













Skin and Wound Product Information Sheet

| Mesalt | | |
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| Classification | Debrider: Hypertonic - Dry | |
| Key Points | • Hypertonics aline impregnated gauze that creates an environment to draw gently exudate, debris and edema out from the wound. | |
| Indications | • For 'sloughy" wounds with moderate to I | arge amounts of exudate. |
| | • For infected wounds in conjunction with | |
| | For removal of hypergranulation tissue, s | ee <u>Hypergranulation Tissue: Guideline</u> . |
| Precautions | • N/A | |
| Contraindications | Do not use on granulating wounds. | |
| | Do not use on wounds with small a moun | t of drainage. |
| | Do not use on wounds with exposed tend | don or bone. |
| Formats & Sizes | Dressing 5 x 5 cm 7.5 x 7.5 cm 10 x 10 cm Ribbon 2 x 100 cm | ⊖ mesalt *** |
| Α | pplication Directions | Rationale |
| Cleanse/irrigate wound with sterile normal saline or agency approved wound cleanser; do <u>not</u> blot excess moisture from wound bed. Dry peri-wound skin. | | Reduces wound debris and allows for a dhesion of |
| | | dressing or tape. |
| | | Small amount of moisture is needed to activate the salt i the dressing. |
| Apply skin barrier to peri-wound skin. | | To protect the peri-wound skin from maceration as there may be an initial increase in the exudate and to improve the adhesion of the dressing or tape. |
| To Apply – Wound Care | | Or other |
| | bon may be cut but do not cut less than | |
| Wound bed:Apply dry.Fluff the gauze(s) and loosely fill the wound bed/cavity. | | |
| Packing undermining/sinus tract/tunnel: Apply dry.Cutribbon to length needed to pack the non-visible space. If | | Over-packing undermining/sinus tracts/tunnels can lead to tissue necrosis. |
| using more than one ribbon piece, tie the pieces together using sterile gloves. • Lightly pack ribbon into the space. • Secure the tail of the ribbon to the periwound area with steri- | | The securing the tail of the packing to the periwound sking ensures the packing ribbon will be seen and facilitates easy removal of packing. |
| strip or tape. Apply appropriate cover dressing to maintain a moisture-balanced wound environment. | | The choice of cover dressing is depended upon the amount of exudate expected. |
| | | Documenting the count of the number of pieces inserted |
| Write the count of all the inserted dressing pieces on the cover dressing and on the assessment flowsheet. | | will inform how many pieces need to be removed on the next dressing change. |
| To Apply – Hypergra | | |
| Choose and/or cut Mesalt dressing to over the area affected by the hypergranulation tissue. If hypergranulation tissue is at a tube/drain site, cut a Yinto the dressing. | | The salt in the dressing will dry the hyper-granulation tissue. |















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| Apply skin barrier to peri-wound or peri-tube/drain skin. Apply Mesalt dry. For wounds, cover with appropriate cover dressing to maintain a moisture-balanced wound environment. For tube/drain, tape dressing in place. | Skin barrier will protect the peri-wound skin from maceration and the peri-tube/drains kin from the dry salt dressing. The choice of cover dressing is depended upon the amount of exudate expected. | | |
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| To Remove | | | |
| Gently remove the Mesalt dressing using forceps | Dressing adherence to the wound bed may indicate that the amount of exudate has decreased and that Mesalt is no longer appropriate. | | |
| Frequency of Change | | | |
| Change Mesalt at least once daily. | When dressing becomes saturated, it is no longer hypertonic and therefore not effective as a debrider. | | |
| Expected Outcome | | | |
| Wound bed is debrided of necrotic tissue within 2 weeks. | | | |
| Hypergranuation tissue will be removed in 7 days. | | | |
| For further information, please contact your NSWOC/Wound Clinician. | | | |