

OASIS Wound Matrix

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OASIS Wound Matrix

Oasis Wound Matrix Products:

- Oasis Wound Matrix (0.1 mm)
- Oasis Ultra Tri-Layer Matrix (0.3 mm)
 - Products differ in strength, thickness, and suture retention

Expected Treatment Outcomes:

- To promote granulation and epithelialization of dermal wounds
- To control evaporation, exudation, and to prevent wound site infection
- To stimulate wound closure

Indication for Use:

- Partial and Full-thickness Wounds
- Pressure Ulcers
- Venous Ulcers
- Chronic Vascular Ulcers
- Diabetic Ulcers
- Traumatic Wounds (abrasions, partial-thickness burns, lacerations, and skin tears)
- Tunneled / Undermined / Draining Wounds
- Surgical Wounds (post-Mohs', post-laser surgery, donor sites, grafts sites, and wound dehiscence)

Absolute Contraindications:

- Allergies to porcine materials (Pigs)
- Third Degree Burns

Relative Contraindications:

- Excessive exudate
- Bleeding
- Acute Swelling
- Infection

General Product Information:

- Derived from porcine small intestine sub-mucosa (SIS)
- Two-year shelf life
- May be kept at room temperature
- Contains extracellular matrix (ECM) identical to human dermis
- Supports the body's natural healing
- Primarily designed for difficult, delayed, or failed wound healing

Causes of Delayed or Failed Wound Healing (>4 weeks):

- Increases in protease which degrade growth factor
- Stressed fibroblasts
- Failing extracellular matrix

Oasis Wound Matrix Mechanism of Action:

- Absorbed directly into the wound
- Provides cellular scaffolding
- Promotes cellular migration
- ECM allows for angiogenesis and granulation

Human Extracellular Matrix Found in Oasis Wound Matrix:

- Collagens (Type I, III, IV, VI)
 - Cell guidance and migration, structure and support
- Elastin
 - Contributes to tissue elasticity
- Glycosaminoglycan (GAGs) (Heparin, Hyaluronic acid, Chondroitin)
 - Binds growth factors, anticoagulant
 - Maintains moisture, decreases inflammation
 - Binds growth factors, cell adhesion, and proliferation
- Glycoproteins (Fibronectin, Laminin, Entactin)
 - Cell proliferation, migration, and attachment
- Proteoglycans (Decorin, Heparan Sulfate Proteoglycan (HSPG))
 - Regulates collagen, fibril structure, cell migrators
 - Binds growth factors

Registered Nurse's Role in Patient Management:

- Wound Bed Preparation
 - Assist MD with wound cleansing and debridement
 - Use sterile saline for irrigation
 - Assess wound edges for viable tissue
- Selection and Preparation of Oasis Wound Matrix
 - Assist MD using aseptic technique
 - May be applied wet or dry

- Application of Oasis Wound Matrix
 - Secure Oasis according to MD preference (Steri-strips, sutures, staples...)
 - Rehydrate Oasis Wound Matrix with sterile normal saline
 - Apply a non-adherent primary dressing (Adaptic, Vaseline gauze, Mepitel...)
 - Apply an appropriate secondary dressing
- Dressing Changes
 - Change primary dressings every seven days or as MD ordered
 - Change secondary dressings with care and when necessary
- Wound Assessment During Scheduled Primary Dressing Change
 - Do not disturb wound bed and expected “caramelization”
 - Gently cleanse wound with sterile saline if needed
 - Assess wound progression, dimensions, etc.
 - Reapply non-adherent primary dressing and secondary dressing
- Reapplication of Oasis Wound Matrix
 - Oasis may be reapplied every seven days if wound is not fully epithelized
 - Wound should be free of infection and necrosis before reapplication

Possible Complications With the Use of Oasis Wound Matrix:

- Infection
- Chronic inflammation (Patient may have acute or initial inflammation.)
- Allergic reaction
- Excessive redness, pain, swelling, or blistering