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# Current practice in the management of wound odour: An international survey

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# **Abstract**

#### Aim

To determine from a multi-disciplinary and international perspective current practice in the management of wound odour.

## Background

Malodour is cited by patients and carers as one of the most distressing and socially isolating aspects of their wounds. The absence of a standardised approach to assessment and management underscores the need to collect baseline data to support guideline development.

#### Design

On-line survey.

### Methods

A study specific questionnaire in English, Spanish, Italian and German was emailed to wound care organisations worldwide, palliative and <u>oncology nursing</u> organisations, and known contacts with a special interest in wound management, for distribution to members between December 2011 and February 2012.

#### Results

1444 people from 36 countries responded. 12% assess odour with descriptive words being the most frequent form of assessment. Charcoal and silver based dressings were the most frequently used odour management agents, yet, only 48.4% and 23% respectively reported these as being very

effective. Antimicrobial agents were cited as most effective but were not the most frequently used. 8% use <u>aromatherapy</u> oils direct to the wound, and 74% combine a range of dressings to try and manage odour. Odour, pain and exudate management were the greatest wound management challenges facing patients and clinicians. 46.7% of respondents encounter patients with MFW on a monthly basis and 89% agreed there is a need to develop guidelines in this area.

# Conclusion

A 'trial and error' approach to odour management exists with low overall satisfaction with current practice. There is a need for research and education on means to assess odour and odour management options.