

Hydrosurgical debridement of chronic wounds using the VERSAJET[◇] Hydrosurgery System was fast, precise and selective when used in a controlled outpatient setting

Hydrosurgical debridement with VERSAJET also helped to promote formation of granulation tissue



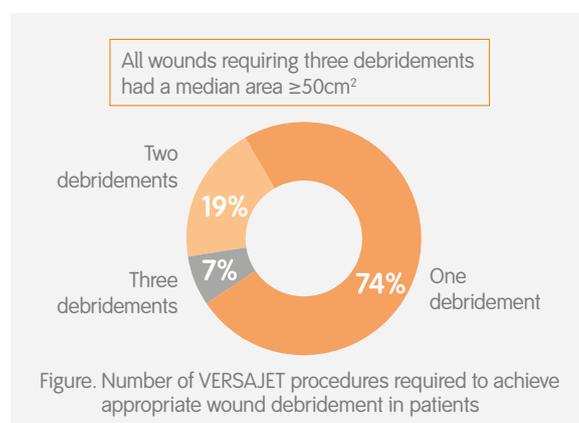
Study overview

- A prospective single-centre study involving 39 patients with 53 chronic wounds who received debridement using VERSAJET by a trained nurse practitioner in a controlled outpatient setting (23.1% outpatients, 76.9% inpatients)
- Most patients were male (59%) with a mean age of 67.8 years for men and 76.4 years for women, and the majority were treated as inpatients (76.9%)
- Most wounds had cavities (56.6%), 39.7% were caused by arterial insufficiency and median wound area was recorded as less than 10cm² or 10–49cm² in 75.5% of cases
- Wounds were rinsed with chlorhexidine 2% solution and following debridement, checked for bleeding, covered with alginate, silver dressings and semi-occlusive film, then wrapped with gauze



Key results

- Reported pain with VERSAJET was mild-to-moderate for all patients (Visual Analogue Scale score <5)
- There were no bleeding complications or febrile episodes after debridement with VERSAJET
- Most patients required only one debridement procedure using VERSAJET (73.6%; Figure)
- Mean number of VERSAJET procedures was similar in patients with superficial wounds and wounds with cavities (1.3 and 1.4, respectively)
- Wounds of all patients improved within a week of VERSAJET use showing more than 80% granulation tissue



Conclusion

Hydrosurgery, using VERSAJET at the bedside, was safe and debridement of chronic wounds was fast, precise and selective, while preserving viable and healthy tissue. All wounds improved within one week of VERSAJET use and showed more than 80% granulation tissue.



Study citation

*Ferrer-Sola M, Sureda-Vidal H, Altimiras-Roset J, et al. Hydrosurgery as a safe and efficient debridement method in a clinical wound unit. *J Wound Care*. 2017;26:593–599.

Available at: [Journal of Wound Care](#)

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