

# Case study: Wound in perineal area

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**Smith+Nephew**

Collagenase  
**SANTYL**<sup>◇</sup>  
Ointment 250 units/gram

## Patient

62-year-old female with a history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, high cholesterol, and depression was admitted to the hospital for perineal pain, chest pain, and dizziness.

## Wound presentation

- A suprapubic area boil (x1 week) that opened on its own
- Patient self-treated wound with topical antibiotics
- CT scan showed gas in the perineal area consistent with necrotizing fasciitis
- Patient was started on IV antibiotics including vancomycin, clindamycin, and piperacillin/tazobactam
- Wound surgically debrided; surgeon started Dakin's dressings post-op

## Treatment

After 6 days, patient was started on SANTYL Ointment for debridement with Dakin's moistened dressings, changed daily.



- Wound measures 20.0cm x 9.0cm; 10.0cm depth
- 100% grey/yellow slough
- SANTYL Ointment initiated with Dakin's moistened dressings, changed daily

## Results

After 12 days of debridement with SANTYL Ointment with Dakin's moistened dressings, the wound was sufficiently debrided and 85% granulated tissue was established.

Individual results may vary.

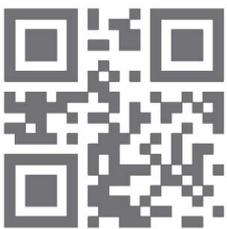
## Treatment



- Wound measures 22.5cm x 9.0cm; 10.0cm depth
- 90% grey/yellow slough
- SANTYL<sup>®</sup> Ointment continued with Dakin's moistened dressings changed daily



- Wound measures 18.0cm x 8.0cm; 8.0cm depth
- 85% red and moist wound bed
- 10% marbling of grey/yellow slough
- 5% adipose tissue
- 85% granulated tissue established
- SANTYL Ointment discontinued



Learn more

### Important Safety Information

**Indications:** Collagenase SANTYL Ointment ("SANTYL") is a prescription-only medication indicated for debriding chronic dermal ulcers and severely burned areas. **Contraindications:** SANTYL is contraindicated in patients who have shown local or systemic hypersensitivity to collagenase. **Warning and Precautions:** The optimal pH range of collagenase is 6 to 8. Higher or lower pH conditions will decrease the enzyme's activity and appropriate precautions should be taken. The enzymatic activity is also adversely affected by certain detergents, and heavy metal ions such as mercury and silver which are used in some antiseptics. As such, the wound should be properly cleansed prior to application of SANTYL. Debilitated patients should be closely monitored for systemic bacterial infections because of the theoretical possibility that debriding enzymes may increase the risk of bacteremia. A slight transient erythema has been noted occasionally in the surrounding tissue, particularly when SANTYL was not confined to the wound. SANTYL is not indicated for wound closure. Discontinue use of SANTYL after granulation tissue is well-established. **Adverse Reactions:** No allergic sensitivity or toxic reactions have been noted in clinical use when used as directed. The risk information provided herein is not comprehensive. For complete prescribing information, please refer to the accompanying PI or visit: <https://santyl.com/sites/default/files/2019-12/SANTYL-PI.pdf>. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to FDA. Visit MedWatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.