.960	10.118
Axis d ₄	7.058	6.351	15.163	12.187	13.184	9.612	21.138	16.781
Axis d ₅	16.396	15.178	14.347	13.267	26.193	22.461	17.370	15.492
Axis d ₆	9.777	8.838	20.035	17.600	17.879	14.797	29.822	24.209
Volume	9253	7008	20,525	15,272	42,496	24,236	52,289	33,071

Numerical Simulations Results

Numerical calculations were performed using the finite element method program PrePoMax. Due to the existing planes of symmetry, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the specimen was modeled and the appropriate boundary conditions were applied as shown in [Figure 6](#). Additionally, the specimen base plane was fixed and a negative pressure of 18700Pa (140mmHg) was applied to the hole surfaces so that it acted in proper direction. ([Figure 6d](#)).

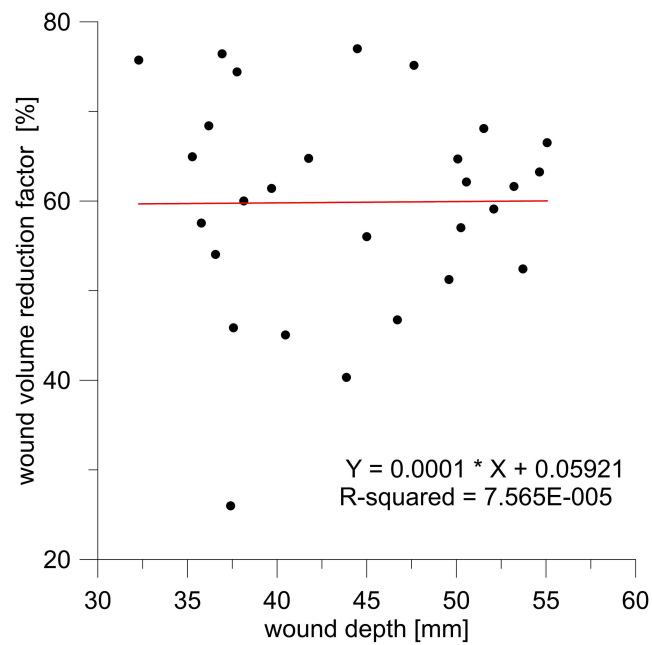


Figure 5 Relationship between volume reduction and wound depth.

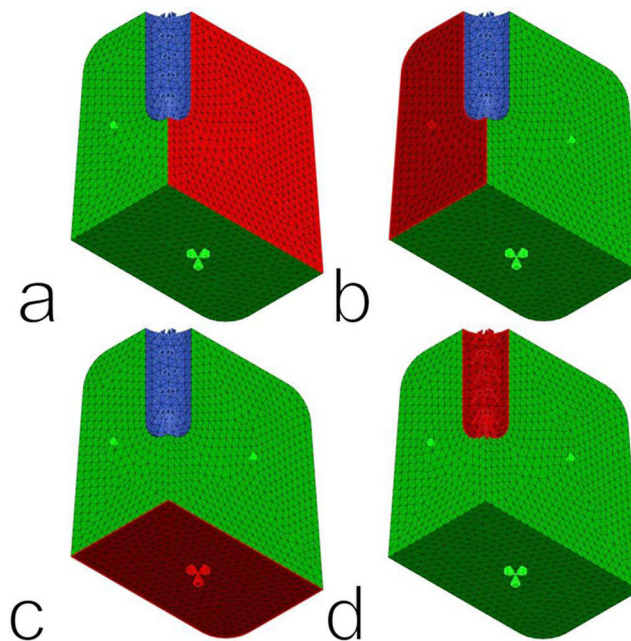


Figure 6 Boundary conditions: symmetry with respect to the X plane (a), symmetry with respect to the Y plane (b), fixing of the base plane (c), applied pressure (d).

As a result of the calculations, a characteristic shape of the wound was obtained, which was visible during tests on ballistic gel models (Figure 7).

The results show that the circumferential stress around the wound on its entire surface has negative values, which is very beneficial in terms of maintaining blood vessels on the wound surface.

An Additional Aspect of Dressing Application

Four channels with a diameter of 1 mm were created in the modeled volume, simulating blood vessels (Figure 8).

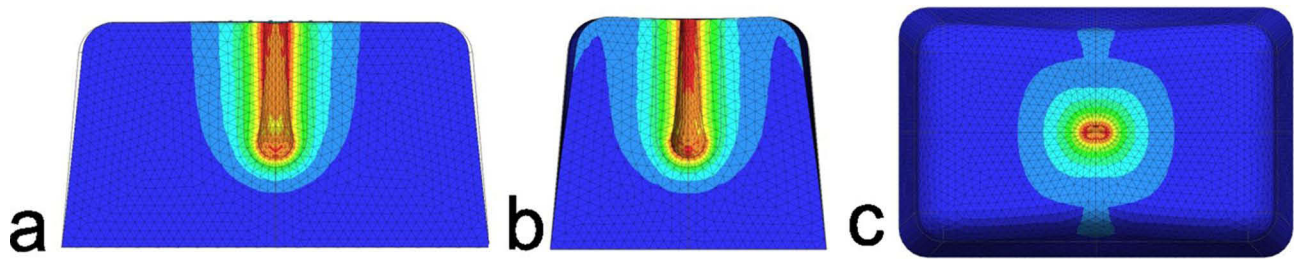


Figure 7 Distribution of effective stress in the deformed specimen against the background of the original geometry: in the X plane (a), in the Y plane (b), in the Z plane (c).

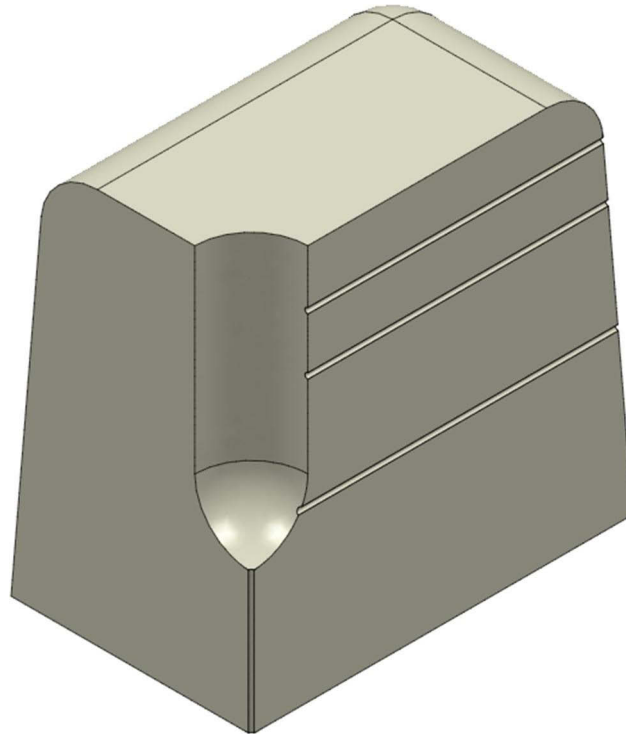


Figure 8 Model with channels.

Using the same boundary conditions and load as in the original case, changes in the shapes of the channel outlet openings were determined. As a result of the simulation, it was established that the dimensions of the channels in the wound area were reduced under the influence of the applied dressing (Figure 9).

The exact change in the dimensions and shape of the uppermost channel is shown in Figure 10. It clearly shows that the hole has “flattened”, significantly reducing its surface.

Discussion

The conducted experiments have shown that a vacuum dressing can effectively, lastingly reduce the internal surface of the wound by shrinking it. The wound shapes obtained experimentally and numerically are similar. The volume of wounds decreased approximately by 40% and the surface area by 27%. It did not depend on the size of the wound. The main factor that reduces the injury is the value of the negative pressure used. As the calculations showed, an additional effect of using a negative pressure dressing is the reduction of the blood vessels outlets dimensions through pressure, which should reduce bleeding.

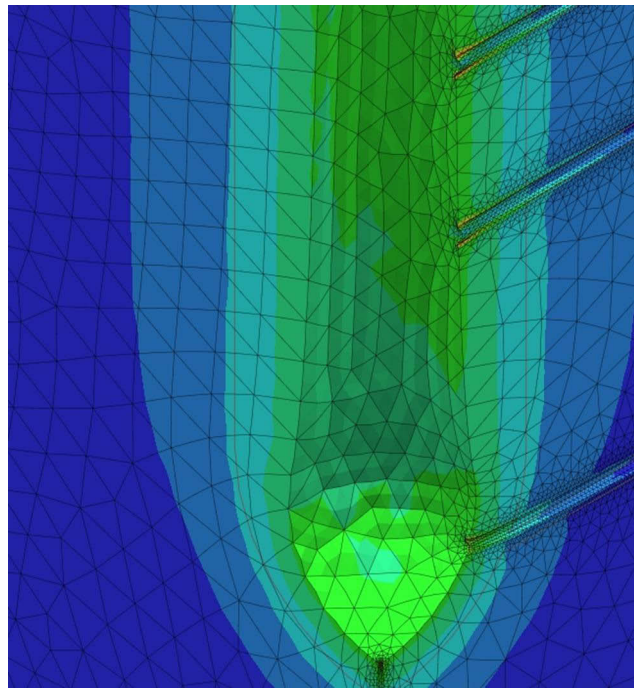


Figure 9 Changes in channel geometry influenced by negative pressure.

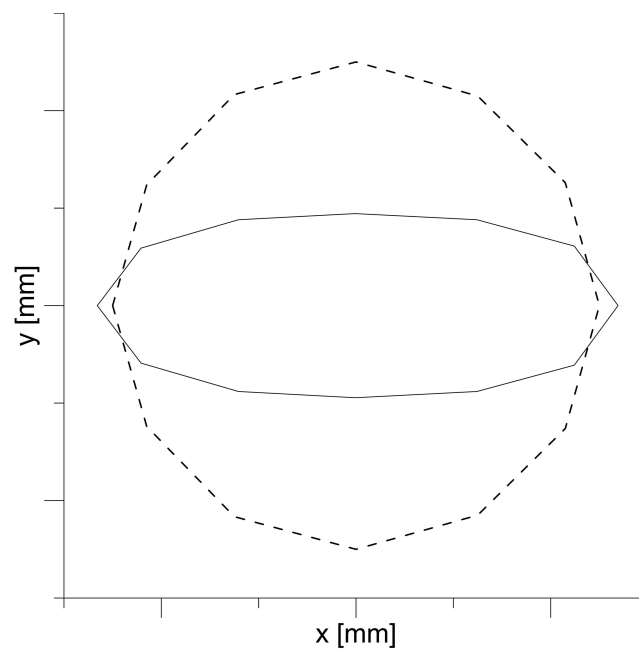


Figure 10 Comparison of the shape of the original and loaded hole.

The standard behavior during first contact with a heavily bleeding wound, when the source of the bleeding is unknown, is to insert an object (eg finger, tampon, etc). into the wound to block the flow of blood. In this case, the openings of the damaged vessels are mechanically blocked and compressive radial stress is introduced. Unfortunately, “pushing” the wound with a foreign body causes tensile stresses in the circumferential (tangential) direction, which is unfavorable as it may lead to the enlargement of the wound. In the case of a NPWT dressing compressive stress appears

in the circumferential direction, which prevents further development of the wound, and blood vessels tighten, reducing their transverse dimensions, which makes it easier to stop the blood flow.

NPWT dressings are more often used in the treatment of chronic wounds, but as shown by examples in the literature, they can be successfully used to quickly stop hemorrhage.^{23,24} In case of wounds located on the trunk or neck, it is impossible to apply a traditional pressure dressing either due to its size or the impossibility of applying pressure. Applying a pressure dressing, even if possible, may lead to tissue ischemia.²⁵ Negative pressure dressings do not cause such problems. Their additional advantage is the ability to remove secretions²⁶ and to eliminate pneumothorax if the wound is located in the chest. Of course, negative pressure dressings have some disadvantages, such as a higher price of the dressing, the necessity of using additional equipment essential to create negative pressure, or a longer and more complicated process of applying the dressing. Nevertheless, due to their advantages, the use of negative pressure dressings is becoming an increasingly popular method of dressing wounds.²⁷

Further research on this type of dressings will be continued towards the development of a portable vacuum-generating system that can be used in field conditions without a power source.

Conclusion

NPWT dressings have many advantages compared to other types of dressings used in deep wounds. They reduce the size of the wound and the transverse dimensions of bleeding vessels and eliminate seroma or pneumothorax. They prevent the wound from growing larger, do not require additional chemicals, are simple and safe to use. The key problem that needs to be solved when using them in field conditions is to develop a cheap and easy to apply system for generating negative pressure and determining the value of the negative pressure itself, so that the dressing is effective. This problem will be addressed in further research.

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This paper has been uploaded to Research Square as a preprint: [<https://www.preprints.org/manuscript/202410.1361/v1>].

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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