

# Leukomed® Sorbact® reduces the need for systemic antibiotics following caesarean section, compared to standard dressings.

## Summarized from

**Study:** Dialkylcarbomoyl chloride-impregnated dressing\* for the prevention of surgical site infection in women undergoing caesarean section: a pilot study.

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\*Note: Sorbact DACC Surgical dressing is branded as Leukomed® Sorbact® by Essity in specified countries.



## Key take-outs

- The rate of surgical site infections (SSIs) was lower in the group of patients who received Dialkylcarbomoyl chloride (DACC) impregnated dressings (Leukomed® Sorbact®).
- Patients with SSIs who received a Dialkylcarbomoyl chloride (DACC) impregnated dressing (study group) (Leukomed® Sorbact®) required significantly less ( $p = 0.03$ ) systemic antibiotic therapy than the control group.



## Objective

The aim of this pilot study was to assess the efficacy of dressings impregnated with DACC in the prevention of wound infection in patients, following a caesarean section surgical procedure.



## Method

A single-blinded randomised, controlled pilot study was conducted at a major tertiary hospital in Warsaw, Poland. 142 patients were randomised to receive either DACC-coated postoperative dressing or standard surgical dressing.



## Results

Parameter	Leukomed® Sorbact® (n=71)	Standard dressing (n=71)	p Value
No. of patients with SSI	2 (2.8%)	7 (9.8%)	0.08
No. of patients with SSI and wound dehiscence	0 (0%)	1 (1.4%)	0.50
No. of patients with SSI who required systemic antibiotic treatment	0 (0%)	5 (7.0%)	0.03*
No. of patients with SSI who required hospital readmission	0 (0%)	1 (1.4%)	0.50
No. of patients with SSI who required surgical intervention	0 (0%)	1 (1.4%)	0.50
Median (range) time of SSI occurrence [days]**	10.5 days (10-11) (n=2 patients)	8.8 days (6-13) (n=7 patients)	0.24

\*Statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) \*\*Only those patients with SSI



## Results

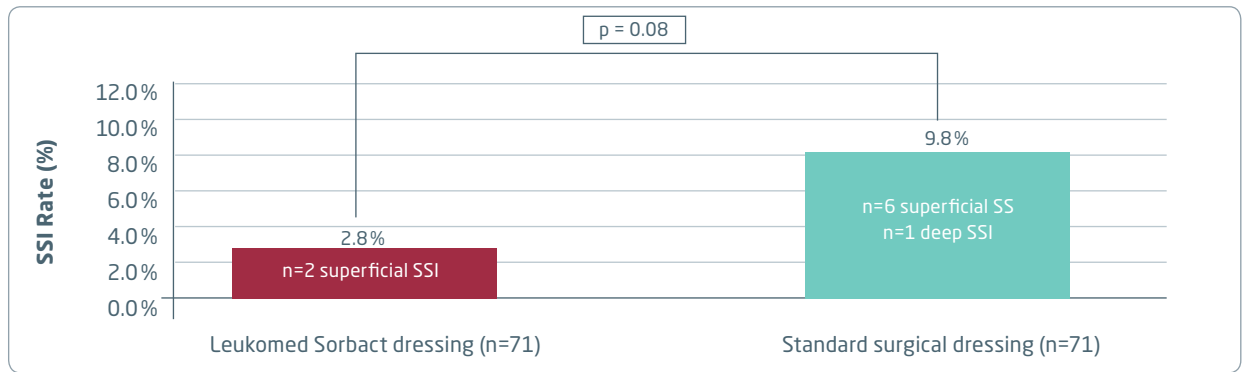


Figure 1: Lower SSI rate after treatment with Leukomed® Sorbact® dressing



## Conclusion

The results of this pilot study indicate a reduction in the rate of SSI after caesarean section in patients who received Leukomed® Sorbact® dressings.

The rate of SSIs in DACC group was numerically lower (2.8%) compared to standard of care group (9.8%). In addition, the results show that patients who received a Leukomed® Sorbact® dressing required systemic antibiotic therapy statistically significantly less frequently compared to a standard surgical dressing (0% vs 7%,  $p = 0.03$ ).