

A REVIEW OF MOISTURE BALANCE MANAGEMENT IN DIME WOUND CARE GUIDELINES

Rejo

School of Health Sciences Mamba'ul 'Ulum, Surakarta

ABSTRACT

Background: A wound can become chronic if the inflammatory or proliferative phases of the cascade still to occur. Chronic wounds can increase morbidity, mortality, and healthcare costs. For this reasons wound care guidelines have taken on new importance now. Many types of guidelines exist, particularly in wound care where technological advances have allowed a variety of wound care strategies to be developed. One of wound care guideline, DIME (Debridement/devitalized tissue, Infection or inflammation, Moisture balance, wound Edge preparation and wound depth), has evolved to include a holistic patient-centered approach to wound care. In this review author will explain about moisture balance management in DIME wound care guidelines

Subjects and Method: A systematic review was conducted by searching the following databases: PubMed and Science Direc. The keywords for this review included moisture balance AND DIME guidelines, moisture balance AND wound care. The inclusion criteria were review, systematic review, clinical review and guidelines. After review process 20 articles were included in this review.

Results: Moist wounds can activate various growth factors that play a role in wound healing, such as TGF beta 1-3, PDGF, TNF, and FGF. Moisture balance management included (1) moisture balance for healable with 5 major choices of antimicrobial dressings (silver, *polyhexamethylenebiguanide* [PHMB], *iodine*, *methylene blue/crystal violet*, and honey) with 2 of these choices having anti-inflammatory properties (silver, honey). Moisture balance dressing classes are often combined with antibacterial and anti-inflammatory. (2) moisture reduction for maintenance and non-healable, it is important that in this management antiseptics are frequently used for the purposes of moisture reduction and control of bacterial burden but in an area of inadequate blood supply or uncontrolled edema (eg, congestive heart failure, refractory venous disease), moisture reduction and the use of topical antiseptics with or without a secondary dressing may be beneficial.

Conclusion: Moisture balance management for chronic wounds can activate healing factors with modern moist interactive dressings if the wound has the ability to heal and moisture reduction for non-healable or maintenance wounds.

Keywords: moisture balance management, DIME guidelines.

Correspondence:

Rejo. School of Health Sciences Mamba'ul 'Ulum, Surakarta, Central Java.
Email: rejo.pras@yahoo.co.id. Mobile: 0853256006