

Vacuum-assisted wound closure and mesh-mediated fascial traction for open abdomen therapy — a systematic review

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this paper was to review the literature on vacuum-assisted wound closure and mesh-mediated fascial traction (VAWCM) in open abdomen therapy. It was designed as systematic review of observational studies.

Methods: A Pub Med, EMBASE and Cochrane search from 2007/01–2016/07 was performed combining the Medical Subject Headings “vacuum”, “mesh-mediated fascial traction”, “temporary abdominal closure”, “delayed abdominal closure”, “open abdomen”, “abdominal compartment syndrome”, “negative pressure wound therapy” or “vacuum assisted wound closure”.

Results: Eleven original studies were found including patients numbering from 7 to 111. Six studies were prospective and five were retrospective. Nine studies were on mixed surgical (n = 9), vascular (n = 6) and trauma (n = 6) patients, while two were exclusively on vascular patients. The primary fascial closure rate per protocol varied from 80–100%. The time to closure of the open abdomen varied between 9–32 days. The entero-atmospheric fistula rate varied from 0–10.0%. The in-hospital survival rate varied from 57–100%. In the largest prospective study, the incisional hernia rate among survivors at 63 months of median follow-up was 54% (27/50), and 16 (33%) repairs out of 48 incisional hernias were performed throughout the study period. The study patients reported lower short form health survey (SF-36) scores than the mean reference population, mainly dependent on the prevalence of major co-morbidities. There was no difference in SF-36 scores or a modified ventral hernia pain questionnaire (VHPQ) at 5 years of follow up between those with versus those without incisional hernias.

Conclusions: A high primary fascial closure rate can be achieved with the vacuum-assisted wound closure and mesh-mediated fascial traction technique in elderly, mainly non-trauma patients, in need of prolonged open abdomen therapy.

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Key words: vacuum; mesh-mediated fascial traction; temporary abdominal closure; open abdomen; negative pressure wound therapy

Open abdomen therapy is necessary to save lives in trauma and non-trauma surgical conditions [1]. In Europe, a non-trauma abdominal emergency is the most common indication for open abdomen therapy [2]. The high burden of co-morbidities and compromised physiological functions in these, often elderly, patients may lead to the prolongation of open abdomen therapy due to a relative therapeutic resistance in reducing the peri-operatively accumulated fluid overload. It is therefore very important to have a durable dressing system that minimizes the risk of further complica-

tions and facilitates complete fascial closure. The temporary abdominal closure (TAC) dressing should ideally cover the intra-abdominal contents to maintain a physiological environment as close to normal as possible, prevent evisceration, prevent adhesions between the bowel and abdominal wall and protect the bowel wall from injury, remove excess wound fluids, bacteria and debris in an active way, be easy to use and, as a consequence of all these mechanisms, facilitate subsequent abdominal closure as early as possible. The vacuum-assisted wound closure technique fulfils many of these criteria

and has emerged as the first choice dressing in the western world [3]. However, the fascial closure rate when using vacuum dressing alone in prolonged open abdomen therapy is not satisfactory [4]. In 2007, the first report of a modified technique combining vacuum-assisted wound closure with mesh-mediated fascial traction (VAWCM) for long-term therapy of the open abdomen was published [5]. Since then, several centres have adopted this technique and reported their experiences [6–15]. The aim of this systematic review was to report the short-term and long-term results for the VAWCM technique.

METHODS

A systematic literature search was performed in Pub Med, EMBASE and Cochrane Library from 2007 to 7th of November 2016 combining the Medical Subject Headings “vacuum”, “mesh-mediated fascial traction”, “temporary abdominal closure”, “delayed abdominal closure”, “open abdomen”, “abdominal compartment syndrome”, “negative pressure wound therapy” or “vacuum assisted wound closure”. The review was performed according to the PRISMA statement (www.prisma-statement.org). Selecting studies and data abstraction was performed independently by two authors (SA and UP). After exclusion of duplicates from the three database sources, screening and exclusion based on titles and abstracts were performed. Reviews, editorials, commentaries, abstracts without full text articles, case series < 5 patients, irrelevant articles, articles not in English and those duplicating the same population were excluded. Seventeen full-text articles remained for assessment of eligibility, of which six articles were excluded: Vacuum and controlled fascial traction was used, but not mesh-mediated (n = 5) [16–20], modified NPWT (n = 1) [21], VAWCM therapy initiated if complete fascial closure not could be obtained with VAWC alone (n = 1) [22] and if the primary fascial closure rate per protocol and open abdomen time were not reported (n = 1) [23] (Fig. 1 [24]). Eleven articles were included for qualitative synthesis. Complementary data from three studies [8, 12, 13] was collected after correspondence. Since no RCTs comparing VAWCM with other TAC techniques were identified, there was no basis on which to perform a meta-analysis.

VACUUM ASSISTED WOUND CLOSURE AND MESH-MEDIATED FASCIAL TRACTION (VAWCM)

The first (VAC[®] Abdominal dressing) and second (ABThera[™]) generations of open abdomen NPWT system (KCI, San Antonio, TX, USA) differ in that the visceral protective layer in the first generation NPWT system consists of a polyurethane film-covered central polyurethane foam, whereas the second generation has a polyurethane film-covered central foam with six arms of polyurethane foam extending from the centre like a six-armed octopus. The visceral protective layer referred to above is placed above

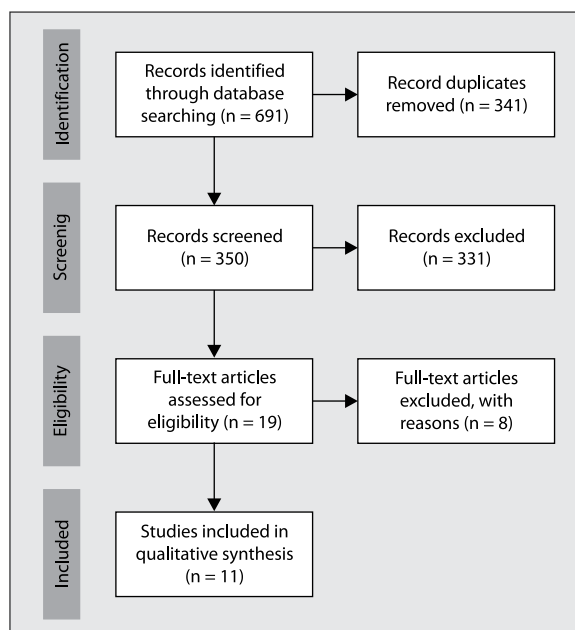


Figure 1. PRISMA flow chart of the systematic review [24]

the viscera. A polypropylene mesh is divided in two halves and sutured with a 0 running polypropylene suture with narrow bite to the fascial edges on each side. The mesh halves are sutured together with a running 0 polypropylene suture in the midline, keeping the viscera from protruding. When the mesh is applied for the first time it is not tightened, to permit expansion, but later when the ambition is to close the abdomen, the mesh-halves are tightened towards the mid-line, applying tension to the abdominal wall. The polyurethane foam (s) is placed on top between the abdominal wall edges, where after the wound is sealed by occlusive self-adhesive polyethylene films. The suction tube is connected to a calibrated negative pressure source (Fig. 2). A continuous negative pressure of 125–150 mm Hg is the standard setting.

Dressing changes are usually performed every three days under general anaesthesia. At each dressing change, the mesh is opened in the midline and the visceral protective layer exchanged for a new one after inspection and/or careful exploration of the abdominal cavity. Although adhesions between the abdominal wall and viscera are carefully divided by finger dissection, adhesiolysis between bowel loops is not performed. The mesh halves are re-sutured together with tightening of the mesh and re-approximation of the fascial edges. As the intra-abdominal swelling decreases, the abdominal wall edges are gradually brought together with each dressing change. Finally, the temporary mesh is removed and the fascia closed with a running 0-polydioxanone suture, using a standardized suturing technique with a suture length to wound length ratio of at least 4 to 1 [25].

Although there are other commercially available VAWC devices for treatment with open abdomen, they are not described since they were not identified in the literature review.

RESULTS

STUDY CHARACTERISTICS OF SHORT-TERM OUTCOME STUDIES

Nine studies reported short-term outcome data (Table 1), of which four were prospective. The number of patients included varied from seven to 111.

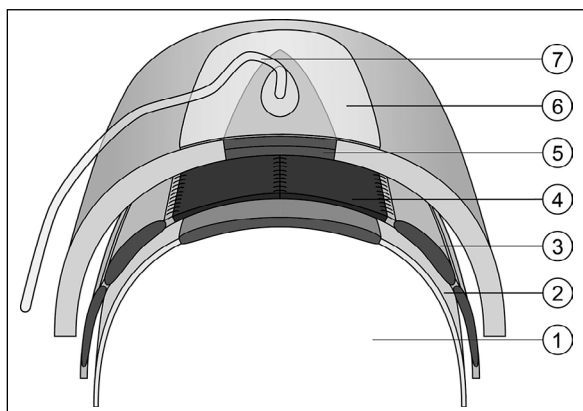


Figure 2. Vacuum-assisted wound closure and mesh-mediated fascial traction technique. 1. Location of intra-abdominal visceral contents. 2. Visceral protective layer. 3. Abdominal wall fascia. 4. Polypropylene mesh. 5. Two pieces of polyurethane foam placed on top of the mesh and subcutaneously between the wound edges. 6. Occlusive self-adhesive polyethylene film. 7. Tubing set with an interface pad attached to an opening in the self-adhesive drapes while the other end of the tube is connected to a vacuum source

Seven studies were on mixed surgical patients, including vascular patients in five and trauma patients in four, while two were exclusively on vascular patients. The primary fascial closure rate per protocol varied from 80–100%. The time to closure of the open abdomen varied between 9 and 32 days. The entero-atmospheric fistula rate varied from 0 to 10.0%. Among patients treated with VAWCM, developing an entero-atmospheric fistula [7, 8, 12], the rate of bowel resection prior to open abdomen therapy was 7/7 (100%) [7], 4/5 (80%) [12], 1/5 (20%) [8], the rate of intestinal ischaemia was 6/7 (86%) [7], 0/5 (0%) [12], 0/5 (0%) [8] while the in-hospital mortality rate was 6/7 (86%) [7], 0/5 (0%) [12], 2/5 (40%) [8]. The overall in-hospital survival rate varied from 57 to 100%.

STUDY CHARACTERISTICS OF LONG-TERM OUTCOME STUDIES

Three studies reported long-term outcome data (Table 2), two of which were prospective. The number of evaluable patients at end of follow up varied from 14 to 50. The incisional hernia rate ranged from 21% at 21 months follow up to 54% at 63 months of follow up. The incisional hernia repair rate was 42% [15] and 33% [14] in the two large prospective studies, respectively. The study patients reported lower short form health survey (SF-36) scores than the mean reference population, mainly dependent on the prevalence of major co-morbidity [14]. Quality of life measured with the SF-36 questionnaire and abdominal wall specific complaints measured with a modified ventral hernia pain questionnaire (VHPQ) (Fig. 3) were only measured in one study [14], and showed no differences in scores between patients with versus those without an incisional hernia at 5 years of follow up.

Table 1. Published series on short-term outcome of temporary abdominal closure with the VAWCM method

Ref.	Study design	n	Type of patients	Median age (years)	Primary fascial closure rate per protocol (%)	Time to closure (days)	Entero-atmospheric fistula (%)	Planned ventral hernia (%)	In-hospital survival (%)
[5]	Retrospective	7	Vascular, surgical, trauma	65	7/7 (100)	32 (median)	0/7 (0)	0/7 (0)	6/7 (86)
[6]	Prospective	9	Vascular	70	8/8 (100)	10.5 (median)	0/9 (0)	0/8 (0)	6/9 (66)
[7]	Prospective	111	Surgical, vascular, trauma	68	85/95 (89)	14 (median)	7/111 (6.3)	0/95 (0)	78/111 (70)
[8]	Retrospective	50	Surgical, vascular	60 (mean)	39/42 (93)	9 (median)	5/50 (10.0%)	3/31 (9.7)	31/50 (62)
[9]	Retrospective	18	Surgical with fascial dehiscence	64	12/15 (80)	21 (median)	0/18 (0)	1/15 (6.7)	15/18 (83)
[10]	Prospective	30	Vascular	71	25/25 (100)	17 (median)	2/30 (6.7)	0/25 (0)	17/30 (57)
[11]	Prospective	53	Surgical, trauma	53 (mean)	42/47 (89)	15 (mean)	0/53 (0)	5/47 (10.6)	46/53 (87)
[12]	Retrospective	92	Vascular, surgical, trauma	66	62/74 (84)	13 (median)	5/92 (5.4)	2/92 (2.2)	65/92 (71)
[13]	Retrospective	30	Vascular, surgical	66	25/30 (83)	20.6 (mean)	0 (0)	2/30 (6.7)	30/30 (100)

VAWCM — vacuum-assisted wound closure and mesh-mediated fascial traction

Table 2. Published series on long-term outcome of temporary abdominal closure with the VAWCM method

Ref.	Study design	Type of patients	Evaluable patients (n)	Follow-up time (months)	Incisional hernia rate of survivors (%)	Incisional hernia repair (%)	Quality of life impairment in patients with incisional hernia vs. no hernia
[9]	Retrospective	Surgical with fascial dehiscence	14	21	3/14 (21)	0/3 (0)	–
[14]	Prospective	Surgical, vascular, trauma	50	63	27/50 (54)	16/48 (33)*	No (SF-36 and modified VHPQ)
[15]	Prospective	Surgical, trauma	34	46	12/34 (35)	5/12 (42)	–

VAWCM — vacuum-assisted wound closure and mesh-mediated fascial traction; *number of hernia repairs among all patients developing incisional hernia throughout the study period

DISCUSSION

The data of the nine studies on short-term outcome of the VAWCM technique showed a consistently high primary fascial closure rate after long-term open abdomen therapy, while in four studies no patient was left open for secondary granulation and later repair of a giant ventral hernia. This technique is appealing since the advantages of negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) including controlled fluid evacuation from within the abdomen is combined with adjustable tension with a strong mesh of the whole length of the incised fascia. Suction of fluid through the perforated mesh will not be compromised. The method facilitates primary fascial closure even after several weeks of open abdomen therapy. As soon as there are intestinal and/or infectious complications, however, affecting the grading of the open abdomen, the primary delayed fascial closure rate decreases and the risk of intestinal fistulas increases. The validated [26] open abdomen classification system has become a necessary tool when reporting results and comparing results from different studies. A patient with a clean, grade 1A, open abdomen has a better prognosis than a patient with a frozen abdomen and/or entero-atmospheric fistula in terms of survival and fascial closure [27–29].

There are other combined techniques with vacuum and controlled fascial traction. The fascial traction force has consisted of # 1-polydioxanone suture sutures (PDS) [18], vessel loops as dynamic sutures [17, 19, 20] or a dynamic closure system called the abdominal reapproximation anchor system (ABRA) [16]. A modified vacuum technique with successive closure of the fascia with non-resorbable single stitch sutures starting from the proximal to distal ends of the wound, called the narrowing technique, has also been described [21]. Although all these studies report a high fascial closure rate [16–21], none of these techniques has spread to a large number of independent researchers, such as the VAWCM technique. Moreover, none of these techniques has been evaluated regarding long-term outcome in terms of abdominal wall discomforts and quality of life.

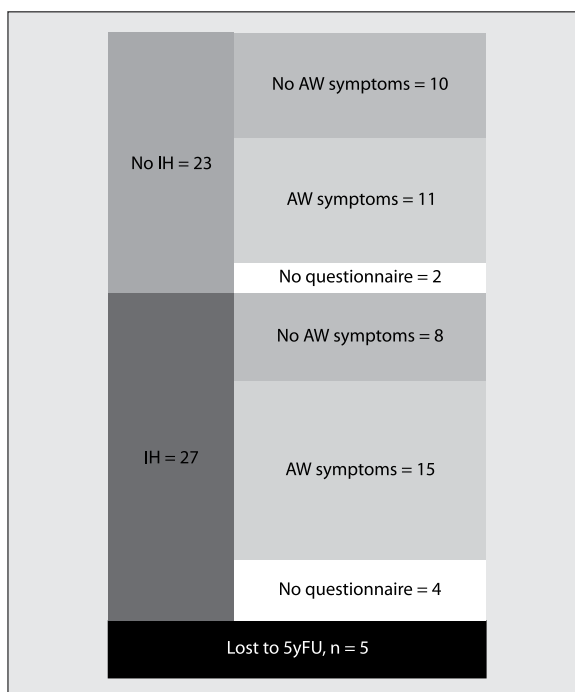


Figure 3. No difference ($P = 0.54$; chi square test) in abdominal wall-specific (AW) complaints measured with modified VHPQ between survivors with versus those without an incisional hernia (IH) at five years of follow-up after VAWCM

The potential negative effect of the vacuum device should, however, not be neglected. It is decisive that the intra-abdominal fenestrated non-adherent polyethylene sheet completely covers and protects the exposed viscera and separates the viscera from contact with the abdominal wall to prevent development of adhesions compromising fascial closure. The placement of this innermost sheet is probably more important than the development of the second generation VAWC device, ABThera™ open abdomen NPWT system. Nevertheless, bench-testing has shown that the octopus-like sponge within the innermost sheet in the ABThera™ open abdomen NPWT system seem to have a more even distribution of negative pressure within

the open abdomen [30]. A better maintenance of negative pressure therapy to the peripheral parts of the wound, and therefore a more efficient fluid removal of the paracolic gutters and pelvis than the first generation VAWC device, namely VAC® Abdominal dressing, was also demonstrated [30].

VAWC alone with the second generation device for the open abdomen, namely the ABThera™ open abdomen NPWT system, generated a fascial closure rate of 69% in a large prospective, observational, multicenter, open-label study [31]. The cumulative incidence of primary fascial closure at 90 days was unsatisfactorily low at 70% in an ABThera™ open abdomen VAWC system group in a smaller recent randomized controlled trial [32]. The VAWC alone is associated with a lower fascial closure rate in comparison to the VAWCM technique, and it seems that negative pressure alone is insufficient in counteracting lateral retraction of the abdominal wall in many patients.

Thus, applying mechanical fascial traction in combination with VAWC seems to result in higher fascial closure rates. It should be remembered, though, that there has been no randomized controlled trial between VAWC and VAWCM, a study that may be quite difficult to conduct, for ethical reasons.

Barker's vacuum-packing system [33] for the open abdomen is probably one of the most used methods worldwide due to its simplicity, low cost and its availability in any operation room. The costs for commercial negative pressure wound therapy system such as the VAWC dressings, and the single use of a polypropylene monofilament mesh, is more expensive. VAWCM therapy can still be justified if ICU stay can be shortened and if results can be improved [34]. Thus, if the material for the treatment method is more expensive, but more effective in achieving fascial closure, and especially survival, the treatment may be considered cost-effective.

When primary fascial closure cannot be achieved in an open abdomen, the components separation technique [35] and mesh closure [7] have been reported as feasible options for closure. If the risk of burst abdomen or postoperative large incisional hernia is considered to be high at abdominal closure, a longitudinal suture parallel to the fascial margin as a reinforced tension line may be used in combination with the standard continuous primary fascial closure suture along the fascia, in order to reduce the incidence of burst abdomen [36, 37]. There is seldom a need to leave the patient with a giant planned ventral hernia, a condition associated with great morbidity and need for later advanced abdominal wall reconstruction.

The development of entero-atmospheric fistulae in an open abdomen is a devastating complication [7], associated with high mortality. Intestinal ischaemia and bowel resection during open abdomen treatment were factors associated with the development of entero-atmospheric fistulae in one report [7]. However, in a recent report from Norway

[12], all nine patients with entero-atmospheric fistula after VAWC therapy survived and the primary fascial closure was possible to achieve in seven (78%). A detailed analysis of these patients showed that none had intestinal ischaemia.

Long-term evaluation of survivors treated with any temporary abdominal closure device for an open abdomen have limitations. In elderly non-trauma patients, half of the originally treated patients for an open abdomen will have died within five years [1, 4]. The development of incisional hernias at long-term follow up and risk factors for their occurrence has been scarcely studied. It is rather common, though, that patients treated with the VAWCM technique develop incisional hernias. Examination of the abdominal wall with CT will inevitably lead to a higher incidence than clinical examination alone [38], and the three studies reporting incisional hernias at long-term follow up after VAWCM in this review differ in their examination methods. More importantly, the only study reporting quality of life at long-term follow up [14] with the Short Form (36) Health Survey (SF-36) showed that quality of life was lower for long-term survivors after open abdomen than the mean reference population for the overall and component scores, mainly a result of the presence of a major co-morbidity and not the actual presence of an incisional hernia. Abdominal wall-specific complaints obtained from a slightly modified version of the validated ventral hernia pain questionnaire (VHPQ), were deemed equivalent in patients with and without incisional hernia. Since one-third of the incisional hernias were repaired throughout the study period, however, VHPQ scores at five years would probably have been different in survivors if these incisional hernias had been left untreated. A subgroup analysis showed that the presence of a stoma was associated with lower scores in the domains for general health, social functioning and the physical component score [14].

Irrespective of which technique of fascial closure used, the incidences of incisional hernias at long-term follow-up is high. It is important that fascial closure begins with adherence to the recommended suture technique and material [25], otherwise incisional hernia rates are likely to increase. Today, closing of the fascia by rapid absorbable interrupted sutures is neither the most durable nor recommended fascial closure technique [20]. Despite adherence to consensus recommendations, the incidence of long-term incisional hernias was high [14]. Mesh-reinforced fascia closure seems to prevent incisional hernia after laparotomies when utilized in patients at increased risk [39]. As open abdomen-treated patients are certainly at risk for developing incisional hernia, addressing the possibilities of reinforcing the fascia is one of the next steps in optimizing open abdomen treatment.

In conclusion, a high primary fascial closure rate can be achieved with the vacuum-assisted wound closure and

mesh-mediated fascial traction techniques in elderly, mainly non-trauma patients, in need of prolonged open abdomen therapy. Although patients with incisional hernia at a five-year follow-up have the same quality of life score as those without incisional hernia, modifications of the fascia closure technique after open abdomen therapy seems to be warranted in order to decrease incisional hernia incidence and the need for subsequent repair.

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