

# + Take steps to protect high-risk mothers from surgical site infections

44.6% of C-sections are considered high risk in the US<sup>1</sup>

## Smith+Nephew

PICO<sup>◇</sup>

Single Use Negative Pressure  
Wound Therapy System



# US data on C-sections and post-surgical complications are concerning

24%

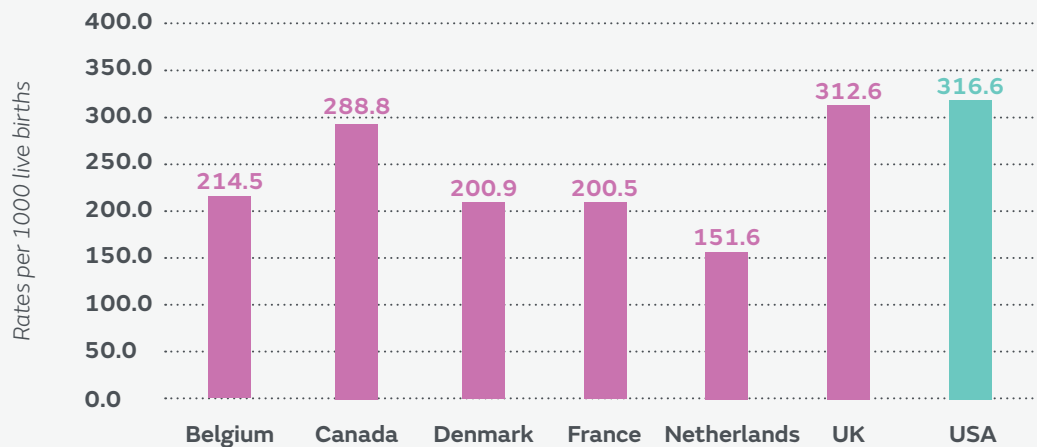
of emergency C-sections result in overall complications<sup>2</sup>

7x

Obesity doubles the risk of an SSI and can increase the risk by as much as 7 times<sup>3-5</sup>

The addition of post-C-section SSIs can lead to undesirable outcomes at a time when surgical outcomes are under increased scrutiny.<sup>3</sup>

The US has higher rates of C-sections compared to other OECD countries<sup>6\*</sup>



Source: <http://www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/Table-of-Content-Metadata-OECD-Health-Statistics-2020.pdf>



According to the CDC, women undergoing emergency C-sections have the highest in-hospital maternal mortality rate. In addition, the CDC states that over 80% of maternal mortalities are preventable and cites infection as the 2nd leading cause at 13.9%.<sup>7,8</sup>

\*Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development  
Source: <https://www.oecd.org/en.html>

## The cascading consequences of post-C-section SSIs impact mothers, babies, families, and providers

- Loss of bonding time between mother and baby<sup>9</sup>
- Pain, embarrassing drainage, limited mobility
- Disruption of family life due to delay of discharge
- Anxiety and fear of extensive intervention<sup>9</sup>
- 2-7 days can be added to hospital stays, increasing the cost of care<sup>10</sup>



# For mothers at risk, consider adding negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) to your post-C-section care

## Help interrupt the pathway to post-C-section complications with PICO<sup>o</sup> sNPWT

Because a preponderance of evidence shows that sNPWT improves clinical and economic outcomes, numerous Labor and Delivery departments have implemented protocols for the prophylactic use of sNPWT for mothers at risk of developing SSCs.

PICO sNPWT is a negative pressure wound therapy system for low to moderate levels of exudate that provides canister free therapy for 7 or 14 days.

Small, discrete, wearable therapy lets moms return home, move freely and care for their new baby.

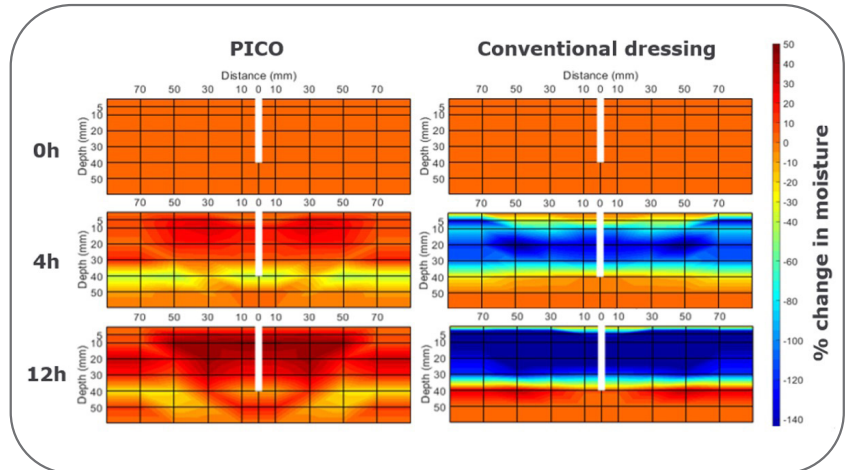
The dressing is waterproof, allowing moms to shower and the quiet system better enables moms to sleep.<sup>11</sup>



# The PICO<sup>◇</sup> System can help keep post C-section healing on track

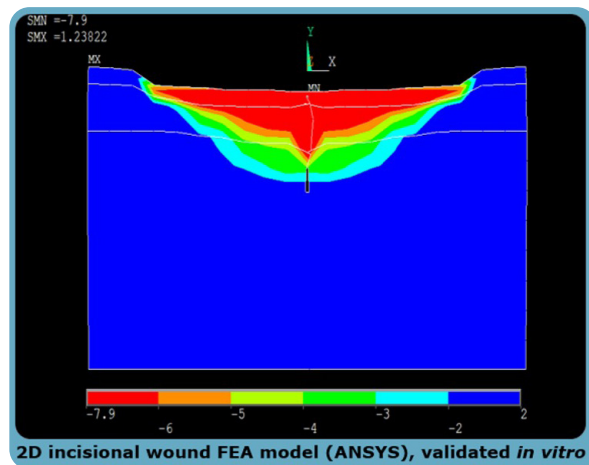
## Increased blood flow/perfusion<sup>12</sup>

The PICO System promotes movement of tissue moisture compared to non-negative pressure conventional dressings.



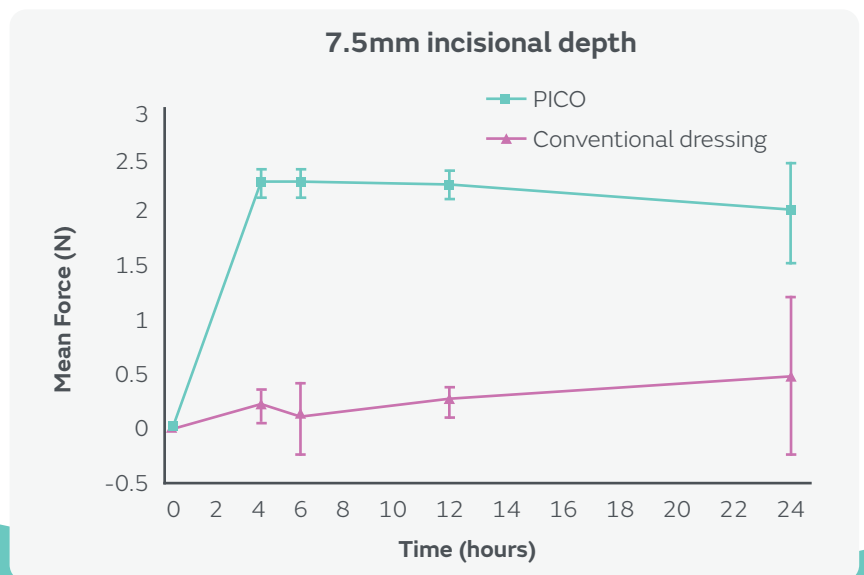
## Moisture/edema reduction<sup>13-15</sup>

AIRLOCK Technology within the dressing compresses to deliver negative pressure to the incision and surrounding area to improve perfusion, increasing lymphatic drainage and reducing lateral tension<sup>21</sup>, which reduces the risk of dehiscence.<sup>16-20</sup>



## Bolstering of incision<sup>12</sup>

Significantly greater force ( $P < 0.05$ ) with PICO vs conventional therapy at 7.5mm incision depth to aid in reduction of lateral tension.<sup>20</sup>

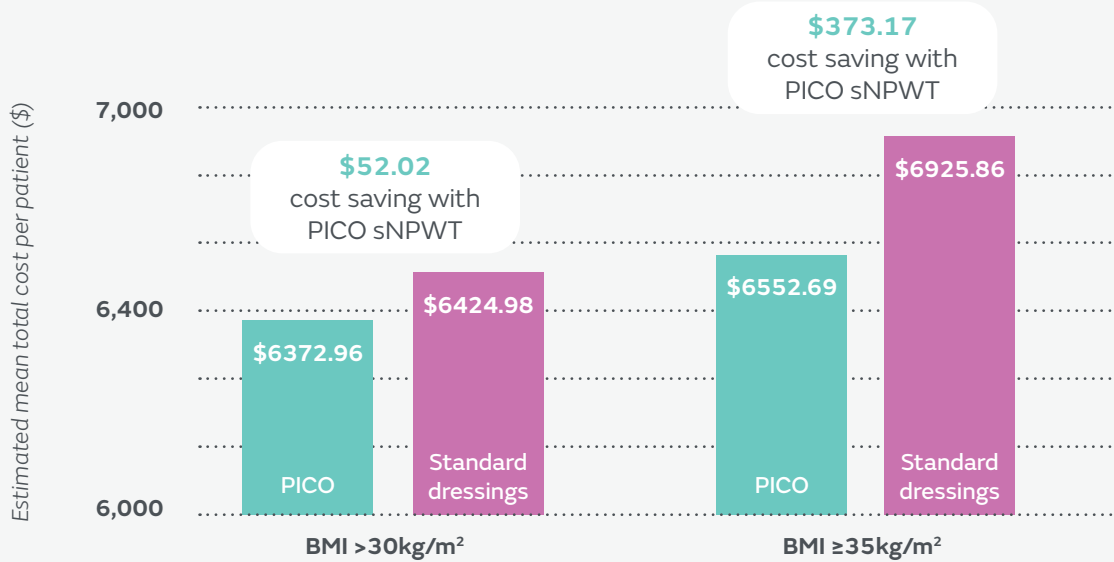


Indicated to reduce SSIs

# The PICO<sup>o</sup> System can help keep costs in line

The prophylactic use of PICO sNPWT in women undergoing C-section with pre-pregnancy BMI 30 – 34.9kg/m<sup>2</sup> was estimated to be more effective due to SSI reductions, with similar costs, compared with standard dressings<sup>21</sup>

Estimated mean cost per patient with PICO sNPWT and standard dressings in obese women after caesarean section



# The PICO<sup>◇</sup> System can help manage the incision and the outcome



## 50% reduction in relative risk of SSIs

In an RCT of 876 women undergoing C-section with pre-pregnancy BMI > 30, PICO sNPWT significantly reduced the relative risk of SSIs by 50% compared with standard dressings (p=0.007)<sup>22</sup>



## Pain reduction

Significant reduction in pain scores<sup>23</sup>



## Scar satisfaction

Women with BMI > 30 were significantly more satisfied with scar appearance within 6 months of surgery<sup>24</sup>

## Case study

### Background<sup>25</sup>

- 33 year-old woman
- Risk factors included uncontrolled diabetes, smoker (before/during pregnancy) elevated BMI

### Treatment

- PICO sNPWT applied in OR
- Patient discharged at 72 hours with PICO dressing in place
- Dressing removed post-op day 7: Incision fully approximated with no visible hematoma, seroma or clinical signs of infection, staples removed



**Day 1**  
Post-op prior to PICO dressing application



**Day 3**  
Exudate management at 72 hours



**Day 3**  
Follow-up at 72 hours



**Day 7**  
Follow-up: Removal of the PICO System



Take your first step  
to closure

### Important Safety Information

The PICO<sup>o</sup> 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 detailed product information, including indications for use, contraindications, precautions and warnings, please consult the product's applicable Instructions for Use (IFU) prior to use. Products may not be available in all markets because product availability is subject to the regulatory and/or medical practices in individual markets. Please contact your Smith+Nephew representative or distributor if you have questions about the availability of Smith+Nephew products in your area.

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