

Cardinal Health™ SkinHealth360™
Wound Care



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Wound care algorithm

Necrotic tissue (stable)

Exudate: none

Therapeutic goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep clean and dry• Reduce friction on stable necrotic tissue• Consider vascular assessment• If necrotic tissue becomes movable, refer for debridement
Role of dressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not necessary• Protect stable necrotic tissue as natural barrier to infection
Wound bed preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply skin prep directly to stable necrotic tissue and consider leaving open to air
Primary dressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cover/secure with roll gauze
Secondary dressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply skin prep directly to stable necrotic tissue and consider leaving open to air



Epithelializing, red or pink tissue

Exudate: none to minimal

Therapeutic goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote epithelialization and wound maturation (contraction)
Role of dressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect new tissue growth
Wound bed preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean the wound
Primary dressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Silicone contact layer• Hydrogel• Hydrocolloid• Bordered foam dressing
Secondary dressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hydrocolloid• Bordered foam dressing• Use pad and secure with roll gauze, stretch netting, or retention bandage• Avoid dressings that may cause occlusion and maceration• Use tapes with caution due to allergy potential and secondary complications



Wound care algorithm (continued)

Granulating, clean or red tissue

Exudate: dry to low

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Therapeutic goal | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote granulation• Provide healthy wound bed for epithelialization |
|-------------------------|---|

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Role of dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain moisture balance• Protect new tissue growth |
|-------------------------|---|

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Wound bed preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean the wound |
|------------------------------|---|

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Primary dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hydrogel• Low adherent (silicone) dressing• For deep wounds, use cavity strips, rope or ribbon versions |
|-------------------------|---|

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Secondary dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use pad and/or retention bandage• Avoid bandages that may cause occlusion and maceration• Use tapes with caution due to allergy potential and secondary complications |
|---------------------------|---|



Exudate: moderate to copious

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Therapeutic goal | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage exudate• Provide healthy wound bed for epithelialization |
|-------------------------|--|

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Role of dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain moisture balance• Protect new tissue growth |
|-------------------------|---|

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Wound bed preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean the wound• Consider barrier products |
|------------------------------|---|

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Primary dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absorbent dressing (alginate/ gelling fiber, foam)• Silicone contact layer• For deeper wounds with tunneling or undermining, use packing strips, alginate rope, or roll gauze |
|-------------------------|---|

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Secondary dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cover with super absorbent dressing/ non-adhesive foam and secure with roll gauze, stretch netting, or retention bandage• Avoid dressings that may cause occlusion and maceration• Use tapes with caution due to allergy potential and secondary complications |
|---------------------------|--|



Wound care algorithm (continued)

Sloughy, yellow, brown, black or gray tissue (unstable necrotic tissue)

Exudate: none to minimal

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Therapeutic goal | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove slough• Provide clean wound bed for granulation tissue |
|-------------------------|--|

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Role of dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hydrate wound bed• Control moisture balance• Promote autolytic debridement |
|-------------------------|--|

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Wound bed preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surgical or mechanical debridement, if appropriate• Clean the wound (consider antiseptic solution) |
|------------------------------|---|

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Primary dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hydrogel or Hydrogel with silver |
|-------------------------|--|

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Secondary dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Foam dressing or Hydrocolloid |
|---------------------------|---|



Exudate: moderate to copious

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Therapeutic goal | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove slough• Provide clean wound bed for granulation tissue• Manage exudate |
|-------------------------|---|

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Role of dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absorb excess fluid• Protect periwound skin to prevent maceration• Promote autolytic debridement |
|-------------------------|--|

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Wound bed preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surgical or mechanical debridement, if appropriate• Clean the wound (consider antiseptic solution)• Consider barrier products |
|------------------------------|---|

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Primary dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absorbent dressing (alginate/gelling fiber, foam)• For deeper wounds with tunneling or undermining, use packing strips, alginate rope, roll gauze or antimicrobial product |
|-------------------------|---|

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Secondary dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cover with bordered foam• Cover with super absorbent dressing/non-adhesive foam and secure with roll gauze, stretch netting or retention bandage |
|---------------------------|---|



Wound care algorithm (continued)

Infected tissue

Exudate: minimal to copious

Therapeutic goal

- Reduce bacterial load
- Manage exudate
- Control odor

Role of dressing

- Antimicrobial action
- Moist wound healing

Wound bed preparation

- Clean the wound (consider antiseptic solution)
- Consider barrier products

Primary dressing

- Antimicrobial

Secondary dressing

- Use pad and/or retention bandage
- Avoid bandages that may cause occlusion and maceration
- Use tapes with caution due to allergy potential and secondary complications



Wound care dressings¹

Alginate

Primary dressing derived from brown seaweed in rope or pad form.

Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Absorption; packing
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Encourages autolytic debridementHighly absorbentCan be used on infected and uninfected woundsNonadherent
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Requires a secondary dressingUse with extreme caution with exposed tendon, capsule or bone to prevent desiccation
Common uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Highly exudating woundsVenous insufficiency ulcersTunneling woundsSwabs used to profile, fill and measure wound depth
Change time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A heavily exudating wound may require dressing changes once or twice a dayAs the wound heals and exudation is reduced, dressing changes can be made less frequently (every two to four days) or as directed by a healthcare professional



Antimicrobial — polyhexamethylene biguanide (PHMB)

Broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent used in a variety of products including, contact lens cleaning solutions, skin disinfectant solutions and wound dressings

Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce microbial growth
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Low cytotoxicityEffective against gram positive and gram negative bacteria, yeast and fungi (including MRSA and VRE)Has no known resistanceIs active wet or dry
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">None
Common uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contaminated and infected woundsChronic wounds
Change time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PHMB remains effective up to 72 hours (dressings) and seven days (foams)



Wound care dressings¹ (continued)

Collagen

Derived from bovine, porcine or avian sources; available in nonadherent pouches or vials, gels loaded into syringes, pads, powders and freeze-dried sheets

Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Stimulate wound healing by diverting matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) to consume the collagen placed into the wound
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">May accelerate wound repairSlight absorptionNo adherence to the woundMay be used with topical agents
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Requires a secondary dressingNot indicated for third-degree burns or residents with sensitivities to bovine materials
Common uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Partial- and full-thickness woundsMinimal to moderate exudateContaminated and infected wounds
Change time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Should be changed when signs of saturation are visible along the edges or whenever good nursing practice dictatesUp to seven days or as directed by a healthcare professional

Foam

Comformable dressing consisting of a semipermeable hydrophilic foam and an impermeable outer barrier

Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For minimal to heavily exudating wounds
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Moisture-retentiveEncourages autolytic debridementProvides thermal insulationMay provide cushioningAdherent and nonadherent forms
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Adhesive of some products can traumatize periwound upon removalMay roll in areas of friction (importance of low friction outer layer)
Common uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minor burns, skin grafts, donor sites, ostomy sites, pressure injuries, venous insufficiency injuries, neuropathic (diabetic) ulcers
Change time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Should be changed when signs of saturation are visible along the edges or whenever good nursing practice dictatesUp to seven days or as directed by a healthcare professional



Wound care dressings¹ (continued)

Hydrocolloid

Formulation of elastomeric, adhesive and gelling agents; most hydrocolloids are backed with a semiocclusive film layer

Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absorption
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moisture-retentive• Encourages autolytic debridement• Impermeable to urine, stool and bacteria• Provides thermal insulation• Waterproof
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will likely traumatize fragile periwound upon removal• Leaves residue within the wound bed• May cause hypergranulation• Not to be used on infected wounds
Common uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pressure injuries, burns, venous insufficiency ulcers
Change time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Should be changed when signs of saturation are visible along the edges or whenever good nursing practice dictates• Dressing may stay in place for up to 72 hours, depending on drainage



Hydrogel

80–99% water or glycerine-based wound dressings that are available in sheets, amorphous gels or impregnated gauzes

Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For minimal to heavily exudating wounds
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moisture-retentive• Encourages autolytic debridement• Provides thermal insulation• May provide cushioning• Adherent and nonadherent forms
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adhesive of some products can traumatize periwound upon removal• May roll in areas of friction (importance of low friction outer layer)
Common uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minor burns, skin grafts, donor sites, ostomy sites, pressure injuries, venous insufficiency injuries, neuropathic (diabetic) ulcers
Change time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Should be changed when signs of saturation are visible along the edges or whenever good nursing practice dictates• Up to seven days or as directed by a healthcare professional



Wound care dressings¹ (continued)

Transparent film

Thin, transparent polyurethane adhesive films that are impermeable

Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes autolysis Can be used as a secondary dressing Adhesive will not adhere to a moist surface (such as a wound bed)
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No absorbent capacity Not recommended for infection and arterial ulcers
Common uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prophylaxis on high-risk intact skin, superficial wounds with minimal or no exudate, eschar covered wounds when autolysis is indicated, secondary dressing for alginates and foam
Change time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be changed when signs of saturation are visible along the edges or whenever good nursing practice dictates Up to seven days and PRN per manufacturer



Pressure injury treatment matrix

Stage 1 pressure injury: Non-blanchable erythema of intact skin

Drainage	Typically no drainage
Cleanse	
Cleanse and pat dry	✓
Primary dressing	
Skin barrier to the affected area	✓
Antimicrobial foam	
Foam	✓
Hydrocolloid	✓
Hydrogel	
Calcium alginate / Gelling fiber	
Secondary dressing	
Composite	
Silicone bordered	✓



Pressure injury treatment matrix

Stage 2 pressure injury: Partial-thickness skin loss with exposed dermis (no slough or necrotic tissue); or a ruptured or fluid filled blister

Drainage	Dry to moist	Moderate	Heavy
Cleanse			
Cleanse and pat dry	✓	✓	✓
Primary dressing			
Skin barrier to periwound	✓	✓	✓
Antimicrobial foam	✓	✓	✓
Foam	✓	✓	✓
Hydrocolloid	✓		
Hydrogel	✓		
Calcium alginate /gelling fiber		✓	✓
Secondary dressing			
Composite	✓	✓	✓
Silicone bordered	✓	✓	✓



Stage 3 pressure injury: Full-thickness skin loss (with or without slough present)

Stage 4 pressure injury: Full-thickness skin and tissue loss (with visible or palpable fascia, muscle, tendon, ligament, cartilage or bone)

Drainage	Dry to moist	Moderate	Heavy
Cleanse			
Cleanse and pat dry	✓	✓	✓
Primary dressing			
Skin barrier to the periwound skin	✓	✓	✓
Antimicrobial foam	✓	✓	✓
Foam	✓	✓	✓
Hydrocolloid			
Hydrogel	✓		
Calcium alginate /gelling fiber		✓	✓
Negative pressure wound therapy	✓	✓	✓
Secondary dressing			
Composite	✓	✓	✓
Silicone bordered	✓	✓	✓



Pressure injury treatment matrix (continued)

Unstageable pressure injury: Obscured full-thickness skin and tissue loss

Drainage	Dry to moist	Moderate	Heavy
Cleanse			
Cleanse and pat dry	✓	✓	✓
Primary dressing			
Skin barrier to the periwound skin	✓	✓	✓
Antimicrobial foam	✓	✓	✓
Foam	✓	✓	✓
Hydrocolloid			
Hydrogel			
Calcium alginate /gelling fiber		✓	✓
Negative pressure wound therapy			
Secondary dressing			
Composite	✓	✓	✓
Silicone bordered	✓	✓	✓



Deep tissue pressure injury: Persistent non-blanchable deep red, maroon or purple discoloration

Drainage	Intact skin - no drainage
Cleanse	
Keep skin clean and dry	✓
Primary dressing	
Skin barrier to the affected area	✓
Foam	✓

Wound care suggested guidelines

Calcium alginate with zinc

Stage	Stages 3 and 4, full-thickness
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Drainage	Moderate to heavy drainage
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- 1 Clean the wound with a wound cleanser at each dressing change.
- 2 Pat the periwound skin dry.
- 3 Apply the alginate dressing.
- 4 Secure the dressing with a composite island, bordered gauze, rolled gauze, retention tape or net dressing.
- 5 Use foam dressing if the wound is draining heavily.
- 6 Change dressing once or twice a day if wound is heavily exuding. As the wound heals and exudation is reduced, dressing changes can be made less frequently (every two to four days) or as directed by a healthcare professional.



Foam

Stage	Stage 2, partial-thickness Stages 3 and 4, full-thickness
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Drainage	Moderate to heavy drainage
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Other	Can be used as a primary or secondary dressing
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- 1 Clean the wound with a wound cleanser at each dressing change.
- 2 Pat the periwound skin dry.
- 3 Apply a foam dressing that is at least one and a half inches larger than the wound.
- 4 Secure the dressing with a rolled gauze, retention tape or net dressing if the foam is not self-adhering.
- 5 Change when signs of saturation are visible along the edges or whenever good nursing practice dictates — typically up to seven days.



Wound care suggested guidelines (continued)

Hydrocolloid

Stage	Stage 2, partial-thickness Stages 3 and 4, full-thickness
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Drainage	Dry to moist wound
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- 1 Clean the wound with a wound cleanser at each dressing change.
- 2 Pat the periwound skin dry.
- 3 Apply a skin prep barrier (cream or wipe).
- 4 Apply a hydrocolloid dressing that is at least 2 in. larger than the wound.
- 5 Use a sacral or butterfly-shaped dressing if it is a sacral wound or an ulcer located in the sacral or coccyx area.
- 6 Border the dressing with retention tape if the dressing does not have a border or additional support is needed.
- 7 Use an adhesive remover while changing the dressing to ease discomfort.
- 8 Change when signs of saturation are visible along the edges or whenever good nursing practice dictates. Dressing may stay in place for up to 72 hours, depending on drainage.

Hydrogel

Stage	Stage 2, partial-thickness Stages 3 and 4, full-thickness
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Drainage	Dry to moist wound
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- 1 Clean the wound with a wound cleanser at each dressing change.
- 2 Pat the periwound skin dry.
- 3 Apply a skin prep barrier (cream or wipe).
- 4 Use a hydrogel to line the wound bed (do not completely fill the cavity) or dampen the gauze. If using hydrogel impregnated gauze, line the wound so the gauze is covering the entire wound bed.
- 5 Use an antimicrobial gel to address bioburden in the wound.
- 6 Secure the dressing with a composite island, bordered gauze, rolled gauze, retention tape or net dressing.
- 7 Change when signs of saturation are visible along the edges or whenever good nursing practice dictates — typically one to three days.

Wound care suggested guidelines (continued)

Hydrogel sheet

Stage	Stage 2, partial-thickness Stages 3 and 4, full-thickness
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Drainage	Dry to moderate drainage
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- 1 Clean the wound with a wound cleanser at each dressing change.
- 2 Pat the periwound skin dry.
- 3 Apply a skin prep barrier (cream or wipe).
- 4 Apply a hydrogel sheet that is larger than the wound.
- 5 Cover with a composite dressing, transparent dressing or foam.
- 6 Change the dressing every one to three days, depending on the amount of drainage, or if the dressing is loose or soiled.

Transparent film

Stage	Stage 1 Stage 2, partial-thickness
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Drainage	All levels of drainage
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- 1 Clean the wound with a wound cleanser at each dressing change.
- 2 Pat the periwound skin dry.
- 3 Apply a skin prep barrier (cream or wipe).
- 4 Cover the wound with a transparent dressing that is at least 2 in. larger than the wound.
- 5 Use an antimicrobial film to address bioburden in the wound.
- 6 Change when signs of saturation are visible along the edges or whenever good nursing practice dictates — typically up to seven days.

Special considerations: tunneling and undermining

- Fill dead space to avoid exudate pooling
- Use antimicrobials to decrease bacteria count in exudate or tunneled spaces
- May use calcium alginate rope if you are able to remove it
- Use 100% collagen, which will dissolve in wound if the wound is clean and healing
- Assess weekly attached edges and healing or deterioration

Types of debridement^{1,2}

Autolytic

Uses the body's own white blood cells and enzymes to lyse or break down necrotic tissue

- Process naturally occurs in a moist, vascular environment and is enhanced or supported by applying a moisture-retentive dressing
- Considered the most conservative method of debridement
- Least invasive and least painful method of debridement and requires minimal expertise
- Can take longer than other methods and does not allow frequent visualization of the wound
- Contraindicated in infected, heavily draining or deep cavity wounds
- Not recommended for resident who is severely neutropenic (low white blood cell count)

Enzymatic/chemical

Uses exogenous enzymes to liquefy necrotic tissue and destroys the adhesion between necrotic tissue and underlying tissue

- Enzymatic debriding agents require a physician's prescription
- Enzymes should be discontinued once the wound is free of necrotic tissue; if this does not occur within two weeks, alternate debridement methods should be considered
- Enzymatic debridement is contraindicated in wounds with exposed deep tissues
- Enzymes are not effective in a dry environment; therefore, eschar must be crosshatched to allow penetration of the enzyme, and the wound surface must be kept moist

Types of debridement^{1,2}

Mechanical

Involves the use of force to remove devitalized tissue, foreign material, and debris from a wound bed. Uses the body's own white blood cells and enzymes to lyse or break down necrotic tissue.

Wet-to-dry dressings

- Involves applying a single layer of fluffed saline moistened gauze to the necrotic wound, covering with more gauze and allowing to dry for 8–24 hours
- May result in damage to healthy tissue
- Can delay healing and may be painful
- Low material costs and easy to perform

Wound cleansing

- Deliver wound cleanser to the wound surface using mechanical force to remove lightly adhered necrotic tissue, debris, and bacteria
- Designed for use on acute, minor integumentary injuries, and not for long-term use on chronic wounds

Sharp/surgical

Uses scalpels, scissors or lasers in a sterile environment to remove necrotic tissue, foreign material and debris from the wound bed

- Fastest and most aggressive form of debridement
- Early surgical debridement can prevent amputation and even loss of life due to sepsis; it is required when necrotic tissue is near vital organs and structures
- Surgical debridement is contraindicated when another form of debridement will suffice

Resident handoff and documentation

Handoff checklist

Communicate:

- 1 Type of treatment and dressing being used and when last changed and next due
- 2 Location, type and dimensions of wound
- 3 Characteristics of wound bed, tissue involved, exudate amount and quality and periwound skin
- 4 Any pain management resident is on
- 5 If resident has any questions about wound and treatment
- 6 How resident tolerated dressing change

Documentation elements

- 1 Document location of wound and whether dressing is intact or changed
- 2 Document the following elements if the dressing has been changed this shift:
 - Pain medication given and time
 - Wound measurements (L × W × D) in centimeters and location
 - Wound exudate, amount and quality, color and odor
 - Any necrotic tissue visible
 - Any erythema visible
 - Any induration or heat
 - Any undermining or tunneling and measurement
 - Any epithelialization (partial-thickness) or granulation (full-thickness) and approximate amounts
 - Dressing components
 - How the resident tolerated the dressing

Product reference

Alginate



Calcium Alginate Dressings – Kendall™

- Absorbs exudate from wound and creates a protective cushioning gel and optimal moist healing environment
- Protective gel binds exudate and helps prevent skin maceration
- Can be used on infected wounds
- Absorbs approximately 20 times the dressing's weight
- Unique composition and weaving pattern help provide a simplified one piece removal
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Calcium Alginate Dressings

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
9232	2 in. x 2 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	100
9233-	4 in. x 4 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
9236	4 in. x 4 in.	Plus	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
9240	4 in. x 5 ½ in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
9238	4 in. x 8 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
9239	6 in. x 10 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
9242	12 in. x 24 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/cs	5
9231-	12 in.	Rope	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	20
9243	24 in.	Rope	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	20
9244	36 in.	Rope	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	20

Zinc Calcium Alginate Dressings

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
9354-	2 in. x 2 in.	with Zinc	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	100
9355-	4 in. x 4 in.	with Zinc	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
9356-	4 in. x 8 in.	with Zinc	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
9351-	12 in.	Rope with Zinc	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	20



Reinforced Gelling Fibers (Alginate) – Cardinal Health™

- Non-woven calcium/sodium alginate consisting of a high M alginate in a cohesive fiber construction
- Our reinforced gelling fibers assist in maintaining a moist environment for optimal wound healing and the formation of granulation tissues
- Highly absorbent gelling fibers wick and retain exudate away from the wound bed
- Cohesive fiber construction facilitates easy intact/one piece atraumatic removal
- The silver ions in our reinforced gelling Fibers+Ag protect the dressing from a broad spectrum of microorganisms over a period of up to 14 days
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Reinforced Gelling Fibers

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
RGFB22	2 in. x 2 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	100
RGFB45	4 in. x 4 ¾ in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	100
RGFB66	6 in. x 6 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
RGFBROPE	18 in.	Rope	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50

Reinforced Gelling Fibers +AG

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
RGFB22AG	2 in. x 2 in.	+AG	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	100
RGFB45AG	4 in. x 4 ¾ in.	+AG	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	100
RGFB66AG	6 in. x 6 in.	+AG	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
RGFB812AG	8 in. x 12 in.	+AG	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
RGFBROPEAG	18 in.	Rope +AG	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50

Product reference (continued)

Antimicrobial – polyhexamethylene biguanide PHMB



Foam Dressings, Antimicrobial – Kendall™ AMD

- Impregnated with PHMB (polyhexamethylene biguanide)
- Kills a broad-spectrum of bacteria
- Provides protection against 15 gram-negative, gram-positive and fungi/yeast microorganisms
- Resists bacterial colonization and reduces bacterial penetration within the dressing
- Proven to perform without negatively impacting epithelization
- Low to minimal cytotoxicity
- No known resistances
- Hypoallergenic
- Not made with natural rubber latex



Look for this icon to find Cardinal Health AMD products with PHMB throughout this catalog.

Antimicrobial Foam Dressings

Kendall™ AMD

Foam Dressings

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
55522AMD	2 in. x 2 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 25 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	100
55535AMD	3 ½ in. x 3 in.	Fenestrated	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55535PAMD	3 ½ in. x 3 in.	Fenestrated with Topsheet	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55544PAMD	4 in. x 4 in.	with Topsheet	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55548AMD	4 in. x 8 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55566AMD	6 in. x 6 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55588AMD	8 in. x 8 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55544AMD	4 in. x 4 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50

Foam Border Dressings

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
55588BAMD	7 ½ in. x 7 ½ in.	Acrylic Border	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55546BAMD	3 ½ in. x 5 ½ in.	Acrylic Border	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55523BAMD	1 ¾ in. x 3 ¼ in.	Acrylic Border	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55566BAMD	5 ½ in. x 5 ½ in.	Acrylic Border	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55544BAMD	3 ½ in. x 3 ½ in.	Acrylic Border	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50

Foam Border Gentle Adhesion Dressings

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Size	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
55523BAMDG	2 in. x 3 in.	Silicone Border		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55544BAMDG	4 in. x 4 in.	Silicone Border		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55546BAMDG	4 in. x 6 in.	Silicone Border		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55566BAMDG	6 in. x 6 in.	Silicone Border		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55577BAMDG	7 ½ in. x 7 ½ in.	Silicone Border	Sacrum Small	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55588BAMDG	8 in. x 8 in.	Silicone Border		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55599BAMDG	9 ¼ in. x 9 ¼ in.	Silicone Border	Sacrum Large	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50

Foam Discs

Code	Dimensions	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
55511AMD	1 in. Diameter, 4mm Hole	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	40
55512AMD	1 in. Diameter, 7mm Hole	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	40

Antimicrobial Rolls

Kerlix™ AMD

Code	Dimensions	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.	Pkg.
3332	4 ½ in. x 4.1 yds	Sterile	1 rl/po, 100 po/cs	100	Soft Pouch
3331-	4 ½ in. x 4.1 yds	Sterile	1 rl/po, 60 po/cs	60	Rigid Plastic Tray

Antimicrobial Super Sponges

Kerlix™ AMD

Code	Dimensions	Ply	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.	Pkg.
6662	Medium	6 in. x 6 ¾ in.	Sterile	2 ea/po, 20 po/bx, 12 bx/cs	480	Soft Pouch
6665	Medium	6 in. x 6 ¾ in.	Sterile	5 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 12 bx/cs	600	Soft Pouch
6660	Medium	6 in. x 6 ¾ in.	Sterile	10 ea/tr, 48 tr/cs	480	Plastic Tray

Antimicrobial Dressings

Telfa™ AMD

Code	Dimensions	Style	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
7662-	3 in. x 4 in.	Telfa AMD Pad	Sterile	1 ea/po, 50 po/bx, 18 bx/cs	900
7663	3 in. x 8 in.	Telfa AMD Pad	Sterile	1 ea/po, 50 po/bx, 12 bx/cs	600
7665	4 in. x 5 in.	Telfa AMD Island Dressing	Sterile	1 ea/po, 25 po/bx, 8 bx/cs	200
7666	4 in. x 8 in.	Telfa AMD Island Dressing	Sterile	1 ea/po, 25 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	100
7667	4 in. x 10 in.	Telfa AMD Island Dressing	Sterile	1 ea/po, 25 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	100
7668	4 in. x 14 in.	Telfa AMD Island Dressing	Sterile	1 ea/po, 25 po/bx, 2 bx/cs	50

Foam Dressings



Foam Dressings – Kendall™

- Ultra-soft hydrophilic foam protects and cushions wounds
- Top-sheet material found on Kendall™ foam dressing with topsheet and island dressing allows moisture vapor transmission while preventing strike through
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Foam Dressings

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
55522	2 in. x 2 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 25 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	100
55533	3 in. x 3 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55535	3 ½ in. x 3 in.	Fenestrated	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55544	4 in. x 4 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55548	4 in. x 8 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55555	5 in. x 5 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55566	6 in. x 6 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55588	8 in. x 8 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50

Foam Dressings with Topsheet

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
55522P	2 in. x 2 in.	with Topsheet	Sterile	1 ea/po, 25 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	100
55533P	3 in. x 3 in.	with Topsheet	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55535P	3 ½ in. x 3 in.	Fenestrated with Topsheet	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55544P	4 in. x 4 in.	with Topsheet	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55548P	4 in. x 8 in.	with Topsheet	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55566P	6 in. x 6 in.	with Topsheet	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55588P	8 in. x 8 in.	with Topsheet	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50

Foam Island Dressings

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
55544B	4 in. x 4 in. Dressing, 2 in. x 2 in. Pad	Acrylic Adhesive Border	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55566B	6 in. x 6 in. Dressing, 4 in. x 4 in. Pad	Acrylic Adhesive Border	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55588B	8 in. x 8 in. Dressing, 6 in. x 6 in. Pad	Acrylic Adhesive Border	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50

Product reference (continued)

Foam Dressings (continued)



Foam Border Gentle Silicone Adhesion Dressings – Kendall™

- Gentle silicone adhesive minimizes skin trauma and remains adherent after adjusting the dressing
- High MVTR (Moisture Vapor Transmission Rate) backing provides a waterproof microbial barrier, as well as reducing friction and shear*
- Small pore size helps to prevent microbe and cell in-growth, while also providing a soft feel and to help relieve pressure (*Data on file)
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Size	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
55523BG	1 ¾ in. x 3 ¼ in.	Silicon Border		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55544BG	3 ½ in. x 3 ½ in.	Silicon Border		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55546BG	3 ½ in. x 5 ½ in.	Silicon Border		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55566BG	5 ½ in. x 5 ½ in.	Silicon Border		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55588BG	7 ½ in. x 7 ½ in.	Silicon Border		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55577BG	7 ½ in. x 7 ½ in.	Silicon Border	Sacrum Small	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
55599BG	9 ¼ in. x 9 ¼ in.	Silicon Border	Sacrum Large	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50



Silicone Foams – Cardinal Health™

- Highly absorbent foam pad, protective film backing and gentle silicone adhesive across the face of the dressing
- Protects and absorbs exudate from the wound
- Helps facilitate a moist environment to promote healing
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
FMTRACH	3 ½ in. x 3 ½ in.	Non-Adhesive Foam Tracheostomy	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	25
FM44	4 in. x 4 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
FM48	4 in. x 8 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
FMHEEL	4.7 in. x 7 ½ in.	Heel	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	25
FM66	6 in. x 6 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
FM88	8 in. x 8 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	25

Product reference (continued)

Foam Dressings (continued)



Silicone Bordered and Non-Bordered Foams Lite – Cardinal Health™

- Foam dressings made with absorbent thin foam pad, protective film backing and gentle silicone adhesive
- Used to absorb and retain exudate away from the wound and facilitate a moist environment
- Gentle silicone adhesive helps allow for atraumatic removal
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
BFM22LTE	1.6 in. x 2 in.	Bordered	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
BFM25LTE	2 in. x 5 in.	Bordered	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
BFM33LTE	3 in. x 3 in.	Bordered	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
BFM44LTE	4 in. x 4 in.	Bordered	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
BFM66LTE	6 in. x 6 in.	Bordered	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
FM23LTE	2.4 in. x 3.4 in.	Non-Bordered	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
FM44LTE	4 in. x 4 in.	Non-Bordered	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
FM66LTE	6 in. x 6 in.	Non-Bordered	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
FM820LTE	8 in. x 20 in.	Non-Bordered	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	25



Silicone Bordered Foams – Cardinal Health™

- Multi-layered bordered foam dressings consist of a highly absorbent foam pad, additional layer containing super absorbent polyacrylate fibers, protective film backing, gentle silicone adhesive and a secure border
- Used to absorb and retain exudate away from the wound and facilitate a moist environment
- Gentle silicone adhesive helps allow for atraumatic removal
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Code	Dimensions	Size	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
BFM33	3 in. x 3 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
BFM44	4 in. x 4 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
BFM48	4 in. x 8 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	25
BFM410	4 in. x 10 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	25
BFM412	4 in. x 12 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	25
BFM66	6 in. x 6 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	50
BFM68	6 in. x 8 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	25
BFMSMSCRL	7.2 in. x 7.2 in.	Sacrum Small	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	25
BFMLGSCRL	9.2 in. x 9.2 in.	Sacrum Large	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 5 bx/cs	25

Product reference (continued)

Hydrocolloids



Alginate Hydrocolloid Dressings – Kendall™

- Wound dressing designed for use on light to moderately exuding wounds
- Provides an optimal environment for moist wound healing
- Alginate formulation provides greater absorbency resulting in fewer dressing changes
- Thin profile aids in product conformability
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
9807	2 ½ in. x 2 ½ in.	Border	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
9808	4 in. x 4 in.	Border	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
9801-	4 in. x 4 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
9805	4 in. x 5 in.	Sacral	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
9802	6 in. x 6 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
9809-	6 in. x 6 in.	Border	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
9806	6 in. x 7 in.	Sacral	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
9804	8 in. x 8 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50



Hydrocolloids – Cardinal Health™

- Helps facilitate local wound healing by absorbing wound exudate and creating a moist environment
- Proprietary gelling formulation allows for most of the gel to be removed together with the dressing, resulting in little or no damage to the newly formed tissue
- Flexible, low-friction film backing reduces skin friction with clothing and patient bedding
- Moisture-resistant and will remain in place while bathing
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
HC44	4 in. x 4 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 20 bx/cs	200
HCOVAL	4 in. x 4 ¾ in.	Oval	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 20 bx/cs	200
HC66	6 in. x 6 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 16 bx/cs	80
HCTRI	6 in. x 7 in.	Triangle	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 16 bx/cs	80
HC88	8 in. x 8 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 16 bx/cs	80



Thin Hydrocolloids – Cardinal Health™

- Thin profile design with rounded corners to help reduce dressing roll-up during product use
- Semi-translucent film backing allows for easier monitoring of the healing process without dressing removal
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Code	Dimensions	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
HCTSPOTS	1 ¾ in. x 1 ½ in.	Spots	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 20 bx/cs	200
HCT33	3 in. x 3 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 20 bx/cs	200
HCT44	4 in. x 4 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 20 bx/cs	200
HCTOVAL	4 in. x 4 ¾ in.	Oval	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 20 bx/cs	200
HCT66	6 in. x 6 in.		Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 16 bx/cs	80

Product reference (continued)

Hydrogel Dressings



Amorphous Gel – Kendall™

- Clear wound gel dressing helps provide the optimal environment for natural wound healing
- Formulated for the management of Stage 2-4 pressure ulcers, stasis ulcers, first and second degree burns, cuts, abrasions and minor irritations of the skin
- Glycerin-based hydrogel will not dry out
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Code	Size	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
9250-	½ oz.	Sterile	1 ea/bx, 24 bx/cs	24
9251-	1 oz.	Sterile	1 ea/bx, 12 bx/cs	12
9252	3 oz.	Sterile	1 ea/bx, 12 bx/cs	12



Hydrogel – Cardinal Health™

- Clean, greaseless hydrogel used for the maintenance of a moist wound environment
- Excellent viscosity helps aid product application
- Helps maintain a moist wound environment
- Hydrogel+Ag contains an antimicrobial silver compound which is an effective barrier to bacterial penetration that inhibits the growth of a broad spectrum of microorganisms that come into contact with the gel
- The hydrogel+Ag formulation is effective in assisting the debridement and desloughing process in dry necrotic wounds
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Hydrogel

Code	Size	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
HG1OZ	1 oz.	Bellows Tube	Sterile	1 ea/bx, 30 bx/cs	30
HG3OZ	3 oz.		Sterile	1 ea/bx, 12 bx/cs	12

Hydrogel + AG

Code	Size	Attributes	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
HG15OZAG	1.5 oz	+AG	Sterile	1 ea/bx, 10 bx/ct, 4 ct/cs	40



Hydrogel Impregnated Gauze – Kendall™

- Clear hydrogel impregnated in a gauze sponge
- Provides optimal healing environment for moist wound healing
- Extends dressing wear times
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Code	Dimensions	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
9255	2 in. x 2 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 25 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	100
9256	4 in. x 4 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 25 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	100
9257	8 in. x 4 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 25 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	100



Hydrogel Wound Dressings – Kendall™

- Unique disc shape maximizes wound coverage and helps fill shallow cavities
- Protects wounds as it provides a moist environment
- Translucent gel allows wound visualization
- Cooling sensation helps reduce pain upon dressing change
- Non-traumatic removal when changing the dressings
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Code	Dimensions	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
8884476139	3 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50
8884476154	4 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 5 po/bx, 10 bx/cs	50

Product reference (continued)

Transparent Dressings



Transparent Film Dressings – Cardinal Health™

- Conform and flex with patient movements
- Moisture vapor permeability allows excess moisture out while maintaining a moist wound healing environment
- Transparency allows observation without removing the dressing
- Acrylic adhesive ensures securement
- Advanced securement with notches, tape and border, reducing tension on stitches, wounds and IV site
- Can be worn up to a week
- Waterproof
- Not made with natural rubber latex

Frame Style Window Out

Code	Dimensions	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
TD-22C	1 ¾ in. x 1 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 100 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	400
TD-24C	2 ¾ in. x 2 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 100 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	400
TD-26C	4 in. x 4 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 50 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	200
TD-30	4 in. x 4 ½ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 50 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	200

Frame Style Window In

Code	Dimensions	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
TD-27	4 in. x 10 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 20 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	80
TD-28	6 in. x 8 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 8 bx/cs	80
TD-29	8 in. x 12 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 8 bx/cs	80

First Aid Style

Code	Dimensions	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
TD-20	2 ¾ in. x 2 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 100 po/bx, 6 bx/cs	600
TD-21	4 in. x 4 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 50 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	200

IV Style with Border

Code	Dimensions	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
TD-14	2 ¾ in. x 2 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 100 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	400
TD-16	4 in. x 4 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 50 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	200

IV Style

Code	Dimensions	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
TD-10	2 in. x 2 ¼ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 100 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	400
TD-33	2 ¾ in. x 3 ¼ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 100 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	400
TD-35	3 ¼ in. x 4 ¼ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 50 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	200
TD-55	3 ½ in. x 4 ½ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 50 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	200
TD-50	4 in. x 6 ½ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 25 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	100

Product reference (continued)

Transparent Dressings



Transparent Film Dressings – Kendall™

- Ideal dressing for IV sites, donor sites, burns and ulcers
- Simple, effective delivery system allows one-handed application
- Highly permeable to oxygen and moisture vapor
- Outstanding barrier to bacteria and fluid contaminants
- Waterproof
- Not made with natural rubber latex
- Intuitive window-style delivery method
- Helps to reduce irritation of sensitive skin with a hypoallergenic adhesive

Transparent Film Dressings

Code	Dimensions	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
6651-	1 ½ in. x 1 ½ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 100 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	400
6640	2 in. x 2 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 100 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	400
6641	4 in. x 4 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 50 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	200
6647-	4 in. x 8 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 20 po/bx, 6 bx/cs	120
6642	6 in. x 8 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	40
6648	8 in. x 10 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 8 bx/cs	80

Window Transparent Film Dressings

Code	Dimensions	Sterility	Pkg. string	Case qty.
6651WF	1 ¾ in. x 1 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 100 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	400
6640WF	2 ¾ in. x 2 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 100 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	400
6641WF	4 in. x 4 ¾ in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 50 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	200
6647WF	4 in. x 10 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 20 po/bx, 4 bx/cs	80
6642WF	6 in. x 8 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 8 bx/cs	80
6648WF	8 in. x 12 in.	Sterile	1 ea/po, 10 po/bx, 8 bx/cs	80
6640WFNS	2 ¾ in. x 2 ¾ in.	Non-Sterile	100 ea/bg, 10 bg/cs	1,000

For more information contact your local Cardinal Health sales representative or visit [cardinalhealth.com/skinmission](https://www.cardinalhealth.com/skinmission)

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