



PRESSURE INJURIES, A BURDEN THAT CAN BE PREVENTED

What is a Pressure Injury?

A pressure injury is **localized damage** to the skin and underlying soft tissue usually over a **bony prominence** or related to a **medical or other device**; as a result of intense and/or prolonged pressure or **pressure** in combination with **shear**.

The injury can present as intact skin or an open ulcer.

223

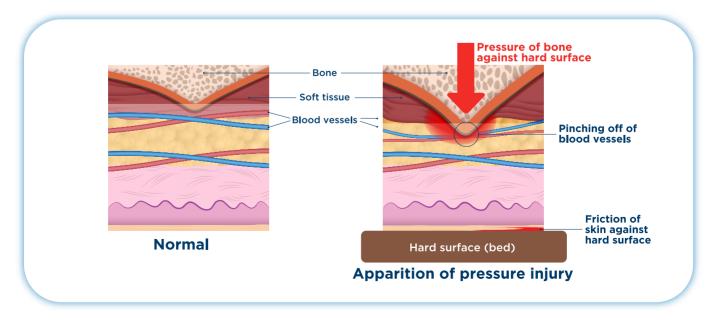
DAYS ON AVERAGE TO HEAL A PRESSURE INJURY²

95%

OF PRESSURE INJURIES CAN BE PREVENTED³

How does a pressure injury occur?

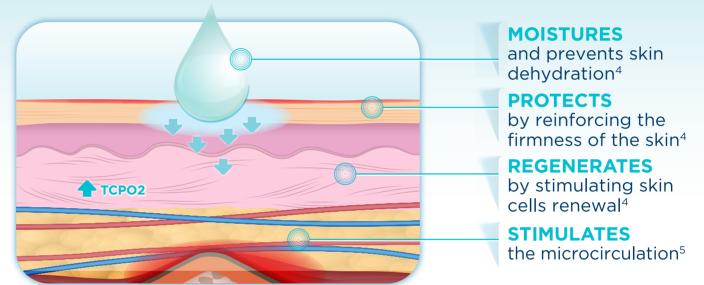
The extra pressure disrupts the flow of blood through the skin. Without a blood supply, the affected skin becomes starved of oxygen and nutrients, and begins to break down, leading to an ulcer forming.



SANYRENE, YOUR ALLY IN PRESSURE INJURY PREVENTION

Mode of action of Sanyrene

Sanyrene increases the TCPO2* in the region where applied



The application of Sanyrene makes possible to limit the detrimental effects of pressure on the cutaneous microcirculation^{4,5}

*(transcutaneous oxygen pressure)

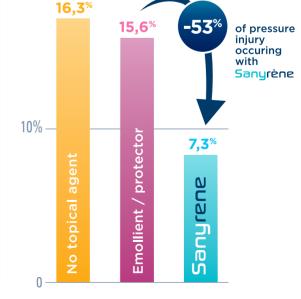
20%

p<0,04 1121 patients

GIPPS study1:

The biggest prospective study in the field of pressure injury prevention

- 1028 patients included aged 84,7 +/- 8.1 years and followed up for 8 weeks
- With a risk of pressure injury development
- Mobilization and position changing in 100% of cases
- 40.4% of patients had no local treatment
- 34.5% of patients used Sanyrene twice a day (median)
- 25.1% of patients used a topical emollient or protective agents twice a day (median)



% of patients who had developed a pressure injury

ACT NOW, use Sanyrene

REDUCE BY 50% THE RISK OF DEVELOPING A PRESSURE INJURY

PATIENTS AT RISK OF PI

STAGE

UNBROKEN SKIN

Topic oil composed of 99% hyperoxygenated fatty acids (of which 60% is Linoleic Acid) and 1% of aniseed perfume



DIRECTIONS FOR USE



Apply one spray of Sanyrène on the area of unbroken skin which is at risk



Rub the substance in gently using the fingers tips until penetration



Repeat this procedure on each area at risk 3 to 4 times a day, at each position change or as often as needed

For all patients at risk of Pressure Injury! ▶Braden scale below 19



- Occiput
- Shoulder blades
- Elbows Spire
- 5 Sacrum 6 Heels
- 7 Toes



- 1 Ear
- 2 Shoulder
- 3 Hip
- 4 Knee 5 Ankle



Please read leaflet carefully before use.

- 1. Meaume S., GIPPS Study: Preventing the occurrence of pressure ulceration in hospitalised elderly patients. Journal of Wound Care, February 2005. Vol. 14. No. 2.https://www.npuap.org/
- 2. French Health Insurance Report to the Ministry of Health for 2014. July 2013.
- 3. Hibbs P (1988) The economic benefits of a prevention plan for pressure sores. Conference presentation. The Fourth National Pressure Sore Symposium. The Guildhall, Bath, symposium described in the article Pressure ulcer prevention: making a difference across a health authority? Heidi Guy, Fiona Downie, Lyn McIntyre and Jeremy Peters British Journal of Nursing, 2013 (TissueViability Supplement), Vol 22, No 12
- 4. Evaluation in vivo in a human of the effect of the product Sanyrene in the epidermal renewal and the skin biomechanical properties. Laboratoire Dermascan 1994 Report No. 94110 - Laboratoires Urgo
- 5. Colin D., Chomard D., et al. An evaluation of hyperoxigenated fatty acid esters in pressure sore management. J. Wound Care. 1998; 7:71-72







