

Surgical debridement

Nature of procedure

- Removal of devitalized, contaminated or infected tissue from the wound.

Indications

- Wounds containing devitalized, contaminated or infected tissue which potentially hinders healing of the wound.

Intended benefits and expected outcome

- Removal of dead, contaminated and infected tissue allows healthy tissue to heal and reduce the chance of complications.

Operative procedure

1. Wound debridement can be time-consuming.
2. Operation is performed under local or regional anaesthesia.
3. Dead, contaminated and infected tissue in the wound will be excised with scalpel or surgical scissors as far as possible.
4. Followed by hemostasis.
5. Wound irrigation and closure if appropriate.

Aftercare

1. Take the analgesics and/or antibiotics as prescribed.
2. Wound dressing or removal of wound stitches in GOPC as instructed.
3. Seek help from doctor for wound related problems.

Complications

1. Wound bleeding
 2. Wound infection
 3. Poor wound healing caused by various other factors
- (It is impossible to mention all possible complications that may happen after the procedure and the above is only a few important complications which may occur)

Consequences on refusal of treatment

1. Delayed wound healing
2. Secondary wound infection

Remarks

This is general information only and the list of complications is not exhaustive. Other unforeseen complications may occasionally occur. In different patient groups, the actual risk may be different. For further information, please contact your doctor.