

# The Use of Hypochlorous in Treating Degloving Injury

## Authors:

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## Patient Information:

A 78 year old female patient with venous insufficiency and uncontrolled type 2 diabetes is on Eliquis for prevention of blood clots. As a result of this medication, the patient was advised to be hospitalized and undergo a skin graft. The patient refused that line of treatment and returned home for care. The patient's niece, who is a nurse, provided care during the treatment at home.

## Treatment Protocol:

Patient was instructed to cleanse and irrigate the wound with hypochlorous liquid (Puracyn Plus), pat it dry, then cover it with a non-adhering foam dressing and apply light compression. In the middle of the healing process, there were signs of necrotic tissue; at that point it was recommended to apply Hypochlorous Hydrogel (Puracyn Plus Antimicrobial Hydrogel) until the fibrin connection was broken and necrotic tissue could be removed.



Full thickness degloving to the subcutaneous layer. Category 2 flap noted and reapproximated.



Partial flap reattachment with area not adhered was debrided, slight contraction of wound edges noted.



Wound contracted 70% of initial size, area still showing necrotic tissue on surface of wound bed.



Wound continues to decrease in size, all necrotic tissue has removed with granulation near surface level with small undermining in the 12 o'clock position.



Wound fully healed with minimal scarring.

## Product Used During Treatment Protocol:

Puracyn® Plus Professional Formula Wound Irrigation Solution and Puracyn® Plus Professional Formula Antimicrobial Hydrogel