




Product Information Sheet

Vashe Wound Solution	
Classification	Antimicrobial Wound Cleanser: Hypochlorous Acid
Key Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vashe is a skin and wound cleansing solution containing 0.033% Hypochlorous Acid (HOCl) which is non-irritating, non-sensitizing, non-mutagenic and through its electrochemical process, Natural Zone Technology (NZT), is titrated to meet the upper range of normal skin pH (5.1-5.5). Through out its shelf-life, it maintains a consistent level of product effectiveness. Hypochlorous Acid is a broad-spectrum chlorine-based antimicrobial which has shown effectiveness <i>in vitro</i> against bacteria, fungus, spores and virus; kill-time for most organisms is 15 seconds. Solution also disrupts biofilm after a short exposure (greater than 90% in 3mins). Can be used in combination with other debridement methods: autolytic, enzymatic, mechanical, conservative sharp wound debridement, but not with biodebridement (maggots). Can be used in conjunction with antimicrobial dressings (e.g., PHMB, silver, iodine) with Vashe being applied first and then the wound bed being patted to remove excess moisture. To be used as a 3–10min soak for wound cleansing or as a 24-48hr wound packing. Gauze dressings need to be saturated for soaks and <u>wet</u> when used for packing. May be used with NPWT as an instill-dwell solution. In the presence of blood, the exudate may appear green due to a reaction between the Hypochlorous Acid and hemoglobin.
Indications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be used for all types of wounds as well as 1st and 2nd degree burns, graft and donor sites, frostbite injuries, malignant/fungating wound where normal saline cleansing is not/would not be effective and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wound needs debridement of slough/necrotic tissue. The wound has an odour. As a treatment of wounds with signs and symptoms (S&S) of contamination or local infection. See Wound Infection Quick Reference Guide or QR Code below. In combination with systemic antibiotics, to treat wounds with S&S of spreading infection or systemic infection Prophylactically to prevent infection in clients at high risk for developing a wound infection. May be used on tendons, ligaments, cartilage and bone. May be used around eyes, ears and genitalia. May be used for pediatric population including neonates of 23 weeks gestation and older. May be used for pregnant/lactating individuals.
Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure excess Vashe solution is removed from the wound bed prior to the application of a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHMB dressing as the interaction of the two antiseptics may diminish the effectiveness of PHMB. Hydrofera Blue dressing as the interaction of the two antiseptics may cause the dressing to turn white.
Contraindications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use for clients with known sensitivity to Hypochlorous Acid. Do not use with Biodebridement (maggot) dressings. Do not use in the same treatment area as Chlorhexidine Gluconate (CHG) as hypochlorous acid is not compatible with CHG.
Formats & Sizes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pour Bottle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 118 ml 250 ml 475 ml 1000ml NPWT Instillation Bottle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 250 ml 475 ml 1000ml



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Directions	Rationale / Key Points	
Selection		
Choose the appropriate size bottle of solution for the anticipated duration of the need for the antiseptic cleanser.		
Preparation		
Label bottle with client's name and the date, for bottles with a cap ensure cap stays clean and re-cap the bottle when done.	Single-client-use only. Solution is stable, whether bottle is opened or unopened, until it reaches its end of shelf-life date (date printed on back of bottle.) Store at room temperature. Do not use if exposed to temperatures below 0°C or above 50°C.	
Application for Wound Cleansing		
Saturate gauze(s) with solution and lightly pack into the wound bed and any undermining/tunneling. Allow a soak-time of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3-5 minutes for suspected biofilm, scant to light slough.• 5-10 minutes for moderate-heavy amount for slough/necrotic tissue present. Remove the gauzes. If needed, cleanse wound with solution using an irrigation tip catheter & syringe. Use 5x5cm solution-soaked gauzes and remove, gently but firmly, as much of the loosen slough/necrotic tissue from the wound bed as possible. Use 5x5cm solution-soaked gauzes to cleanse the periwound and surrounding skin. Using dry gauze, pat the wound bed to pick up excess solution in particular if a PHMB--based or a Hydrofera Blue product/dressing is to be used. Pat dry the periwound and surrounding skin. Dress the wound using appropriate packing and a wound filler as required. Apply appropriate cover dressing to maintain a 24hr moisture-balanced wound environment.	See Wound Cleansing Procedure or QR Code below. Gauze need to be saturated for soaks. If a PHMB dressing is to be used, pat to remove excess moisture before applying the dressing as contact of the two antiseptics may slightly diminish the effectiveness of the PHMB. If a Hydrofera Blue dressing is to be used, pat to remove excess moisture before applying Hydrofera Blue dressing as contact of the two antiseptics will cause the blue colour of the Hydrofera Blue to change to white. The choice of cover dressing is depended upon the amount of exudate.	
Application for Wound Packing		
Soak plain ribbon packing or plain gauze(s) with solution, <u>lightly</u> wring out excess solution (packing needs to be wet but not dripping). Gently pack/fill any undermining/tunneling t and the wound cavity. Apply absorbent cover dressing to maintain up to a 12-24hr moisture-balanced wound environment.	See Wound Packing Procedure or QR Code below. Gauze need to be wet when used for packing. The choice of cover dressing is depended upon the amount of exudate expected.	
Frequency of Application		
Wound: use daily. Packing/filling: change daily or twice a day to ensure the dressing does not dry out between dressing changes.	In the presence of blood, exudate may appear green due to a reaction between the hypochlorous acid and the hemoglobin.	
Expected Outcomes		
Decreased amount of wound slough/necrotic tissue is noted within 1 week. S&S of local wound infection are resolved within 2 weeks. Product performs as expected.	If product does not perform as expected, notify NSWOC/Wound Clinician and then consider submitting a Supply Chain Product Concern Form .	
QR Codes		
		
Wound Cleansing Procedure	Wound Packing Procedure	Wound Infection QRG
For further information please contact NSWOC/Wound Clinician		