

**Author(s):**

Question: Lokaalseid antimikroobseid vahendeid compared to mitte for LH paranemiseks

**Setting:****Bibliography:**

Certainty assessment							Nº of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
Nº of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	lokaalseid antimikroobseid vahendeid	mitte	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
<b>Povidone-iodine vs hüdrokolloid. I-II astme lamatishaavandi täielik paranemine<sup>a</sup></b>												
1 <sup>1</sup>	randomised trials	very serious <sup>b</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	14/18 (77.8%)	21/26 (80.8%)	<b>RR 0.96</b> (0.71 to 1.31)	<b>32 fewer per 1,000</b> (from 234 fewer to 250 more)	⊕⊕○○ Low	
<b>Pidone-iodine vs hüdrokolloid. Nekrosiga lamatishaavandi täielik paranemine<sup>c</sup></b>												
1 <sup>2</sup>	randomised trials	serious <sup>d</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	9/38 (23.7%)	10/38 (26.3%)	<b>RR 0.90</b> (0.41 to 1.96)	<b>26 fewer per 1,000</b> (from 155 fewer to 253 more)	⊕⊕○○ Moderate	
<b>Povidone-iodine vs hüdrokolloid. I-II astme lamatishaavandi paranemise kiirus<sup>a</sup></b>												
1 <sup>1</sup>	randomised trials	very serious <sup>b</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	7.9	9.1	-	<b>MD 1.2 lower</b> (4.2 lower to 1.8 higher)	⊕⊕○○ Low	
<b>Povidone-iodine vs hydrogel dressing. I-III astme lamatishaavandi paranemine (cm<sup>2</sup>/päevas)<sup>e</sup></b>												
1 <sup>3</sup>	randomised trials	very serious <sup>f</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	0.09	0.12	-	<b>MD 0.03 lower</b> (0.1 lower to 0.04 higher)	⊕⊕○○ Low	
<b>Povidone iodine vs hydrogel. Täielik lamatishaavandi paranemine. <sup>e</sup></b>												
1 <sup>3</sup>	randomised trials	very serious <sup>f</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	13/24 (54.2%)	21/25 (84.0%)	<b>RR 0.64</b> (0.43 to 0.97)	<b>302 fewer per 1,000</b> (from 479 fewer to 25 fewer)	⊕⊕○○ Low	
<b>Povidone iodine vs saline. Infektsioonitunnuste taandumine<sup>g</sup></b>												
1 <sup>4</sup>	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>h</sup>	none	7/11 (63.6%)	11/14 (78.6%)	<b>RR 0.81</b> (0.48 to 1.37)	<b>149 fewer per 1,000</b> (from 409 fewer to 291 more)	⊕⊕○○ Moderate	
<b>Antibiotikumiga salv vs vahtside. II astme lamatishaavandi täielik paranemine (uuritavate arv).<sup>i</sup></b>												
1 <sup>5</sup>	randomised trials	very serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>j</sup>	none	15/23 (65.2%)	18/21 (85.7%)	<b>RR 0.76</b> (0.54 to 1.08)	<b>206 fewer per 1,000</b> (from 394 fewer to 69 more)	⊕○○○ Very low	
<b>Zink-oksiiid vs streptokinaas-streptodornaas salv. Haavandi infektsioon (uuritavate arv)<sup>k,l</sup></b>												
1 <sup>6</sup>	randomised trials	very serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>m</sup>	none	0/14 (0.0%)	1/14 (7.1%)	<b>OR 0.14</b> (0.00 to 6.82)	<b>61 fewer per 1,000</b> (from -- to 273 more)	⊕○○○ Very low	
<b>Zink-oksiiid vs streptokinaas-streptodonaas salv. Nekrootilise koega lamatishaavandi suurus (%)<sup>k</sup></b>												
1 <sup>6</sup>	randomised trials	very serious	not serious	not serious	serious	none	zink-oksiiidi rühmas (n=14) vähenes lamatishaavandi pindala suurus keskmiselt 24% võrra, võrdlusrühmas (n=14) suurennes 18,7% võrra.				⊕○○○ Very low	
<b>Silver sulfadiazine versus saline. Lamatishaavandi infektsioonitunnuste taandumine.<sup>g</sup></b>												
1 <sup>4</sup>	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>h</sup>	none	15/15 (100.0%)	11/14 (78.6%)	<b>RR 1.26</b> (0.94 to 1.69)	<b>204 more per 1,000</b> (from 47 fewer to 542 more)	⊕⊕○○ Moderate	

**CI:** confidence interval; **MD:** mean difference; **OR:** odds ratio; **RR:** risk ratio

#### Explanations

- a. Grupp 1: keskmene vanus 50.5 a; sugu (m/n): 23/3; grupp 2: vanus 46.9, sugu (m/n): 13/5. Kõik haavandid olid puhastatud enne sekkumist (vajadusel teostatud nekretoomia), kõik uuritavad said asendiravi. Uuringust lülitati välja spsteemse infktsiooni tunnustega uuritavad. Uuringus ei kirjeldatud loakaalse infektsiooni tunnuseid.
- b. Rühmadesse paigutamise strateegiat ja pimendamist ei ole kirjeldatud.
- c. LH suurus - 15 cm . Uuritavate vanust, LH astet ei ole raporteeritud (nekrosikoega kaetud haavandid). Grupp 1 sai sidumisi povidoon-iodiiniga, grupp 2 sai sidumisi hüdrokolloidiga. Vajadusel teostati nekrootilise koe eemaldamine mõlema röhma uuritavatele.
- d. randomiseerimise, pimendamise ja rühmadesse paigutamise starteegia on mainitud abstraktis, detailne kirjeldus puudub
- e. hospitaliseeritud patsiendid (n =27, LH =49) seljaaju vigastusega I-list lamatishaavanditega; grupp 1 - vanus 35 a, LH keskmene suurus 4.13 (2.73) cm2; grupp 2 - vanus 29.67 (6.41); LH suurus 6.45 (6.88) cm2;
- f. The authors did not report on allocation concealment, sequence generation or blinding.
- g. Hospitaliseeritud patsiendid infitseerunud lamatishaavandiga ristluu, reieluu või öndräluu piirkonnas. Infektsiooni definitsioon - bakteriaalne kolonisatsioon > 10f/g. Uuringust lülitati välja süsteemse infektsiooni tunniste või tselluliidiga patsiendid. Uuritavate vanus: 16 - 102 aastat.
- h. väga väike uuritavate arv
- i. Sekkumised: grupp 1 - Polymeric membrane dressing (Polymen®), group 2 - kuiv puhas side koos antibiootikum salviga. Mõlema röhma patsiendid said C-vit ja tsingiga rikastatud toitu, asendiravi, ning nende puhul on kasutatud lamatisvastase toimega toetuspindu.
- j. Iai usaldusvahemik
- k. Sekkumised: grupp 1 - Zinc oxide (400 $\mu$ g ZnO/cm<sup>2</sup>), sidemed vahetati kord päevas, uuritavate vanus - 81 (46-92) aastat; LH suurus 5.8 (1.2-26.0) cm2; grupp 2 - Streptokinase-streptodornase (Varidase®), vanus - 86 a, LH suurus 4.2 (1.2-18.2) cm2.
- l. uuringusse kaasati nekrootilise koega käetud haavanditega patsiendid
- m. liiga väike uuritavate (n=14) ja juhtumite arv

#### References

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