

## Larval Debridement Therapy

# Application guide and daily care plan

**BioBag**<sup>®</sup>

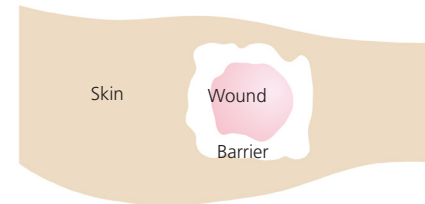


### Daily care

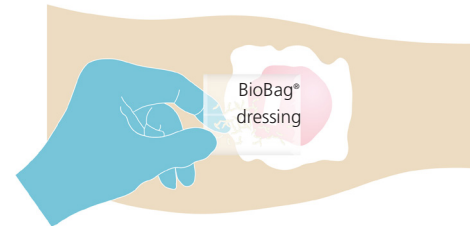
- Do not immerse in water. Do not occlude.
- Daily change of the secondary dressings where possible is recommended and when strikethrough is present
- Avoid sustained, direct pressure as this may occlude the larvae. Short periods for the purposes of mobilisation are permissible
- Check larvae are viable at secondary dressing changes – movement of larvae and presence of dark red exudate indicate the larvae are alive
- Re-apply barrier cream where necessary to the peri-wound area
- Ensure damp gauze is replaced on top of the BioBag<sup>®</sup> at each secondary dressing change
- Ensure that all outer/secondary dressings are not occlusive and are permeable to the air
- After 72 hours, reassess wound to decide on further treatment. If a further NEW larval treatment is required, schedule a new order
- If debridement is near completion and no further NEW larval treatment is required, plan follow on dressing treatment to be completed at end of day 4
- The used larvae can carry several pathogens and should be regarded as biological waste and disposed of according to local procedures. If intact after use, throw the BioBag<sup>®</sup> and all secondary dressings directly into the hospital waste. If, during visual inspection, it is observed the BioBag<sup>®</sup> has external holes or tears, pack the used BioBag<sup>®</sup> into a sealed container, such as a refuse container, and close it before placing it in the hospital waste.

## Larvae application guide (BioBag<sup>®</sup>)

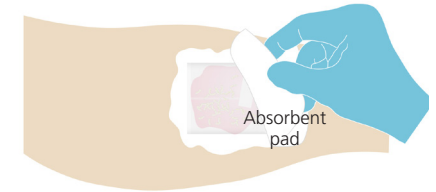
**Fig.1** Apply barrier cream/bandage



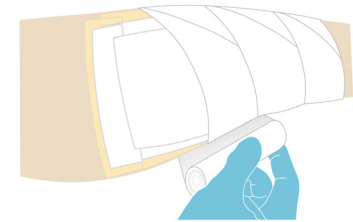
**Fig.2** Apply the BioBag<sup>®</sup> dressing



**Fig.3** Place a moistened gauze swab over the BioBag<sup>®</sup> dressing



**Fig.4** Secure the dressing



### 1. Materials required

- BioBag<sup>®</sup> or combination of BioBag<sup>®</sup> sizes, suitable for the wound size
- A wound dressing pack
- An absorbent (non-occlusive) dressing pad and a lightweight retention bandage
- Sterile saline for irrigation of wound or dressing residues & moistening the primary swab
- Barrier cream or zinc paste bandage to protect intact peri-wound skin.

### 2. Preparation

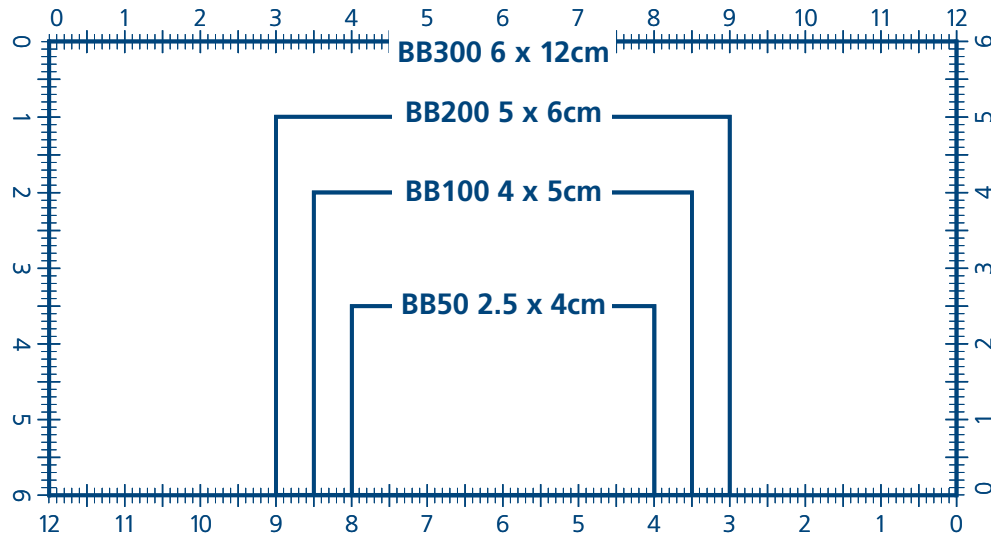
1. Prepare the peri-wound area and wound bed, irrigate to remove residue and loose material
2. Protect intact skin around the margin of the wound by applying a thin layer of the barrier cream/bandage. **(fig.1)**

### 3. Applying larvae to the wound

1. Remove the BioBag<sup>®</sup> from the transport vial
  2. Place onto wound so that where possible the wound margin is covered. Fold/double back excess net of the bag away from peri-wound skin **(fig.2)**
  3. Place a saline moistened gauze swab over the BioBag<sup>®</sup> dressing (especially if it is a very dry wound) **(fig.3)**
  4. Secure well with a secondary dressing to avoid slippage and to ensure surface contact of BioBag<sup>®</sup> is maintained **(fig.4)**
- Ancillary dressings should be selected in order to manage exudate
  - All outer dressings MUST be non-occlusive as the larvae need oxygen to survive
  - Very wet outer dressings may occlude and suffocate the larvae.

**See overleaf for sizing guide and ordering information.**

## BioBag® sizes and codes

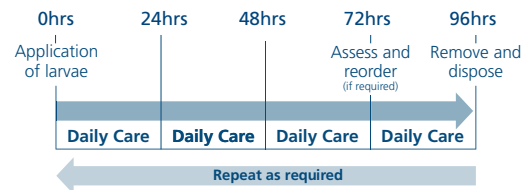


BioBag®	Code	Size
	<b>BB50</b>	2.5x4cm
	<b>BB100</b>	4x5cm
	<b>BB200</b>	5x6cm
	<b>BB300</b>	6x12cm

## Storage

- Keep in transit containers
- Do not freeze, do not store above 25°C

## Larvae (BioBag®) 4 Day Treatment Cycle



BioBag® dressings can be left in place for up to 4 days.

See overleaf for application guide.

## BioMonde® distributor partners

	Distributor		Phone number
<b>Austria</b>	Sorbion Mayrhofer	www.sorbionaustria.at	<b>+43 (1) 707 53 90</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	Wondzorgcentrum	www.wondzorgcentrum.be	<b>+32 (0) 497 41 40 89</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	Axel Madsen	www.axel-madsen.dk	<b>+45 45 89 02 25</b>
<b>Finland</b>	Biofly	www.biofly.fi	<b>+358 (0)50 554 8476</b>
<b>France</b>	Inresa	www.inresa.fr	<b>+33 3 89 70 76 60</b>
<b>Malta</b>	Cherubino	www.cherubino.com.mt	<b>+356 21 343 270</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	BiologiQ	www.biologiQ.nl	<b>+31 (0)55 368 44 50</b>
<b>Norway</b>	PartnerMed AS	www.partnermed.no	<b>+47 468 15 117</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	Queenlabs	www.queenlabs.pt	<b>+351 21 956 9745</b>
<b>Spain</b>	SDO Medical	www.sdomedical.com	<b>+34 636 70 40 86</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	PartnerMed AB	www.partnermed.se	<b>+46 721 504 980</b>

### Marketing Authorisation Holder

BioMonde GmbH, Kiebitzhörn 33-35, D-22885 Barsbüttel

### Name of the medicinal product

**BioBag® 50, BioBag® 100, BioBag® 200, BioBag® 300.**

### Active Substance

Live larvae of *Lucilia sericata* (common green bottle fly) in the 1st and 2nd larval stages.

### Nature and contents of the container

**BioBag® 50:** 1 polyester mesh bag (25x40 mm), packed in a sterile 50 ml plastic tube containing at least 50 live larvae of *Lucilia sericata* (Common green bottle fly) in the 1st and 2nd larval stages

**BioBag® 100:** 1 polyester mesh bag (40x50 mm), packed in a sterile 50 ml plastic tube containing at least 100 live larvae of *Lucilia sericata* (Common green bottle fly) in the 1st and 2nd larval stages

**BioBag® 200:** 1 polyester mesh bag (50x60 mm), packed in a sterile 50 ml plastic tube containing at least 200 live larvae of *Lucilia sericata* (Common green bottle fly) in the 1st and 2nd larval stages

**BioBag® 300:** 1 polyester mesh bag (60x120 mm), packed in a sterile 50 ml plastic tube containing at least 300 live larvae of *Lucilia sericata* (Common green bottle fly) in the 1st and 2nd larval stages

### Excipients

**BioBag® 50/100/200/300:** Isotonic sodium chloride solution 0.9%

### Therapeutic indications

Debridement of coated chronic or slowly healing wounds when instrumental/ surgical treatment is not desired.

### Contraindications

**Do not use BioBag® 50/100/200/300**

- in cases of known hypersensitivity to the medicinal products or their constituents;
- on wounds on or in the vicinity of large vessels, since there is a risk of a life-threatening vessel injury;
- if surgical debridement is required;
- in wounds with insufficient blood supply;
- in sterile body cavities (e.g. abdominal cavity)
- for acute, fast-moving or life-threatening infections

### Side effects

**Very common**

Slight tingling, itching, pain at the application site.

**Common**

Slight bleeding at the application site.

**Unknown frequency**

In some cases, skin reactions, mild fever, as well as unpleasant odour.

**Only available on prescription.**

