

Clinical question Is electrical stimulation an effective intervention for treating pressure injuries? If effective, what is the most effective regimen for use?

RecommendationAdminister pulsed current electrical stimulation to facilitate wound healing in recalcitrant Category/Stage II pressure injuries and17.1Category/Stage III or IV pressure injuries.

Option: Electrical stimulation

Comparison: Sham therapy or conventional wound therapy or another biophysical agent

Background: The electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) is an energy source that affects living systems. Electrical stimulation, delivered to the individual using a medical device, appears to induce physiological responses that are important for wound healing.^{1,2}

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
PRACTICE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effectiveness?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	 Evidence for complete wound healing In older adults with Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries (n=77), statistically significantly more pressure injuries healed after six weeks of high voltage, monophasic ES compared with standard wound care (51.7% vs 22.6%, p=0.031).³ (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>) In older adults with Category/Stage II or III pressure injuries (n=63), pressure injuries requiring the pressure injuries for the pressure injuries (n=64). 	Cathode administration versus cathode-anode administration ES • In older adults with Category/Stage II or III
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE RECOMMENDED F	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty or or uncertainty or variability variability or variability variability undesirable	± 53.42% with standard wound care (p=0.03). ³ (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>)	pressure injuries (n=63), cumulative wound surface area reduction over 6 weeks was 82.34% (95% CI 70.06 to 94.63) in high voltage monophasic electrical
	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial substantial		stimulation (ES) via cathode-only compared with 70.77% (95% CI 53.51 to 88.04) for ES via cathode-anode (p=0.99). ⁴ (<i>Level 1, high</i>
	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial substantial		quality) Monophasic versus biphasic ES • In outpatients with Category/Stage III or IV

CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes O	 electrical stimulation (ES) delivered via cathode-only compared with 70.77% (95% CI 53.51 to 88.04) for ES via cathode-anode and compared with 40.53% (95% CI 23.60 to 57.46) for sham therapy (p=0.0004) between all three groups).⁴ (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>) In older adults with Category/Stage II or II pressure injuries (n=49), surface area reduction was 45% after 6 weeks when treated with high voltage monophasic ES, compared with 20.32% for sham therapy (p=0.032).⁸ (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>) In individuals with Category/Stage I, II or III pressure injuries (n=57) mean surface area reduction at 6 weeks was 88.9%±14% when treated with high voltage ES compared with 44.9%£63.1% for treatment with standard wound care (p=0.00003).⁹ (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>) In community-based individuals with SCI and Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries (n=34), mean decrease in wound surface area at 3 months was 70% ± 25% for treatment with monophasic electrical stimulation plus a silver dressing compared with standard wound care (36% ± 61%, p=0.048).¹⁰ (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>) In individuals with Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries (n=58) mean surface area reduction at 6 weeks was 85.38% when treated with high voltage, monophasic ES compared with 40.08% for treatment with standard wound care (p=0.0001 versus baseline).¹¹ (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>) In individuals with Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries (n=25), there was a significant 43% decrease in wound surface area at 12 weeks for pressure injuries (n=17), mean reduction in wound surface area at 21 weeks for pressure injuries (n=17), mean reduction in wound surface area at 20 days was 80% with high voltage. Scompared with 53% for sham treatment (p=not reported).⁶ (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>) In individuals with Category/Stage II and III pressure injuries (n=17), wound healing rate was 11.04% per week with low intensity direct curnent ES compared with 4.10%	 pressure injuries (n=20), there was no significant difference between those receiving biphasic waveform ES compared with those receiving monophasic ES for wound surface area reduction at 4 weeks.¹⁷ (<i>Level 2, moderate quality</i>) Pulsed current ES versus direct current ES In individuals with SCI and pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=150), the mean healing rate was significantly faster compared with standard wound care when alternating current, low frequency biphasic ES was applied (p=0.003); however, direct current ES was not statistically significantly different from standard wound care (p=not reported).¹⁵ (<i>Level 2, low quality</i>) Asymmetrical versus symmetrical ES In individuals with SCI and pressure injuries of unreported (are (p=not reported).¹⁵ (<i>Level 2, low quality</i>)

CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS				
		 and lower evidence) Strength of Evidence: A - More than one high quality Level I study providing direct evidence 	(63.7%±7.2 versus 50.6%±5.6, p=not reported). ¹⁸ (<i>Level 1, low</i> <i>quality</i>)				
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	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stantial stantial stantial	 There is no evidence on cost effectiveness of delivering ES to pressure injuries. In the reported studies, ES was delivered by a physical therapist/physiotherapist, with regimens that ranged from 30 minutes daily to two hours daily (generally one hour daily), generally five days per week for up to eight weeks.¹⁶ (<i>Level 1 high quality and lower evidence</i>)
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D I I I D	The reported studies had low withdrawal rates (generally for reasons unrelated to the US treatment) suggesting that the intervention could be acceptable to individuals with pressure injuries. ^{3-15,17} (<i>Level 1, high quality and lower evidence</i>)
PRIORITY AND A	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D D D X	No evidence available.
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D D X	 In all of the reported studies, ^{3-15,17,18} electrical stimulation was delivered by a trained health professional or a trained researcher. Access to appropriately qualified health professionals will vary based on clinical setting and geographic location. (<i>Expert opinion</i>) Electrical stimulation was delivered in a range of settings including medical centers, hospitals and wound clinics to inpatients and individuals living in the community, suggesting the intervention is appropriate for a range of clinical settings. Access to the intervention will vary. (<i>Expert opinion</i>)
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Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences clearly outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it
				X	

Justification There was consistent evidence from eight Level 1 studies of high quality,^{3,4,8} moderate quality^{9,11} and low quality^{6,12} that application of electrical stimulation to Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries for between two weeks and eight weeks is associated with a greater reduction in wound surface area than either sham therapy^{4,6,8} or standard wound care.^{3,9,11} Studies reported relative wound surface area reduction of 25% to 82%^{3,4,6,8-11} greater with electrical stimulation regimens than with comparator treatments. One high quality Level 1 studies^{5,6} provided evidence that 100% of Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries treated with high voltage electrical stimulation were able to completely heal in 20 days⁶ and in seven weeks.⁵ A low quality Level 3 study⁷ reported a 23% complete healing rate for Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries treated for between two and four weeks. Three moderate¹³ and low quality^{5,14} Level 1 studies reported statistically significantly faster wound healing rates associated with respect to characteristics of the electrical stimulation, but generally administered using high voltage monophasic electrical current,³⁻¹² for between 30 minutes to two hours daily (generally one hour daily), generally for five days per week for up to eight weeks.^{3-14,17} The treatment was usually administered by physical therapists, physiotherapists or trained researchers in a range of inpatient and outpatient settings.

Evidence to Decision Framework. ©EPUAP/NPIAP/PPPIA

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Clinical question Is non-contact low frequency ultrasound therapy an effective intervention for treating pressure injuries? If effective, what is the most effective regimen for use?

Recommendation Consider using non-contact low frequency ultrasound therapy as an adjunct therapy to facilitate healing in Category/Stage III and IV pressure injuries and suspected deep tissue injuries.

Option: Non-contact low frequency ultrasound (NCLFUS) **Comparison:** Sham therapy or conventional wound therapy

Background: Non-contact low frequency ultrasound refers to therapy that uses acoustic waveforms at low frequencies to transmit energy into the skin and tissues through atomized saline. The device is not in contact with the wound or tissues. The transmitted energy is reported to create bubbles in cell fluids, thereby promoting interstitial movement through the cell membrane that is thought to promote healing activities at a cellular level.¹⁹

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
THE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effectiveness?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	 Evidence for complete wound healing In individuals with deep tissue injuries (n=60), those receiving NCLFUS within five days of development achieved a higher rate of complete resolution than deep tissue injuries not receiving NCLFUS (18% vs 2%, p = not reported).²⁰ (<i>Level 3, low quality</i>) In individuals with deep tissue injuries that were treated with NCLFUS (n=44), only 23% of the deep tissue
	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly Important important Probably no No uncertainty uncertainty important important or or uncertainty or uncertainty variability variability variability or variability undesirable	 injuries completely healed with treatment three times weekly.¹⁹ (Level 4, low quality) Evidence for reduction in wound surface area In individuals with deep tissue injuries that were treated with NCLFUS (n=30), a statistically significantly great reduction in surface area compared with deep tissue injuries not receiving NCLFUS (n=30) was noted (mean decrease 8.8cm² versus 0.3cm², p=0.014).²¹ (Level 3, high quality) In individuals with deep tissue injuries that were treated with NCLFUS (n=44), there was a statistically significantly great decrease in surface area over time with treatment three times weekly (24.6cm² vs 14.4 cm², p=0.02).¹⁹ (Leve low quality) In individuals with Category III pressure injuries with bioburden but no clinical signs of infection (n=11), there was a 26% reduction in wound area (from 13.8cm² to 10.8cm², p=not reported) after two weeks of treatment with NCLFUS.²² (Level 4, low quality)
OF THE RECOM	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial substantial	
ENEFITS & HARMS O	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial I I I I I I I	Potential adverse effects No adverse events were reported in the studies. Strength of Evidence: B2 - Level 3 or 4 studies (regardless of quality) providing direct evidence
BE	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS		
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stantial stantial stantial X	 There is no evidence on cost effectiveness of delivering NCLFUS thera In the reported studies, NCLFUS therapy was delivered by trained hera for three to five days per week for up to two weeks.²⁰⁻²² (<i>Level 3 and 5</i>) 	alth professionals in 3 to 4-minute sessions,		
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes No X	No evidence available.			
PRIORITY AND A	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D D	No evidence available.			
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D D X	In the studies, NCLFUS therapy was delivered by trained health professio across clinical and geographic settings. (<i>Expert opinion</i>)	nals. Access to the intervention will vary		

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
			X		
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it

therapy is associated with complete resolution of 18%²⁰ to 23%¹⁹ of deep tissue injuries. Three low quality Level 3 and Level 4 studies provided evidence for an association between NCLFUS therapy and reduction in wound surface area. Two low quality Level 4 studies^{19,22} reported that two weeks of treatment with NCLFUS therapy was between 26% reduction²² and 41.4% reduction¹⁹ in the mean deep tissue injury or Category III pressure injury surface. A high quality Level 3 study²¹ also demonstrated a significantly greater reduction in deep tissue surface area associated with NCLFUS therapy compared with standard treatment. No adverse events were reported, and no studies reported comparisons of different NCLFUS therapy regimens.

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Clinical question Is ultrasound therapy an effective intervention for treating pressure injuries? If effective, what is the most effective regimen for use?

Recommendation 17.3 Consider using high frequency ultrasound therapy at 1MHz as an adjunct therapy to facilitate healing in Category/Stage III and IV pressure injuries.

 Option:
 High frequency ultrasound (HFUS) therapy
 Background:
 High frequency ultrasound

 Comparison:
 Sham therapy or standard wound therapy
 conductivity and promoting the wou

apy **Background:** High frequency ultrasound refers to ultrasound delivered at 1—3 MHz frequency. Ultrasound is reported to play a role in stimulating cell therapy conductivity and promoting the wound healing roles of fibroblasts and macrophages, as well as promoting collagen synthesis and activating growth factors.³

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
	What is the overall certainty of the evidence?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	 Evidence for complete wound healing for 1mHz ultrasound In older adults with Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries (n=77), there was no statistically significant difference in number of pressure injuries completely healed after six weeks of HFUS therapy (1MHz) compared with standard wound care (46.4% versus 22.6%, p=0.097).³ (Level 1, high quality)
: PRACTICE	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty No known or or uncertainty or undesirable variability variability or variability outcomes Important Important Important Important	 In older adults with Category II or III pressure injuries (n=42) there was no statistically significant difference between HFUS therapy (1MHz) and standard wound care for wound healing rate at six weeks (38.1% versus 11.04%, p=0.083).²³ (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>) Evidence for reduction in wound surface area for 1mHz ultrasound In older adults with Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries (n=77), mean percent reduction in wound surface area was 77.48±11.59% with HFUS therapy (1MHz) compared with 48.87 ± 53.42% with standard wound care (p=0.024).³ (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>)
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE F	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial	 In older adults with Category II or III pressure injuries (n=42), mean percent reduction in wound surface area was 68.8±37.23% with HFUS therapy (1MHz) compared with 37.24±57.04% with standard wound care (p=0.047).³ (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>)²³ (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>) Evidence for complete wound healing for 3MHz ultrasound In older adults with Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries (n=88), HFUS therapy (3MHz) for 12 weeks was associated
	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	 with no difference in complete healing rates compared to sham ultrasound (40% versus 44%, p=0.61).²⁴ (Level 1, high quality) In hospitalized individuals with Category/Stage I and II pressure injuries (n=40), HFUS therapy (3MHz) was not associated with significant differences in complete healing compared with sham US (48% vs 42%, p>0.05).²⁵ (Level 1, moderate quality) Evidence for reduction in wound surface area for 3mHz ultrasound
	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D X D	 In older adults with Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries (n=88), HFUS therapy (3MHz) for 12 weeks was associated with no difference in wound surface area reduction compared with sham ultrasound (22.91% vs 13.82%, p=0.10, adjusted difference 8.27%, 95% CI –2.31% to 18.85%).²⁴ (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>) In individuals with Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries (n=22), there was a significant 63% decrease in wound surface area at 12 weeks for pressure injuries treated with HFUS therapy (3MHz) (p<0.001).¹² (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>) In hospitalized individuals with Category II and III pressure injuries, HFUS therapy (3MHz) was associated with a

CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS	
		statistically significantly better absolute improvement in wound surface area compared to standard wound care (9.97±5.83cm ² vs 4.05±5.34cm ² , p=0.0071). ²⁶ (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>)	
		 In individuals with SCIs and pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=22), HFUS therapy (3MHz) with ull light was associated with a greater mean reduction in wound size (53.5% reduction) compared to laser therapy (and standard wound care (32.4%, p=0.032).²⁷ (Level 1, low quality) 	
		Evidence for wound healing rate for 3MHz ultrasound	
		 In hospitalized individuals with Category I and II pressure injuries (n=40), HFUS therapy (3MHz) was not associate statistically significant differences in time to complete healing compared with sham US (32 days vs 36 days, p=0.4 (Level 1, moderate quality) 	
		Undesired effects No adverse events were reported in the studies.	
		Strength of Evidence: B1 - Level 1 studies of moderate or low quality providing direct evidence studies of high or moderate quality providing direct evidence	; Level ?
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	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stantial stantial stantial IX IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	 There is no evidence on cost effectiveness of delivering HFUS therapy to deep tissue and pressure injuries. In the reported studies, HFUS therapy was delivered by trained health professionals in 2 to 10-minute sessions (length determined by the wound size), for alternating days or up to five days per week, for six to twelve weeks.^{3,12,23-25,27} (<i>Level 1</i>)
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D X D D	No evidence available.
PRIORITY AND AC		No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I II II D	No evidence available.
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D D X	 In all of the reported studies, ^{3,12,23-27} HFUS was delivered by a trained health professional. Access to appropriately qualified health professionals will vary based on clinical setting and geographic location. (<i>Expert opinion</i>) Longer courses of HFUS may not be feasible in short term stay clinical settings. Some studies experienced higher attrition due to discharges and transfers.^{25,27} (<i>Level 1</i>)
	· Decision Framework. ©ΕΡυΑΡ/ΝΡΙΑ		11

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
			X		
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it

Justification

Two high quality Level 1 studies^{3,23} provided evidence supporting the use of high frequency ultrasound (HFUS) therapy at 1 MHz frequency reducing wound surface area. In both studies,^{3,23} mean wound surface area reduction was approximately 30% greater with the use of HFUS therapy (1 MHz), compared with standard therapy alone, which was a statistically significant improvement in both studies. In one study,³ approximately 46% of Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries completely healed with HFUS therapy (1MHz) for six weeks and in the second high quality Level 1 study²³ approximately 38% of Category/Stage II or III pressure injuries completely healed; however, neither of these results was statistically significant compared to standard therapy.

Evidence from three quality low Level 1 studies^{12,26,27} showed that HFUS therapy at 3MHz is associated with statistically significant reductions in wound surface area but other studies showed no statistically significant improvements in wound healing rates²⁵ or complete wound healing.^{24,25} Ultrasound waves at 3MHz have shallower tissue penetration compared to ultrasound waves at 1MHz, and may not treat a pressure injury at sufficient tissue depth to achieve clinically significant outcomes. ^{28,29}

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Clinical question Is subatmospheric therapy (e.g negative pressure wound therapy, suction, tension) an effective intervention for treating pressure injuries? If effective, what is the most effective regimen for use?

Recommendation	Consider negative pressure wound therapy as an early adjunct therapy for reducing the size and depth of Category/Stage III and IV pressure
17.4	injuries.

Option: Negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) **Comparison:** Sham therapy or conventional wound therapy

Background: Negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) is a vacuum-assisted method of applying negative (subatmospheric) pressure to the wound bed.³⁰ The therapy promotes wound healing through removal of third space edema,³¹ thus enhancing nutrient and oxygen delivery,³² removal of wound exudate,^{30,33-35} promotion of granulation tissue,^{30,33,34} promotion of angiogenesis,³⁰ and removal of wound inhibitory factors.³³

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
CE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effectiveness?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	 Evidence for complete wound healing In individuals with SCI and Category/Stage III or IV pressure injuries (n=86), there was no significant difference between NPWT and standard wound care for percent reaching complete healing after 28 days (70% versus 67%, p>0.05).³⁶ (<i>Level 4, low quality</i>) 	Comparison between NPWT systems In an aged care setting, use of a commercial NPWT
ED PRACTI	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty or or uncertainty or variability variability variability variability	 Evidence for reduction in wound surface area In individuals with SCI and Category/Stage III or IV pressure injuries (n=86), there was no significant difference between NPWT and standard wound care for reduction in wound surface area in those pressure injuries classified as healing (NPWT -43% ± 22% vs standard care -50% ± 26%, p>0.05).³⁶ (<i>Level 4, low quality</i>) In immobilized individuals with pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=10), NPWT 	system with adjustable pressure level was associated with fewer dressing changes (3 times daily versus 0.5 times daily,
HE RECOMMEND	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial	was associated with a reduction in surface area that became significant after one week of treatment (mean reduction 55.1% by seven weeks, p<0.05). ³⁷ (<i>Level 4, low quality</i>) Evidence for reduction in wound dimensions	p<0.05) and improvements in granulation tissue (54% versus –7.1%, p=0.01) compared to
FITS & HARMS OF THE	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substanital substantial substantial IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	 treatment with NPWT for six weeks was associated with significantly greater reduction in wound depth (68% versus 20%, p=0.00001), wound width (62% versus 35%, p=0.02) and wound volume (48% versus 39%, p=0.038), but not in wound length (46% vs 38%, p=0.38), compared with three times daily saline dressings.³⁴ (Level 1, high quality) In individuals with Category/Stage III or IV pressure injuries (n=41), treatment with bellows enhanced vacuum NPWT for nine weeks was associated with statistically significant greater reduction in wound width (81.7% reduction vs 59.5% reduction, p=0.006), wound length 	a surgical drain system without adjustable pressure. Change in necrotic tissue or fibrin were not significantly different. ⁴² (<i>Level 1</i> ,
BENEF	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes No X D		low quality)

Evidence to Decision Framework. ©EPUAP/NPIAP/PPPIA

CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
		 In immobilized individuals with pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=10), NPWT was associated with a reduction in wound depth that became significant after two weeks of treatment (mean reduction 61.2% by seven weeks, p<0.05).³⁷ (Level 4, low quality) 	
		 Evidence for wound characteristics and/or PUSH scores In trauma patients with Category/Stage III or IV pressure injuries (n=48), treatment with NPWT for three weeks was associated with significantly more pressure injuries having slough converted to epitheliaisation compared with twice daily saline gauze dressings (33.3% vs 0%, p=0.0001), with the difference still present after six weeks (73.8% vs 37.5%, p=0.0001).³⁹ (<i>Level 2, high quality</i>) In individuals with spinal cord injury and Category/Stage III or IV pressure injuries (n=44), treatment with NPWT was associated with a significant reduction s in exudate levels by week three (p=0.01) and statistically significant improvement in tissue type by week four (p=0.001) compared to saline gauze dressings (as measured on PUSH tool).^{33,38} (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>) 	
		 Evidence for time to wound healing In individuals with SCI and Category/Stage IV pressure injuries (n=16 pressure injuries), NPWT was associated with a significantly faster rate of complete wound healing compared with sodium hypochlorite dressings three times daily (2.0 weeks [interquartile range, IQR=1 to 2] versus 3.0 weeks [IQR = 3 to 4], p=0.001).⁴⁰ (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>) In individuals with Category/Stage III pressure injuries, mean time to healing with NPWT was 35 days (range 8 to 14).⁴¹ (<i>Level 4, low quality</i>) 	
		 Evidence for reduction in inflammatory markers In individuals with Category/Stage III or IV pressure injuries (n=41), treatment with bellows enhanced vacuum NPWT for at least six weeks was associated with statistically significantly lower MMP-8 levels (p=0.006) compared with with twice daily wet-to-moist wound dressings.³³ (Level 1, low quality) 	
	JAN 1	 Adverse effects In individuals with pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=36 pressure injuries), NPWT was associated with fewer adverse events than standard wound care (44% vs 17%). (<i>Level 1, high quality</i>) In individuals with SCI and Category/Stage IV pressure injuries (n=16 pressure injuries), NPWT was associated with two clinically infected pressure injuries, and one small arterial bleed requiring suturing (adverse event rate of 18.75%), while a control wound group experienced two wound abscesses and one pressure injury required surgical debridement.⁴⁰ (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>) 	
		Strength of Evidence: B1 - Level 1 studies of moderate or low quality providing direct evidence, and lower	

		RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS			
v substantial are resource uirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stanital stantial stantial	 Treatment with NPWT delivered in an intensive care unit in India or than the cost of treatment with twice daily saline dressings, with cobut not labor or sterilization costs.³⁹ (<i>Level 2, high quality</i>) Treatment with NPWT delivered in a SCI unit in India over nine weemoist saline dressings.^{33,38} (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>) 	onsideration to all wound dressing equipment,			
e option eptable ey stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D X D D	• There was no evidence available				
e option a priority key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D X D D D	• There was no evidence available				
e option feasible nplement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D D K	Negative pressure at the wound bed can be created using drainage be suction system. Application of NPWT should be by trained health pro- may be limited in some clinical or geographic settings (<i>Expert opinior</i> Some systems (especially non-commercial systems) can limit the indi fractures occurred in two individuals who ambulated with a NPWT ag	ofessionals. Access to the required resources n) ividual's mobility. In one study, calcaneal			
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	e option ptable ey stakeholders? e option a priority ee option feasible nplement?	substantial are resource irrements? clear stantial not sub- sub- stantial stantial stantial stantial stantial Image: stantial stantial stantial stantial e option ptable exp stakeholders? No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Yes Yes Preserver and Preserver an	substantial are esource increases Not: Nature increases incr			

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
				X	
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it
			<	X	

Justification Most evidence on NPWT focuses on its effectiveness in reducing the wound size, as this is the primary purpose for applying NPWT. Only a low quality Level 4 study⁴³ provided evidence on complete wound healing, reporting no difference to standard wound care. Two low quality Level 4 studies had conflicting findings on the association between NPWT and reduction in wound surface area.^{37,43} However, high³⁴ and low^{33,38} quality Level 1 studies provided evidence suggesting NPWT is associated with reduction in pressure injury dimensions, including depth and volume, which was supported lower level studies.^{37,39} Relative reduction in wound depth compared with standard wound care ranged from 22% to 48% after six to nine weeks of treatment.^{33,34,38} Additional evidence^{33,38,39} suggested NPWT has a role in promoting reduction in slough and increase in epithelialisation. Significant reductions in wound dimensions and improvements in wound characteristics (e.g., tissue type and exudate level) were evident early in treatment, with studies reporting significant effects observable within two to three weeks.^{33,37-39} One moderate quality Level 1 study⁴⁰ reported significantly faster healing of Category/Stage IV pressure injuries when NPWT was implemented, and a low quality Level 1 study suggested NPWT was associated with a significant reduction in inflammatory markers.³³ Adverse events were reported in the literature, including retention of a foam dressing (Level 5), osteomyelitis, calcaneal fractures, arterial bleeding and clinical infection. Some adverse events may be due to improper use of NPWT devices. However, when compared to the rate of adverse events occurring with standard wound care in high³⁴ and moderate⁴⁰ quality Level 1 studies, NPWT was not associated with an increased risk of adverse events. Most studies reported use of a commercially available NPWT system; some studies corporation) attended twice or three times daily rather than comparison to contemporary wound dressings. In two

Evidence to Decision Framework. ©EPUAP/NPUAP/PPPIA

Clinical question

Is electromagnetic therapy an effective intervention for treating pressure injuries? If effective, what is the most effective regimen for use?

Pulsed electromagnetic field therapy

Option: Pulsed electromagnetic field (PEMF) therapy **Comparison:** Sham therapy or conventional wound therapy

Background: Pulsed electromagnetic field (PEMF) nonthermal, low frequency (usually < 100 Hz) therapy is the delivery of magnetic field to the wound bed with a goal of delivering therapeutic effect. Although precise mechanism of the physiological effect of PEMF therapy is unclear, increase in keratinocyte growth, reduction in inflammation, increased collagen and fibrin deposits in the wound bed are all proposed outcomes.^{44,45}

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
PRACTICE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effectiveness?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	 Evidence for complete wound healing In individuals with SCI and Category/Stage II or III pressure injuries (n=30), complete wound healing was achieved in more Category/Stage II pressure injuries with PEMF therapy for up to 12 weeks compared with sham therapy (84% vs 40%, p=0.01) and complete wound healing was achieved in more Category/Stage III pressure injuries with PEMF therapy for up to 12 weeks compared with sham therapy (84% vs 40%, p=0.01) and complete wound healing was achieved in more Category/Stage III pressure injuries with PEMF therapy for up to 12 weeks compared with sham therapy (84% vs 40%, p=0.01) and complete wound healing was achieved in more Category/Stage III pressure injuries with PEMF therapy for up to 12 weeks compared with sham therapy (84% vs 40%, p=0.01) and complete wound healing was achieved in more Category/Stage III pressure injuries with PEMF therapy for up to 12 weeks compared with sham therapy (84% vs 40%, p=0.01) and complete wound healing was achieved in more Category/Stage III pressure injuries with PEMF therapy for up to 12 weeks compared with sham therapy (84% vs 40%, p=0.01) and complete wound healing was achieved in more Category/Stage III pressure injuries with PEMF therapy for up to 12 weeks compared with sham therapy (84% vs 40%, p=0.01) and complete wound healing was achieved in more Category/Stage III pressure injuries with PEMF therapy for up to 12 weeks compared with sham therapy (84% vs 40%, p=0.01) and complete wound healing was achieved in more Category/Stage III pressure injuries with PEMF therapy for up to 12 weeks compared with sham therapy (84% vs 40%, p=0.01) and complete wound healing was achieved in more Category/Stage III pressure injuries with PEMF therapy for up to 12 weeks compared with sham therapy (84% vs 40% vs	Comparison of PEMF regimens In immobile individuals with pressure injuries of
E RECOMMENDED	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty No known or or uncertainty or variability variability or variability variability uncertainty or uncertainty or undesirable variability variability or variability undesirable	 PEMF therapy compared with sham therapy (60% vs 0%, p=not reported).⁴⁶ (Level 1, low quality) Evidence for reduction in wound surface area In immobile individuals with pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=20), reduction in mean wound surface area compared to baseline were statistically significantly greater at weeks 4 and 5 compared to baseline (p<0.001) for four groups 	unreported Category/Stage (n=20), there were no significant differences in reductions in mean wound surface area
HARMS OF THE	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial	 receiving different PEMF regimens.⁴⁷ (Level 1, moderate quality) In individuals with SCI and Category/Stage II or III pressure injuries (n=30), PEMF for one week was associated with statistically significantly greater reduction in mean wound surface area compared with sham treatment for Category/Stage II pressure injuries (16.5 cm² versus 2.7cm², p=0.015).⁴⁶ (Level 1, low quality) 	between four PEMF therapy regimens that varied in magnetic vs electrical field and power density. ⁴⁷
BENEFITS & H	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial substantial	Evidence for evaluations of wound condition	(Level 1, moderate quality)

CF	RITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
Do ef th	to the desirable ffects outweigh he undesirable ffects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes No I I I I I	 In individuals with neurological disorders and Category/Stage III or IV pressure injuries, pressure injuries treated with PEMF therapy significantly improved in ratings on the Bates-Jensen Wound Assessment Tool compared with baseline (p=0.01) but the difference in improvement was not significantly greater than a sham therapy group (p=0.361)⁴⁹ (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>) Potential adverse effects No adverse events occurred in the reported studies.^{46:49} (<i>Level 1, moderate and low quality</i>) Strength of Evidence: C - A body of evidence with inconsistencies that cannot be explained, reflecting genuine uncertainty surrounding the topic 	CONSIDERATION
		RIANA		



	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS		
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stantial stantial stantial	 There is no evidence on cost effectiveness of delivering PEMF therap In the reported studies, PEMF therapy was delivered in sessions of be twice daily, five days per week for 1 to 12 weeks.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁹ (<i>Level 1, low qu</i> 	etween 20 and 45 minutes' duration, once or		
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes DDDIXD	In none of the reported studies was there a large withdrawal rate (gen intervention is acceptable to individuals with pressure injuries. ⁴⁶⁻⁴⁹ (<i>Le</i>			
PRIORITY AND A	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D X D D	No evidence available.			
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes No I I I I IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Access to PEMF therapy will vary across clinical and geographic setting	s. (Expert opinion)		
vidence	e to Decision Framework. ©EPUAP/	ΝΡυαρ/Ρρρια	19			

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
			X		
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation Definitely do it
			•		
Recommendation (text)	No recommendation				
Justification	The evidence on PEMF therapy for treating pressure injuries is at high risk of bias, mode of operation has not been clearly established and there is a lack of recent research in this				

Justification The evidence on PENF therapy for treating pressure injuries is at high risk of bias, mode of operation has not been clearly established and there is a lack of recent research in this field, therefore, no recommendation could be made on its use. One small, low quality Level 1 study⁴⁶ provided evidence that Category/Stage II and III pressure injuries have better rates of complete healing with PEMF therapy compared with sham therapy after up to 12 weeks of treatment. The study indicated that over 40% more Category/Stage II pressure injuries could achieve complete healing with PEMF therapy as compared to sham therapy.⁴⁶ One small, moderate quality Level 1 study⁴⁶ indicated that PEMF therapy is associated with larger reduction in Category/Stage II pressure injury surface area than sham treatment after one week of treatment. Another moderate quality Level 1 study⁴⁷ indicated that four different PEMF therapy regimens were associated with statistically significant reductions in Category/Stage II and III pressure injury surface area compared to baseline after four weeks of treatment, with no differences in outcomes associated with any specific PEMF therapy regimen. Evidence for PEMF therapy being associated with sham therapy was provided by two Low quality Level 1 studies^{48,49} In these studies, no adverse events were associated with PEMF therapy, although individuals with potential contraindications, including medical device implants, fever and seizures were excluded from participating.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁹

Clinical question

Is pulsed radio frequency energy (PRFE) therapy an effective intervention for treating pressure injuries? If effective, what is the most effective regimen for use?

Pulsed radio frequency energy therapy

Option: Pulsed radio frequency energy (PRFE) therapy **Comparison:** Sham therapy or conventional wound therapy

Background: Pulsed radio frequency energy (PRFE) therapy is a nonthermal, non-invasive method of delivering electromagnetic energy in in pulsed athermal doses to a wound bed to promote healing.^{50,51} Invitro cell studies have demonstrated that waveform energy is associated with optimized fibroblast and epithelial cell proliferation.⁵⁰

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
CE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effectiveness?	No included studies Very Iow Low Moderate High	Evidence for reduction in wound surface area •In older adults with a recalcitrant pressure injury of unknown Category/Stage registered in the manufacturer's database (n=28), PRFE therapy was associated with a mean wound surface area reduction of 49% ± 6% (range 100% to -386%, p<0.0001) after 4 weeks of treatment. ⁵⁰ (<i>Level 4, low quality</i>)	
COMMENDED PRACTICE	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty No known or or uncertainty or undesirable variability variability or variability variability outcomes	 In individuals with a recalcitrant Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries registered in the manufacturer's database (n=89), PREF therapy was associated with a median surface area reduction of 44% ± 54% (range 100% to -386%) after 4 weeks of treatment.⁵¹ (<i>Level 4, low quality</i>) Potential adverse effects Some pressure injuries increased in size while being treated with PRFE therapy.^{50,51} (<i>Level 4, low quality</i>) 	
OF THE RE	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial substantial	Now quality)	
BENEFITS & HARMS	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial		
	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D D	Strength of Evidence: B2 - Level 3 or 4 studies (regardless of quality) providing direct evidence	

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS		
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stantial stantial stantial IX IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	 There is no evidence on cost effectiveness of delivering PRFE the In the reported studies, PRFE therapy was delivered by individua in 30-minute sessions, twice daily for up to four weeks.^{50,51} (<i>Leve</i>) 	Is with pressure injuries or health professionals		
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I II II D	No evidence available.			
PRIORITY AND ACC	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D X D D	No evidence available.			
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D D D D D	 Pulsed radio frequency energy therapy was delivered in commintervention is feasible for a range of clinical settings.⁵¹ (<i>Level 4, lo</i> In the studies, PRFE therapy was delivered by individuals in commu<i>4, low quality</i>) Access to the intervention will vary. (<i>Expert opinion</i>) 	w quality)		
	ence to Decision Framework. ©EPUAP/NPUAP/PPPIA 22					

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences <i>is closely balanced or uncertain</i>	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it
Recommendation (text)	No recommendation	on			

Justification

Evidence on PRFE therapy is limited to retrospective analyses of wound registries maintained by the product manufacturer that are at high risk of bias, therefore no recommendation can be made on its use. Two low quality Level 4 studies^{50,51} reported a mean/median decrease in wound surface area of around 45 to 50% after four weeks of treatment with pulsed radio frequency energy therapy. The pressure injuries reported in both analyses ranged from 100% healing to increase in area by almost four times.^{50,51} Neither study reported adverse events. Pulsed radio frequency energy therapy was administered either by an individual with a pressure injury or a health professional for two 30-minute sessions each day, with therapy administered through the wound dressing.^{50,51}

Evidence to Decision Framework. ©EPUAP/NPUAP/PPPIA

Clinical question

Is phototherapy an effective intervention for treating pressure injuries? If effective, what is the most effective regimen for use?

Phototherapy

Option: Phototherapy (any type)

Comparison: Sham therapy or conventional wound therapy

Background: Phototherapy is therapy that involves exposure of the wound to a source of light, including daylight, low level laser therapy (LLLT), other laser therapies, light emitting diodes and ultraviolet light. Although the mechanism are unclear, phototherapy is thought to reduce inflammation, increase lymphatic circulation and increase tissue regeneration.⁵²

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
CE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effectiveness?	No included studies Very Iow Low Moderate High	 Evidence for complete wound healing Phototherapy with laser In individuals with lower limb Category/Stage II and III pressure injuries (n=72), treatment with laser therapy applied with a gallium-aluminum-arsenide diode laser at a dose of 658 nm was associated with significantly more pressure injuries compared with a placebo laser achieving complete healing after one month of treatment (47.05% vs 11.11%, p<0.001) and aby three 	Comparison of different laser therapy doses • In individuals with lower limb Category/Stage II
AMENDED PRACTICE	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly Important important Probably no No uncertainty uncertainty important important or or uncertainty or uncertainty variability variability variability or variability undesirable U	 month follow-up 58.82% vs 16.16%, p<0.001).⁵³ (Level 1, high quality) In individuals with spinal cord injury (SCI) and Category/Stage I or II pressure injuries (primarily Category/Stage I), phototherapy with a gallium-aluminum-arsenide diode laser plus a gallium-aluminum-indium-phosphate diode laser at 980nm was associated with a larger proportion of completely healed pressure injuries than standard wound care (p=0.001).⁵⁴ (Level 1, low quality) Phototherapy with infrared (IR) light In older adults with Category/Stage II or III pressure injuries, infrared light treatment for 12 	and III pressure injuries, treatment with laser therapy applied with a gallium- aluminum-
OF THE RECOMMENDED	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial substantial	 weeks was associated with a greater proportion of completely healed pressure injuries compared to placebo light therapy (43.6% versus 39.5%, p=not reported).⁵⁵ (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>) <i>Phototherapy with ultraviolet (UV) light</i> In individuals with SCI and Category II to IV pressure injuries (n=58 pressure injuries), there was no significant difference in complete healing rates between ultraviolet C light therapy (43.3%) 	arsenide diode laser at a dose of 658 nm was associated with significantly more
BENEFITS & HARMS	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial	 and placebo light therapy (42.8%, p>0.05).⁵⁶ (Level 1, high quality) Evidence for percent reduction in wound surface area Phototherapy with laser In individuals with SCI and pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=20), laser therapy was associated with lower reductions in wound surface area (23.7%) compared to ultraviolet C light (53.5%) and compared with standard wound care (32.4%, p=0.032).²⁷ (Level 1, low quality) 	pressure injuries achieving complete healing (47.05%) compared with two other doses of laser (940nm,
BI	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D X D D	 Phototherapy with ultraviolet (UV) light In individuals with SCI and pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=20), ultraviolet C light was associated with larger mean reductions in wound surface area compared with standard wound care (53.5% versus 32.4%, p=0.032).²⁷ (Level 1, low quality) In bedridden individuals with pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=10), ultraviolet B light treatment for six weeks was associated with greater reduction in mean wound surface 	11.11% and 808nm, 11.11% 11.11%, p<0.001). ⁵³ (Level 1, high quality)

CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
		 area compared with standard care (78.9% versus 37.4%, p=not reported).⁵⁷ (Level 2, low quality) Phototherapy with polarized light In individuals with Category I to III pressure injuries (n=40), mean wound surface area was significantly lower after four weeks of polarized light therapy (10.80 ±19.18 cm²) compared with standard wound care (22.97±15.69 cm²), p=0.00005. Both groups had significantly healing when compared to baseline.⁵⁸ (Level 1, low quality) Evidence for wound healing rates Phototherapy with laser In older adults with Category/Stage III pressure injuries (n=86), there was no statistically significant difference in rate of change in wound surface area between a group receiving LLLT at 904nm and a group receiving standard wound treatment only (p=0.23).⁵⁹ (Level 1, low quality) In individuals with SCI and Category/Stage I or II pressure injuries (primarily Category/Stage I), phototherapy with a gallium-aluminum-arsenide diode laser plus a gallium-aluminum-indium- phosphate diode laser at 980nm was associated with no significant difference in healing rates compared to standard wound care (p=0.236).⁵⁴ (Level 1, low quality) Phototherapy with ultraviolet (UV) light In older adults with superficial pressure injuries (n=16), treatment with ultraviolet light for 10 weeks was asociated with statistically significantly faster wound healing with time to healing of 6.261.688 weeks versus 8.37±1.4142 with sham light therapy (p<0.02; mean difference -2.11, 95% Cl -3.63 to -0.59).⁶⁰ (Level 1, low quality) Phototherapy with infrared III light In older adults with Category/Stage II and III pressure injuries (n=72), healing rate was 49% greater with infrared and red light treatment for 10 weeks compared with standard wound care only (0.298/week versus 0.200 per week).⁶¹ (Level 1, moderate quality) Phototherapy with laser In older adults with Category/Stage III	Comparison of ultraviolet C light to laser therapy In individuals with SCI and pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=20), ultraviolet C light was associated with larger mean reductions in wound surface area compared with laser therapy (53.5% versus 23.7%). ²⁷ (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>)

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS			
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stantial stantial stantial X	 There is no evidence on cost effectiveness of delivering phototherapy In the reported studies phototherapy was delivered by a trained healt types. Regimens ranged from once to twice daily, five to seven days p was generally determined by the size of the pressure injury (generally 	h professional using a wide range of light er week for 4 to 12 weeks. Session duration			
PRIORITY AND ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D	Some studies reported larger attrition (17% to 20% withdrawal). Althou between centers or death, others were related to medical condition or (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>)				
	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D	No evidence available				
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D D D X	Phototherapy should be delivered by a trained health professional using to treatment may be limited in some clinical or geographic settings. (Ex				
vidence	dence to Decision Framework. @FPUAP/NPUAP/PPUA						

Strong negative mmendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation:		
mmendation: Definitely don't it	recommendation: Probably	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation:		
			Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it	
commendation					
The evidence on effectiveness of phototherapy (laser, ultraviolet and infrared light therapies) is conflicting and no recommendations can be made on the use of any type of phototherapy. Differences may relate to the type of light therapy used or the regimen implemented. Only one study compared different types of phototherapy and the results from this low quality Level 1 study ²⁷ suggested ultraviolet C light may be superior to laser therapy; however, there was a high risk of bias. One high quality Level 1 study ⁵³ provided evidence that laser therapy is associated with significantly better rates of complete healing for Category/Stage II and III pressure injuries compared to a placebo therapy. Approximately 30% more pressure injuries achieved complete healing with one month of treatment and approximately 50% more pressure injuries were completely healed at three-month follow-up. A low quality Level 1 study supported this finding. ⁵⁴ However, three low quality Level 1 studies ^{27,54,59} reported that laser therapy was not associated with superior effects compared to standard wound care when the outcome measure was reduction in wound surface area or healing rates. The rate of undesirable outcomes did not significantly differ from standard wound care. ⁵⁹					
One high quality Level 1 study ⁵⁶ reported no statistically significant effect in achieving complete wound healing for ultraviolet C light compared to placebo therapy. A low quality Level 1 study ⁵⁵ reported slightly a higher healing rate in a group receiving infrared light therapy compared to placebo therapy; however, the approximate 4% difference in complete healing rates did not appear to be clinically significant and statistical significance was not reported. Evidence from small, low quality Level 1 ^{27,60} and Level 2 ⁵⁷ studies suggested that ultraviolet B or C light is associated with statistically significant superior effects for reduction in wound surface area and healing rates. Evidence from moderate ⁶¹ and low quality ⁵⁵ Level 1 studies provided conflicting evidence on the effectiveness of infrared light for promoting faster wound healing. One st reported adverse events associated with infrared light including tingling, pain, bleeding and skin redness. ⁵⁵					
No evidence on cost effectiveness was available. Phototherapy requires a trained health professional and is generally conducted once or twice daily for five days per week until the wound heals. This regimen may be inaccessible in many clinical or geographic settings. High attrition was noted in some studies, suggesting that some phototherapy interventions may not be acceptable to individuals or may lack feasibility in some settings. ^{27,55,56,61}					
	herapy. Differences may re from this low quality Leve gh quality Level 1 study ⁵³ p s compared to a placebo th re injuries were completely ed that laser therapy was n g rates. The rate of undesir gh quality Level 1 study ⁵⁶ r Level 1 study ⁵⁵ reported since in complete healing ra ⁵⁷ studies suggested that u ce from moderate ⁶¹ and lo ed adverse events associat dence on cost effectiveness ne wound heals. This regim	herapy. Differences may relate to the type of light therap from this low quality Level 1 study ²⁷ suggested ultraviole gh quality Level 1 study ⁵³ provided evidence that laser the s compared to a placebo therapy. Approximately 30% mo re injuries were completely healed at three-month follow ed that laser therapy was not associated with superior eff g rates. The rate of undesirable outcomes did not significa- gh quality Level 1 study ⁵⁶ reported no statistically significa- Level 1 study ⁵⁵ reported slightly a higher healing rate in a nce in complete healing rates did not appear to be clinica- ⁵⁷ studies suggested that ultraviolet B or C light is associa ce from moderate ⁶¹ and low quality ⁵⁵ Level 1 studies prov- ed adverse events associated with infrared light including dence on cost effectiveness was available. Phototherapy ra- ne wound heals. This regimen may be inaccessible in many	herapy. Differences may relate to the type of light therapy used or the regimen implemented from this low quality Level 1 study ²⁷ suggested ultraviolet C light may be superior to laser the gh quality Level 1 study ⁵³ provided evidence that laser therapy is associated with significantly is compared to a placebo therapy. Approximately 30% more pressure injuries achieved complete re injuries were completely healed at three-month follow-up. A low quality Level 1 study sup ed that laser therapy was not associated with superior effects compared to standard wound ca grates. The rate of undesirable outcomes did not significantly differ from standard wound ca gh quality Level 1 study ⁵⁶ reported no statistically significant effect in achieving complete wo Level 1 study ⁵⁵ reported slightly a higher healing rate in a group receiving infrared light thera nce in complete healing rates did not appear to be clinically significant and statistical significant suggested that ultraviolet B or C light is associated with statistically significant super ce from moderate ⁶¹ and low quality ⁵⁵ Level 1 studies provided conflicting evidence on the effect adverse events associated with infrared light including tingling, pain, bleeding and skin reco dence on cost effectiveness was available. Phototherapy requires a trained health profession ne wound heals. This regimen may be inaccessible in many clinical or geographic settings. Hig	herapy. Differences may relate to the type of light therapy used or the regimen implemented. Only one study compared different from this low quality Level 1 study ²⁷ suggested ultraviolet C light may be superior to laser therapy; however, there was a high risk gh quality Level 1 study ⁵³ provided evidence that laser therapy is associated with significantly better rates of complete healing for the s compared to a placebo therapy. Approximately 30% more pressure injuries achieved complete healing with one month of treatmere injuries were completely healed at three-month follow-up. A low quality Level 1 study supported this finding. ⁵⁴ However, three ad that laser therapy was not associated with superior effects compared to standard wound care when the outcome measure was grates. The rate of undesirable outcomes did not significant effect in achieving complete wound healing for ultraviolet C light com Level 1 study ⁵⁵ reported no statistically significant effect in achieving complete wound healing for ultraviolet C light com Level 1 study ⁵⁵ reported slightly a higher healing rate in a group receiving infrared light therapy compared to placebo therapy; how noc in complete healing rates did not appear to be clinically significant and statistical significance was not reported. Evidence from ⁵⁷ studies suggested that ultraviolet B or C light is associated with statistically significant superior effects for reduction in wound su ce from moderate ⁶¹ and low quality ⁵⁵ Level 1 studies provided conflicting evidence on the effectiveness of infrared light for promo ed adverse events associated with infrared light including tingling, pain, bleeding and skin redness. ⁵⁵ dence on cost effectiveness was available. Phototherapy requires a trained health professional and is generally conducted once or ne wound heals. This regimen may be inaccessible in many clinical or geographic settings. High attrition was noted in some studies,	

Clinical question

Is kinetic therapy an effective intervention for treating pressure injuries? If effective, what is the most effective regimen for use?

Whirlpool

Option: Whirlpool

Comparison: Conventional wound therapy

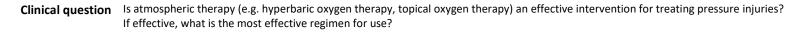
Background: Whirlpool is a form of hydrotherapy in which warm water circulation is used to promote wound cleansing, including removal of necrotic tissue and debris in the wound bed. Either the individual is submerged in a whirlpool bath, or the limb is submerged and the water may or may not be agitated.⁶²

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
ICE	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effectiveness?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	Evidence for wound healing rate In individuals with Category/Stage III and IV pressure injuries, whirlpool therapy for two weeks was associated with a statistically significantly faster wound healing rate (p=0.0435). ⁶³ (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>)	
RECOMMENDED PRACTICE	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty No known or or uncertainty or variability variability or variability variability undesirable undesirable	Potential adverse effects A review reported a large range of adverse events arising in clinical studies conducted in wounds of other etiologies. Adverse events included increased rates of wound infection (particularly <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>), venous hypertension and vascular congestion of limbs. ⁶² (<i>Indirect evidence</i>)	
OF THE	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial substantial		
BENEFITS & HARMS	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial substantial		
BENI	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes X	Strength of Evidence: B1 - Level 1 studies of moderate or low quality providing direct evidence	:

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stantial stantial stantial	 No evidence on cost effectiveness was available. Whirlpool was delivered in a specially designed whirlpool bath anday for two weeks.⁶³ (<i>Level 1, low quality</i>) 	therapy was delivered for 20 minutes per
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D X D D	No evidence available.	
PRIORITY AND A	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D D	No evidence available.	
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes	Evidence from other sources suggests that there is a high risk of cross- used between individuals. This reduces the feasibility of whirlpool the	

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences clearly outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
	X				
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation: Definitely do it
Recommendation (text)	No recommendation				

Due to the high risk from adverse events and the low certainty of desired effects, no recommendation can be made regarding whirlpool therapy for the treatment of pressure injuries. One low quality Level 1 study⁶³ reported that whirlpool therapy for two weeks was associated with faster healing compared to a moist saline wound dressing. This study was at a high risk of bias. Indirect evidence from a review⁶² that included outcomes for research conducted in other types of wounds highlighted the risks of whirlpool therapy including wound infection, cross contamination and increased vascular hypertension and vascular congestion.



Topical oxygen therapy

Option: Topical oxygen therapy **Comparison:** Conventional wound therapy

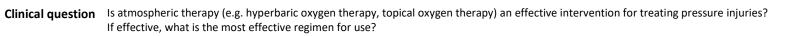
Background: Oxygen-based therapies are hypothesized to stimulate wound healing in hypoxic wounds by improving angiogenesis. Topical oxygen is a therapy in which 100% oxygen is applied directly to the wound, usually at pressures between 22 mm Hg and 50 mm Hg.

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effectiveness?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	 Evidence for complete wound healing Topical oxygen therapy In individuals in ICU with Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries (n=100), high pressure humidified oxygen delivered to the wound bed was associated with a statistically 	
OF THE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty or or uncertainty or variability variability or variability variability U D X	 significantly greater reduction in wound surface area compared to standard wound care (32% versus 1%, p<0.01).⁶⁴ (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>) Evidence for reduction in wound surface area Topical oxygen therapy In individuals in ICU with Category/Stage II to IV pressure injuries (n=100), high pressure humidified oxygen delivered to the wound bed was associated with statistically significant reduction in baseline in wound surface area after 12 days (p=0.001).⁶⁴ (<i>Level 1, moderate quality</i>) 	
	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial X		
EFITS & HARMS (How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial substantial		
BENE			Potential adverse effects No adverse events were reported in the studies.	
B	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes 🗌	Strength of Evidence: B1 - Level 1 studies of moderate or low quality providing direct evidence	

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS		
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- stantial stantial stantial IX IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	 No evidence on cost effectiveness was available. Oxygen was delivered using an oxygen catheter at the wound bed fo days.⁶⁴ 	r 20 minutes daily, three time/day for as		
ΑССЕΡΤΑΒΙΓΙΤΥ	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I II II D	No evidence available			
PRIORITY AND ACC	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D	• No evidence available			
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D X D D	In one study, the intervention required a hyperbaric oxygen chamber a delivered directly to the wound bed three times per day. ⁶⁴ Access to e may be limited in some clinical or geographic settings. (<i>Expert opinion</i>	quipment and trained health professionals		

Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences clearly outweigh	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh	The balance between desirable and undesirable	Desirable consequences	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh
	desirable consequences	desirable consequences	consequences	undesirable consequences	undesirable consequences
	in most settings	in most settings	is closely balanced or uncertain	in most settings	in most settings
			X		
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation Definitely do it
		X			
Recommendation (text)	No recommendation				

There was insufficient evidence to make a recommendation on the use of topical oxygen therapy to treat pressure injuries. A moderate quality Level 1 study⁶⁴ indicated that topical oxygen therapy delivered directly to the wound bed with an oxygen catheter for a total of 60 minutes daily over three sessions is associated with significantly better reductions in wound surface area and higher rates of complete healing compared to saline-soaked gauze dressings. There was no comparison to contemporary wound dressings. No adverse events were reported. The intervention required trained health professionals delivering therapy for 60 minutes daily using specialized equipment,⁶⁴ which may reduce feasibility in some clinical and geographic settings.



1. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy

Option: Hyperbaric oxygen therapy **Comparison:** Conventional wound therapy

Background: Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) is a therapy in which the individual breathes 100% oxygen at pressures greater than normal atmospheric (sea level) pressure or more than 1 atmosphere absolute (ATA). Pressures of up to three times normal atmospheric pressure may be utilized.

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
ш	What is the overall certainty of the evidence of effectiveness?	No included studies Very low Low Moderate High	 Evidence for complete wound healing In individuals with pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=38 pressure injuries), 58% (22/38) of pressure injuries treated with hyperbaric oxygen therapy completely healed after an average of 7 weeks of treatment.⁶⁵ (<i>Level 3, low quality</i>) 	
ECOMMENDED PRACTICE	Is there important uncertainty about how much people value the main outcomes?	Possibly No Important important Probably no important uncertainty uncertainty important uncertainty or or uncertainty or variability variability or variability variability U	Evidence for reduction in wound surface area • In individuals with pressure injuries of unreported Category/Stage (n=38 pressure injuries), 13% (5/38) of pressure injuries had a reduction of at least 50% in wound surface area after treatment with hyperbaric oxygen therapy completely healed after an average of 7 weeks of treatment. ⁶⁵ (<i>Level 3, low quality</i>)	
OF THE RECOM	How substantial are the desirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial I I I I I I	Potential adverse effects No adverse events were reported in the studies.	
BENEFITS & HARMS O	How substantial are the undesirable anticipated effects?	Unclear Not Probably not Probably Substantial substantial substantial I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Strength of Evidence: B2 - Level 3 or 4 studies (regardless of quality) providing direct evidence	
BE	Do the desirable effects outweigh the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes I I I I I		

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENTS	RESEARCH EVIDENCE	ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS		
RESOURCE USE	How substantial are the resource requirements?	Not Not sub- Probably Probably Sub- clear stantial not sub- sub- statatal stantial stantial X	 No evidence on cost effectiveness was available. Oxygen was delivered using a hyperbaric chamber, which required tra two hours daily, five days per week for an average of 37 treatments.⁶⁵ 			
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D I I I D	No evidence available			
FEASIBILITY PRIORITY AND ACC	Is the option a priority for key stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D D X D D	No evidence available			
	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies No Yes D X D D	The intervention required a hyperbaric oxygen chamber and trained hea in many clinical and geographic settings. ⁶⁵ Access to equipment and trai some clinical or geographic settings. (<i>Expert opinion</i>)			

					<u> </u>
Balance of consequences	Undesirable consequences <i>clearly outweigh</i> desirable consequences in most settings	Undesirable consequences probably outweigh desirable consequences in most settings	The balance between desirable and undesirable consequences is closely balanced or uncertain	Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings	Desirable consequences clearly outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings
	X		X		
Strength of recommendation	Strong negative recommendation: Definitely don't it	Weak negative recommendation: Probably don't do it	No specific recommendation	Weak positive recommendation: Probably do it	Strong positive recommendation Definitely do it
Recommendation (text)	No recommendation				
Justification				herapy to treat pressure injuries. A a associated with use of a hyperbari	

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indicated superior outcomes for complete wound healing and reduction in wound surface area associated with use of a hyperbaric oxygen chamber for two hours per day compared with frequent wound dressings. There was no comparison to contemporary wound dressings. No adverse events were reported. The intervention required trained health professionals delivering therapy for 120 minutes daily using specialized equipment,⁶⁵ which may reduce feasibility in some clinical and geographic settings.

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