Cochrane Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Dressings and topical agents for treating pressure ulcers (Review)

Westby MJ, Dumville JC, Soares MO, Stubbs N, Norman G

Westby M, Dumville JC, Soares MO, Stubbs N, Norman G.
Dressings and topical agents for treating pressure ulcers.
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD011947.
DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011947.pub2.

www.cochranelibrary.com

WILEY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[Intervention Review]

Dressings and topical agents for treating pressure ulcers

Maggie J Westby[1], Jo C Dumville[1], Marta O Soares[2], Nikki Stubbs[3], Gill Norman[1]

[1]Division of Nursing, Midwifery & Social Work, School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Biology, Medicine & Health, University of Manchester, Manchester Academic Health Science Centre, Manchester, UK. [2]Centre for Health Economics, University of York, York, UK. [3]Wound Prevention and Management Service, Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust, St Mary's Hospital, Leeds, UK

Contact address: Maggie J Westby, Division of Nursing, Midwifery & Social Work, School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Biology, Medicine & Health, University of Manchester, Manchester Academic Health Science Centre, Jean McFarlane Building, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, UK. maggie.westby@manchester.ac.uk.

Editorial group: Cochrane Wounds Group.
Publication status and date: New, published in Issue 6, 2017.

Citation: Westby MJ, Dumville JC, Soares MO, Stubbs N, Norman G. Dressings and topical agents for treating pressure ulcers. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD011947. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011947.pub2.

ABSTRACT

Background

Pressure ulcers, also known as bedsores, decubitus ulcers and pressure injuries, are localised areas of injury to the skin or the underlying tissue, or both. Dressings are widely used to treat pressure ulcers and promote healing, and there are many options to choose from including alginate, hydrocolloid and protease modulating dressings. Topical agents have also been used as alternatives to dressings in order to promote healing.

A clear and current overview of all the evidence is required to facilitate decision-making regarding the use of dressings or topical agents for the treatment of pressure ulcers. Such a review would ideally help people with pressure ulcers and health professionals assess the best treatment options. This review is a network meta-analysis (NMA) which assesses the probability of complete ulcer healing associated with alternative dressings and topical agents.

Objectives

To assess the effects of dressings and topical agents for healing pressure ulcers in any care setting. We aimed to examine this evidence base as a whole, determining probabilities that each treatment is the best, with full assessment of uncertainty and evidence quality.

Search methods

In July 2017 we searched the Cochrane Wounds Specialised Register; the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL); Ovid MEDLINE; Ovid MEDLINE (In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations); Ovid Embase and EBSCO CINAHL Plus. We also searched clinical trials registries for ongoing and unpublished studies, and scanned reference lists of relevant included studies as well as reviews, meta-analyses, guidelines and health technology reports to identify additional studies. There were no restrictions with respect to language, date of publication or study setting.

Selection criteria

Published or unpublished randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing the effects of at least one of the following interventions with any other intervention in the treatment of pressure ulcers (Stage 2 or above): any dressing, or any topical agent applied directly to an open pressure ulcer and left in situ. We excluded from this review dressings attached to external devices such as negative pressure wound therapies, skin grafts, growth factor treatments, platelet gels and larval therapy.

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors independently performed study selection, risk of bias assessment and data extraction. We conducted network meta-analysis using frequentist mega-regression methods for the efficacy outcome, probability of complete healing. We modelled the relative effectiveness of any two treatments as a function of each treatment relative to the reference treatment (saline gauze). We assumed that treatment effects were similar within dressings classes (e.g. hydrocolloid, foam). We present estimates of effect with their 95% confidence intervals for individual treatments compared with every other, and we report ranking probabilities for each intervention (probability of being the best, second best, etc treatment). We assessed the certainty (quality) of the body of evidence using GRADE for each network comparison and for the network as whole.

Main results

We included 51 studies (2947 participants) in this review and carried out NMA in a network of linked interventions for the sole outcome of probability of complete healing. The network included 21 different interventions (13 dressings, 6 topical agents and 2 supplementary linking interventions) and was informed by 39 studies in 2147 participants, of whom 783 had completely healed wounds.

We judged the network to be sparse: overall, there were relatively few participants with few events, both for the number of interventions and the number of mixed treatment contrasts; most studies were small or very small. The consequence of this sparseness is high imprecision in the evidence, and this, coupled with the (mainly) high risk of bias in the studies informing the network, means that we judged the vast majority of the evidence to be of low or very low certainty. We have no confidence in the findings regarding the rank order of interventions in this review (very low-certainty evidence), but we report here a summary of results for some comparisons of interventions compared with saline gauze. We present here only the findings from evidence which we did not consider to be very low certainty, but these reported results should still be interpreted in the context of the very low certainty of the network as a whole.

It is not clear whether regimens involving protease-modulating dressings increase the probability of pressure ulcer healing compared with saline gauze (risk ratio (RR) 1.65, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.92 to 2.94) (moderate-certainty evidence: low risk of bias, downgraded for imprecision). This risk ratio of 1.65 corresponds to an absolute difference of 102 more people healed with protease modulating dressings per 1000 people treated than with saline gauze alone (95% CI 13 fewer to 302 more). It is unclear whether the following interventions increase the probability of healing compared with saline gauze (low-certainty evidence): collagenase ointment (RR 2.12, 95% CI 1.06 to 4.22); foam dressings (RR 1.52, 95% CI 1.03 to 2.26); basic wound contact dressings (RR 1.30, 95% CI 0.65 to 2.58) and polyvinylpyrrolidone plus zinc oxide (RR 1.31, 95% CI 0.37 to 4.62); the latter two interventions both had confidence intervals consistent with both a clinically important benefit and a clinically important harm, and the former two interventions each had high risk of bias as well as imprecision.

Authors' conclusions

A network meta-analysis (NMA) of data from 39 studies (evaluating 21 dressings and topical agents for pressure ulcers) is sparse and the evidence is of low or very low certainty (due mainly to risk of bias and imprecision). Consequently we are unable to determine which dressings or topical agents are the most likely to heal pressure ulcers, and it is generally unclear whether the treatments examined are more effective than saline gauze.

More research is needed to determine whether particular dressings or topical agents improve the probability of healing of pressure ulcers. The NMA is useful information regarding which interventions might best be included in a large trial, and it may be that research is directed towards prevention, leaving clinicians to decide which treatment to use on the basis of wound symptoms, clinical experience, patient preference and cost.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Which dressings or topical agents are the most effective for healing pressure ulcers?

Dressings and topical agents for treating pressure ulcers

Review question

We reviewed the evidence about the effects of dressings and topical agents (such as ointments, creams and gels) on pressure ulcer healing. There are many different dressings and topical agents available, and we wanted to find out which were the most effective.

Background

Pressure ulcers, also known as bedsores, decubitus ulcers and pressure injuries, are wounds involving the skin and sometimes the tissue that lies underneath. Pressure ulcers can be painful, may become infected and affect people's quality of life. People at risk of developing pressure ulcers include those with limited mobility - such as older people and people with short-term or long-term medical conditions - and people with spinal cord injuries. In 2004 the total yearly cost of treating pressure ulcers in the UK was estimated as being GBP 1.4 to 2.1 billion, which was equivalent to 4% of the total National Health Service expenditure.

Topical agents such as ointments, creams or gels are applied to unhealed pressure ulcers and left in place to treat the wound; they may be covered with a dressing. Some of these treatments have been compared with each other in trials, usually comparing two treatments at a time. We used a method called 'network meta-analysis' to bring together all the trial results of different treatments in a reliable way. We hoped that this method, which compares all treatment options, would help us find out which was the best treatment for healing pressure ulcers.

Study characteristics

In July 2016 we searched for randomised controlled trials looking at dressings and topical agents for treating pressure ulcers and that gave results for complete wound healing. We found 51 studies involving a total of 2947 people. Thirty-nine of these studies, involving 2127 people, gave results we could bring together in a network meta-analysis comparing 21 different treatments. Most participants in the trials were older people; three of the 39 trials involved participants with spinal cord injuries.

Key results

Generally, the studies we found did not have many participants and results were often inconclusive. This problem carried over into the network meta-analysis and made the findings unclear. As a result, it was unclear whether one topical agent or dressing was better than another. Some findings for individual comparisons may be slightly more reliable. Protease-modulating dressings, foam dressings or collagenase ointment may be better at healing than gauze; but even this evidence is not certain enough to be an adequate guide for treatment choices.

Certainty of the evidence

We judged the certainty of the evidence to be very low or low. The next step might be to do more research of better quality to see which dressings or topical agents could best heal pressure ulcers.

This plain language summary is up to date as of July 2016.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

NMA evidence for individual network: proportion with complete healing - interventions versus saline gauze

Patient or population: people with pressure ulcers
Intervention: dressing or topical agent
Comparator: saline gauze
Settings: hospital, community or care home, or combinations

Contrasts: interventions versus saline gauze	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI) - from median of saline gauze control groups in direct evidence		Certainty (quality) of the evidence (GRADE)
		Median CGR	With interventions	
Alginate dressings	RR 1.09 (0.11 to 10.57)	157 per 1000	171 per 1000 (17 to 1000)	⊕◯◯◯ Very low[1]
		14 more people healed per 1000 (140 fewer to 1000 more)		
Sequential hydrocolloid alginate dressings	RR 0.50 (0.12 to 1.98)	157 per 1000	78 per 1000 (1.9 to 312)	⊕◯◯◯ Very low[1]
		79 fewer people healed per 1000 (130 fewer to 155 more)		
Basic wound contact dressings	RR 1.30 (0.65 to 2.58)	157 per 1000	204 per 1000 (102 to 407)	⊕⊕◯◯ Low[2]
		47 more people healed per 1000 (55 fewer to 250 more)		
Collagenase ointment	RR 2.11 (1.06 to 4.23)	157 per 1000	333 per 1000 (166 to 663)	⊕⊕◯◯ Low[3]
		176 more people healed per 1000 (9 more to 506 more)		
Dextranomer	RR 4.76 (0.86 to 26.39)	157 per 1000	747 per 1000 (135 to 1000)	⊕◯◯◯ Very low[4]
		590 more people healed per 1000 (22 fewer to 1000 more)		
Foam dressings	RR 1.52 (1.03 to 2.26)	157 per 1000	239 per 1,000 (162 to 353)	⊕⊕◯◯ Low[5]
		82 more people healed per 1,000 (5 more to 196 more)		

Hydrocolloid dressing with/without alginate	RR 1.22 (0.06 to 24.74)	157 per 1000	**192 per 1,000 (9 to 1000)**	⊕○○○ Very low[1]
		35 more people healed per 1,000 (148 fewer to 1000 more)		
Hydrocolloid dressings	RR 1.43 (1.00 to 2.05)	157 per 1000	225 per 100[illegible] (157 to 322)	⊕○○○ [illegible]ery low[6]
		68 more people healed per 100[illegible] (from 0 fewer to 165 m[illegible]re)		
Hydrogel	RR 1.55 (1.02 to 2.36)	157 per 1000	243 per [illegible]000 (160 to 371)	⊕○○○ Very low[6]
		86 more people h[illegible]aled per 1000 (from 3 more to 214 more)		
Iodine-containing dressings	RR 1.08 (0.58 to 2.03)	157 per 10[illegible]	170 per 1000 (91 to 316)	⊕○○○ Very low[1]
		[illegible]3 mo[illegible] [illegible]eopl[illegible] healed per 1000 (fro[illegible]66 [illegible]ewer to 159 more)		
Phenytoin	RR 1.27 (0.58 to 2.80)	157 [illegible]er 1000	199 per 1000 (91 to 440)	⊕○○○ Very low[7]
		4[illegible] more people healed per 1000 [illegible]rom 66 fewer to 283 more)		
Protease-modulating dressings	RR [illegible]5 ([illegible]2 to 2[illegible]4)	157 per 1000	259 per 1,000 (144 to 462)	⊕⊕⊕○ Moderate[8]
		102 more people healed per 1000 (from 13 fewer to 305 more)		
Polyvinylpyrrolidone + zinc oxide	R[illegible] 1.31 [illegible]0.37 to 4.62)	157 per 1000	206 per 1,000 (58 to 732)	⊕⊕○○ Low[2]
		49 more people healed per 1000 (from 99 fewer to 575 more)		
Combination [illegible]licone foam dressings	RR 1.93 (0.38 to 9.98)	157 per 1000	303 per 1,000 (60 to 1, 000)	⊕○○○ Very low[1]
		146 more people healed per 1000 (from 97 fewer to 1,000 more)		

Soft polymer dressings	RR 1.35 (0.55 to 3.27)	157 per 1000	212 per 1,000 (86 to 517)	⊕○○○ Very low[1]
		55 more people healed per 1000 (from 71 fewer to 360 more)		
Sugar + egg white	RR 0.70 (0.03 to 15.62)	157 per 1000	110 per 1000 (5 to 1,000)	⊕○○○ Very low[1]
		47 fewer people healed per 1000 (from 152 fewer to 100 more)		
Tripeptide copper gel	RR 3.90 (1.04 to 14.63)	157 per 1000	612 per 1000 (163 to 1000)	⊕○○○ Very low[9]
		455 more people healed per 1000 (6 more to 1000 more)		
Vapour-permeable dressings	RR 1.45 (0.74 to 2.81)	157 per 1000	228 per 1000 (118 to 440)	⊕○○○ Very low[1]
		71 more people healed per 1000 (from 39 fewer to 283 more)		

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparator group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CGR: control group risk; **CI:** confidence interval; **RR** risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence
High certainty (quality): we are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect
Moderate certainty (quality): we are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different
Low certainty (quality): our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect
Very low certainty (quality): we have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

[1]Majority of evidence at high risk of bias (downgraded once); imprecision: very wide CI (crosses 0.75 and 1.25) (downgraded twice).
[2]Imprecision: very wide CI (crosses 0.75 and 1.25) (downgraded twice).
[3]Majority of evidence at high risk of bias (downgraded once); imprecision: wide CI and direct evidence on collagenase from three studies, 11 events (downgraded once).
[4]Majority of evidence at high risk of bias (downgraded once): imprecision: wide CI (crosses 1.25) and direct evidence on dextranomer from one study, seven participants and four events (downgraded twice).
[5]Majority of evidence at high risk of bias (downgraded once); imprecision: wide CI (downgraded once).
[6]Majority of evidence at high risk of bias (downgraded once); inconsistency: heterogeneity in direct evidence (downgraded once); imprecision: wide CI (downgraded once).
[7]Majority of evidence at high risk of bias (downgraded once); inconsistency: significant difference between direct and indirect estimates (downgraded once); imprecision: very wide CI (crossed 0.75 and 1.25).

[8]Imprecision: wide CI (crosses 1.25); (direct evidence for protease-modulating dressing: four studies, 76 participants, 31 events) (downgraded once).
[9]Majority of evidence at high risk of bias (downgraded once): imprecision: wide CI (crosses 1.25) and direct evidence on tripeptide copper gel from one study, six participants and five events (downgraded twice).

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Pressure ulcers, also known as pressure injuries, bedsores, decubitus ulcers or pressure sores, are localised areas of injury to the skin, the underlying tissue or both. They often occur over bony prominences such as the sacrum (base of the spine) and heel (Vanderwee 2007), and are caused by external forces such as pressure, or shear, or a combination of both (EPUAP-NPUAP-PPPIA 2014; NPUAP 2016; Dumville 2015a; Dumville 2015b; Keogh 2013; Walker 2014).

Risk factors for pressure ulcer development have been summarised into three main categories: a lack of mobility; poor perfusion (e.g. diabetes and vascular disease) and low skin status (Coleman 2013); the latter category includes the presence of stage 1 pressure ulcers or incontinence or both, which also increases the risk of ulceration by producing a detrimental environment for the skin (Brandeis 1994).

Pressure ulcers vary in severity. One of the most widely recognised systems for categorising pressure ulcers is that of the National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (NPUAP). Their international classification recognises four categories or stages of pressure ulcer and two categories of unclassifiable pressure injury. Stage 1 ulcers involve intact skin, but Stages 2 to 4 describe progressively deeper wounds with larger degrees of skin and tissue loss. Stage 2 pressure ulcers have partial-thickness skin loss and exposed dermis; Stage 3 refers to full-thickness skin loss and exposed fat tissue; and Stage 4 ulcers have full-thickness skin and tissue loss, with exposed fascia, muscle, tendon, ligament, cartilage or bone. The two categories of unclassifiable pressure injury are reserved for wounds for which wound depth or extent, or both, cannot be accurately determined; unclassifiable pressure ulcers are generally severe and would be grouped clinically with Stage 3 or Stage 4 ulcers (EPUAP-NPUAP-PPPIA 2014) (see Appendix 1 for further details of grading).

Prevalence

Pressure ulcers are one of the most common types of complex wound. Prevalence estimates differ according to the type of population assessed, the data collection methods used and period of data collection and whether Stage 1 ulcers were included).

One large European study estimated a hospital pressure ulcer prevalence (Stage 2 and above) of 10.5% (Vanderwee 2007) whilst a US study estimated a prevalence of 9.0% (Stage 2 and above) across acute-care, long-term care and rehabilitation settings (the highest prevalence of 16% was in long-term acute-care settings (VanGilder 2009)). In the UK, national pressure ulcer data are collected across community and acute settings (although data collection is not yet universal) as part of the National Health Service (NHS) Safety Thermometer initiative (Power 2012). About 4.4% of patients across these settings were estimated to have a pressure ulcer (Stage 2 to Stage 4) in November 2014 (NHS Quality Observatory 2015).

We note that all the prevalence figures quoted above are for at-risk populations currently receiving medical care. The point prevalence of pressure ulceration in the total adult population was recently estimated as 0.31 per 1000 population (including Stage 1) (Hall 2014).

Treatments for pressure ulcers

There are two main strategies in the treatment of pressure ulcers, namely relief of pressure - commonly using specialist support surfaces (McInnes 2011; NICE 2014) - together with management of the wound environment using wound dressings. Other general strategies include patient education, pain management, optimising circulation/perfusion, optimising nutrition and the treatment of clinical infection (EPUAP-NPUAP-PPPIA 2014; NICE 2014). Pressure ulcers are normally expected to show signs of healing within two weeks, but this may not occur and there can be deterioration (EPUAP-NPUAP-PPPIA 2014).

Impact of pressure ulcers on patients and financial costs

Pressure ulcers have a large impact on those affected; the ulcers can be painful, and may become seriously infected or malodorous. It has been shown that after adjustment for age, sex and co-morbidities people with pressure ulcers have a lower health-related quality of life than those without pressure ulcers (Essex 2009).

The financial cost of treating pressure ulcers in the UK has been estimated to range from GBP 1214 for a Stage 1 ulcer to GBP 14,108 for a Stage 4 ulcer. Costs are mainly dominated by health professional time, and for more severe ulcers, by the incidence of

complications including hospital admission/length of stay (Dealey 2012). In 2004, the total annual cost of treating pressure ulcers in the UK was estimated as GBP 1.4 to 2.1 billion, which was equivalent to 4% of the total NHS expenditure (Bennett 2004). Pressure ulcers have been shown to increase length of hospital stay and associated hospital costs (Allman 1999). Figures from the USA suggest that for half a million hospital stays in 2006, 'pressure ulcer' was noted as a diagnosis; for adults, the total hospital cost for these stays was USD 11 billion (Russo 2008). Costs to the Australian healthcare system for treating pressure ulceration have been estimated at AUD 285 million annually (Graves 2005).

Description of the intervention

This review includes RCTs of any dressings or topical agents applied directly onto or into wounds and left in situ, as opposed to products used to irrigate, wash or cleanse wounds and those that are only in contact with wounds for a short period.

Dressings

The classification of dressings usually depends on the key material used in their construction, and whether additional substances are added to the dressing. Several attributes of an ideal wound dressing have been described (BNF 2016; Bradley 1999), including the ability of the dressing to:

- absorb and contain exudate without leakage or strike-through, in order to maintain a wound that is moist but not macerated;
- achieve freedom from particulate contaminants or toxic chemicals left in the wound;
- provide thermal insulation, in order to maintain the optimum temperature for healing;
- allow permeability to water but not bacteria;
- optimise the pH of the wound;
- minimise wound infection and avoid excessive slough;
- avoid wound trauma on dressing removal;
- accommodate the need for frequent dressing changes;
- provide pain relief; and
- be comfortable.

There are numerous and diverse dressings available for treating pressure ulcers and their properties are described below.

Absorbent dressings are applied directly to the wound and may be used as secondary absorbent layers in the management of heavily exuding wounds. Examples include Primapore (Smith & Nephew), Mepore (Mölnlycke) and absorbent cotton gauze (BP 1988).

Alginate dressings are highly absorbent fabrics/yarns that come in the form of calcium alginate or calcium sodium alginate and can be combined with collagen. The alginate forms a gel when in contact with the wound surface; this can be lifted off at dressing removal, or rinsed away with sterile saline. Bonding to a secondary viscose pad increases absorbency. Examples include: Curasorb (Covidien), SeaSorb (Coloplast) and Sorbsan (Unomedical).

Capillary-action dressings consist of an absorbent core of hydrophilic fibres held between two low-adherent contact layers. Examples include: Advadraw (Advancis) and Vacutex (Protex).

Films, i.e. permeable film and membrane dressings are permeable to water vapour and oxygen, but not to water or micro-organisms. Examples include Tegaderm (3M) and OpSite (Smith & Nephew).

Foam dressings contain hydrophilic polyurethane foam and are designed to absorb wound exudate and maintain a moist wound surface. There are a variety of versions and some include additional absorbent materials, such as viscose and acrylate fibres, or particles of superabsorbent polyacrylate, which are silicone-coated for non-traumatic removal. Examples include: Allevyn (Smith & Nephew), Biatain (Coloplast) and Tegaderm (3M).

Honey-impregnated dressings contain medical-grade honey that is purported to have antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties and can be used for acute or chronic wounds. Examples include: Medihoney (Medihoney) and Activon Tulle (Advancis).

Hydrocolloid dressings are usually composed of an absorbent hydrocolloid matrix on a vapour-permeable film or foam backing. Examples include: Granuflex (ConvaTec) and NU DERM (Systagenix). Fibrous alternatives that resemble alginates and are not occlusive have also been developed: Aquacel (ConvaTec).

Iodine-impregnated dressings release free iodine, which is thought to act as a wound antiseptic when exposed to wound exudate. Examples include Iodoflex (Smith & Nephew) and Iodozyme (Insense).

Low-adherence dressings and **wound contact materials** usually consist of cotton pads that are placed directly in contact with the wound. They can be non-medicated (e.g. paraffin gauze dressing, saline gauze dressing) or medicated (e.g. containing povidone iodine or chlorhexidine). Examples include paraffin gauze dressing, BP 1993 and Xeroform (Covidien) dressing - a non-adherent petrolatum blend with 3% bismuth tribromophenate on fine mesh gauze.

Odour-absorbent dressings contain charcoal and are used to absorb wound odour. Often this type of wound dressing is used in conjunction with a secondary dressing to improve absorbency. An example is CarboFLEX (ConvaTec).

Other antimicrobial dressings are composed of a gauze or low-adherent dressing impregnated with an ointment thought to have antimicrobial properties. Examples include: chlorhexidine gauze dressing (Smith & Nephew) and Cutimed Sorbact (BSN Medical).

Protease-modulating matrix dressings alter the activity of proteolytic enzymes in chronic wounds. Examples include: Promogran (Systagenix).

Silver-impregnated dressings are used to treat infected wounds, as silver ions are thought to have antimicrobial properties. Silver versions of most dressing types are available, including silver

impregnated dressings (e.g. silver hydrocolloid etc). Examples include: Acticoat (Smith & Nephew) and Urgosorb Silver (Urgo).
Soft polymer dressings are composed of a soft silicone polymer held in a non-adherent layer; these are moderately absorbent. Examples include: Mepitel (Mölnlycke) and Urgotul (Urgo).

Topical agents

Topical agents are defined as hydrogels. ointments and creams that are placed in contact with the wound and left in situ; they may be covered with a secondary dressing.The following types of topical agents are considered as interventions in this review:
Cadexomer-iodine paste consists of a water-soluble, modified starch polymer containing iodine. It releases free iodine when exposed to wound exudate. The free iodine acts as an antiseptic on the wound surface, and the cadexomer absorbs wound exudate and encourages de-sloughing. Examples include: Iodosorb (Smith & Nephew) ointment and powder.
Collagenase-containing ointment is an enzymatic debriding ointment. Collagenase is thought to digest collagen in necrotic tissue and to contribute to granulation and epithelisation.
Hydrogels consist of a starch polymer and up to 96% water. They can absorb wound exudate or rehydrate a wound depending on the wound moisture levels. Hydrogels are often considered to be dressings, but are also topical in nature. They are supplied in either flat sheets, an amorphous hydrogel or as beads. Examples include: ActiformCool (Activa and Aquaflo (Covidien).
Phenytoin topical is thought to promote wound healing by a number of mechanisms, including stimulation of fibroblast proliferation, facilitation of collagen deposition and antibacterial activity.
Silver sulfadiazine cream is a topical antimicrobial cream that is used to treat and prevent infection in wounds by damaging bacterial cell membranes. Examples include Flamazine (Smith & Nephew) and Silvadene (Pfizer).
Products containing **growth factors**, **platelet-rich plasma** or other **platelet-derived products** and **colony-stimulating factors** are outside the scope of this review.

How the intervention might work

Animal experiments conducted over 40 years ago suggested that acute wounds heal more quickly when their surfaces are kept moist rather than left to dry and scab (Winter 1962; Winter 1963a; Winter 1963b). A moist environment is thought to provide optimal conditions for the cells involved in the healing process, as well as allowing autolytic debridement (removal of dead tissue by natural processes), which is thought to be an important part of the healing pathway (Cardinal 2009).
The desire to maintain a moist wound environment is a key driver for the use of wound dressings and related topical agents. Whilst a moist environment at the wound site has been shown to aid the rate of epithelialisation in superficial wounds, excess moisture at the wound site can cause maceration of the surrounding skin (Cutting 2002), and it has also been suggested that dressings that permit fluid to accumulate might predispose wounds to infection (Hutchinson 1991). Wound treatments vary in their level of absorbency, so that a very wet wound can be treated with an absorbent dressing (such as a foam dressing) to draw excess moisture away and avoid skin damage whilst a drier wound can be treated with a more occlusive dressing or a hydrogel to maintain a moist environment.
Some dressings are now also formulated with an 'active' ingredient (e.g. silver, honey or protease modulators).

Why it is important to do this review

The diversity of dressings and related materials available to health professionals for treating pressure ulcers makes evidence-based decision-making difficult when determining the optimum treatment regimen for a particular patient (Gillespie 2012; NICE 2014). With increasingly sophisticated technology being applied to wound care, practitioners need to know the relative effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of these sometimes expensive dressings. Even where cost is not an issue, the most effective treatment may not be available (e.g. in some developing countries) or may be difficult or to use, so that information on the second and third best treatments is important too (Salanti 2011).
Current evidence syntheses include four Cochrane Reviews (Dumville 2015a; Dumville 2015b; Keogh 2013; Walker 2014), two other systematic reviews (Reddy 2008; Smith 2013), and two recent clinical guidelines (EPUAP-NPUAP-PPPIA 2014; NICE 2014). Each of these consists of a series of pairwise comparisons. No review finds clear evidence of any effect of one dressing compared to another in terms of assessed outcome measures, including complete wound healing.
In the absence of an overview or network meta-analysis, decision-makers have to consider the findings of multiple pairwise randomised controlled trials (RCTs) simultaneously and qualitatively to judge, in the face of uncertainty, which dressing they might decide to use. It is extremely difficult to do this effectively, and this difficulty is compounded when the evidence comprises single small trials, about which decision-makers may have little confidence.
Network meta-analysis (NMA) is the simultaneous comparison of linked, multiple, competing treatments in a single statistical model (Caldwell 2005; Chaimani 2013a; Lu 2004; Salanti 2008). NMA utilises evidence from 'direct' (head-to-head or 'pairwise') comparisons (e.g. trials directly comparing treatments A and B), 'indirect' comparisons (e.g. the combination of trials comparing A with C and trials comparing B with C), and a synthesis of both when available. When pooling relative effect estimates, NMAs preserve within-trial randomisation (Grant 2013; Thorlund 2012; Tu 2012).

Where there are relevant common comparators across trials that allow treatments to be linked and form a network of evidence, NMA produces a set of effect estimates for each treatment relative to every other, whether or not they have been compared in head-to-head trials. In this way NMA allows us to obtain estimates for comparisons for which there is no (direct) trial evidence. Even when direct evidence is available there may not be much of it, so pooling it with data from indirect comparisons generally gives more robust evidence and reduces uncertainty in the estimates of effect (Higgins 1996; Thorlund 2012). From the NMA analysis, it is possible to evaluate the probability of each treatment being the best for a specific outcome: these probabilities reflect the precision surrounding the effect estimates (Caldwell 2014; Salanti 2011). A glossary of NMA terms is given in Appendix 2.

This review comprised a network meta-analysis (NMA) for the outcome of pressure ulcer healing, for alternative dressings and topical agents for the treatment of pressure ulcers of Stage 2 and above. The NMA enabled us to compare pairs of dressings/topical agents, taking into account direct and indirect evidence simultaneously, and explicitly determining the uncertainty in effect estimates. The ranking process allowed us to examine the evidence base as a whole, identifying the support of the evidence for each treatment, having consideration for indirect evidence (where it existed) and fully reflecting evidence uncertainties. We also explored assumptions made in the analysis.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the effects of dressings and topical agents for healing pressure ulcers in any care setting. We aimed to examine this evidence base as a whole, determining probabilities that each treatment is the best, with full assessment of uncertainty and evidence quality.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included published and unpublished randomised controlled trials (RCTs), irrespective of language of report. We did not identify any cross-over trials, but we would have included them only if they reported outcome data at the end of the first treatment period and prior to cross-over. We excluded studies using quasi-random methods of allocation (such as alternation). We highlighted trials in which three or more interventions were randomised.

Types of participants

We included studies that recruited people with a diagnosis of pressure ulcer, Stage 2 and above (EPUAP-NPUAP-PPPIA 2014), managed in any care setting. We excluded studies that only recruited people with Stage 1 ulcers as these are not open wounds requiring dressings.

We accepted study authors' definitions of what they classed as Stage 2 or above, unless it was clear that they included wounds with unbroken skin. Where authors used grading scales other than NPUAP, we attempted to map to the NPUAP scale.

We included studies that recruited participants with pressure ulcers of Stage 2 severity or higher alongside people with Stage 1 pressure ulcers or other types of complex wound (e.g. leg and/or foot ulcers), or both, provided the allocation of participants was stratified by type of wound or pressure ulcer severity at randomisation and provided the results for people with eligible pressure ulcers (that is Stage 2 or higher) were presented separately (or became available from the study authors). Where studies included participants with Stage 1 ulcers or other types of complex wounds, but these made up less of the total study population we included all study data.

Types of interventions

Interventions of direct interest (decision set)

The interventions in this section were all those that can be directly applied as dressings or topical agents to open pressure ulcers. We presented results for these interventions and included them in summary tables. In the context of a network of competing treatments, there are no 'comparators'.

We considered trials for which at least one of the interventions was (1) any dressing, including impregnated dressings or saline-moistened dressings or combination dressings or (2) any topical agent applied directly to an open pressure ulcer and left in situ. Combination dressings are when two or more dressings are applied sequentially over time (e.g., hydrocolloid for four weeks followed by alginate for four weeks), or a product contains two or more types of dressing material (e.g., a multilayer product comprising silicone polymer and hydrocolloid). The treatment of interest had to be the only systematic difference between treatment groups. We did not take into account secondary dressings.

Some of the interventions we considered were as follows:

- Basic wound contact dressings (includes low-adherence (including paraffin gauze) or absorbent dressings (of any absorbency))
- Saline-moistened gauze (all degrees of moistness)
- Hydrogel dressing (includes hydrogel sheet or hydrogel application (amorphous) or sodium hyaluronate)
- Vapour-permeable films and membranes (includes adhesive film (semi-permeable) or adhesive film with absorbent pad)

- Soft polymer dressings (with/without absorbent pad or cellulose)
- Hydrocolloid dressing (with/without adhesive border or matrix hydrocolloid)
- Fibrous (spun) hydrocolloid
- Foam dressings (all absorbencies)
- Alginate dressings
- Capillary action dressings
- Alginate dressing with charcoal
- Other charcoal-containing dressing
- Honey sheet dressing or topical honey
- Cadexomer iodine ointments
- Iodine-containing dressings
- Soft polymer dressing (with silver)
- Hydrocolloid (with silver)
- Foam dressings (with silver)
- Alginate dressings (with silver)
- Silver sulfadiazine cream
- Protease-modulating matrix dressings
- Collagenase-containing ointment
- Topical phenytoin
- Topical zinc oxide
- No dressing (wound left exposed)
- Other treatments considered by the review team (with additional clinical advice where required) to be dressings or topical agents applied directly to the wound and left in situ.

The following interventions were not part of the decision set: treatments in which dressings are attached to external devices such as negative pressure wound therapies, skin grafts, growth factor treatments, platelet gels and larval therapy.

We grouped together dressings in the same class (e.g. alginates) (BNF 2016). This was regardless of a particular brand's stated absorbency, size, concentration of active components or the degree of moistness. Thus, where studies only compared two dressings from the same class (for example, two alginates or two foam dressings), we excluded such studies from the review as they contributed no information about the effectiveness of the class.

We included any RCT in which other concurrent therapies were given (e.g. antibiotics, debridement), provided that these treatments were delivered in a standardised way across the trial arms of the individual trial (such that the treatment of interest was the only systematic difference). We did not treat separately comparisons with and without concurrent therapies, that is, we considered intervention 1 + concurrent therapy versus intervention 2 + concurrent therapy to be the same as intervention 1 versus intervention 2.

One of the assumptions underpinning NMA is that interventions in the network are exchangeable, that is, participants in the network could, in principle, be randomised to any of the treatments being compared. For example, a person with a pressure ulcer could be equally likely to be randomised to an alginate dressing, a polyurethane foam dressing, honey or saline gauze. Depending on the wound requirements for the dressing (e.g. highly absorbent), this may not always be a good assumption for individual wounds, but across the population in the trials may be reasonable.

Supplementary intervention set

Some of the trial interventions were not included in the decision set (see above) but were included in the supplementary intervention set if they linked two or more decision set interventions: such supplementary interventions were of value solely because they allowed inferences to be drawn about the treatments of interest. In our individual network the supplementary intervention set included radiant heat and skin substitute.

Terminology

For the rest of this review, we use the term 'comparison' to mean two interventions compared in a single study or in a pairwise meta-analysis of direct data. We use the term 'contrast' to mean two interventions compared across all studies in an NMA. This may be either direct or indirect evidence or both. We use the following terms: 'direct contrast' for interventions linked directly in the network; 'indirect contrast' when the two interventions are linked solely via indirect NMA evidence; and 'mixed treatment contrast' when either direct or indirect evidence or both are involved. Direct evidence may be informed by more than one study comparing the two interventions. Indirect estimates may be calculated using a 'node-splitting' approach, in which the NMA is run after excluding the direct evidence for a particular contrast.

We also use the term 'core intervention' to mean interventions that form part of at least one loop and 'peripheral interventions' to mean interventions that are not part of a loop and are only connected in a peripheral way.

Types of outcome measures

We reported outcome measures at the last time point available (assumed to be length of follow-up if not specified) or the time point specified in the methods as being of primary interest (if this was different from the latest time point available). Initially, we noted when studies reported results at other time points or whether they included Kaplan-Meier plots, or both.

Primary outcomes

The primary outcome for this review was complete wound healing. We regarded the following as providing the most relevant measures of outcome for the analyses:

- the proportion of wounds healed (frequency of complete healing: arm-level data);
- time to complete healing (survival data: study-level data).

We accepted authors' definitions of what constituted a healed wound.

Secondary outcomes

We did not consider any secondary outcomes, however they are reported in other relevant reviews (Dumville 2015a; Dumville 2015b; Keogh 2013; Walker 2014).

Search methods for identification of studies

Four existing Cochrane Reviews were relevant to this NMA (Dumville 2015a; Dumville 2015b; Keogh 2013; Walker 2014), and the protocol for this NMA complemented the protocols for these four reviews (an author on these four reviews is also a review author here). We automatically included trials from these reviews in this NMA if they reported complete healing outcomes; we planned to use the extracted data from these reviews where possible, supplementing if necessary which was required as some reviews had not been completed.

We conducted searches to identify relevant trials not covered by the four Cochrane Reviews as well as recently published trials. We cross-checked the identified trials against those in the 2014 NICE guideline and the 2013 US Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) guideline on treating pressure ulcers to further locate any additional trials (AHRQ 2013; NICE 2014); we also checked the references of 24 systematic reviews identified by our search.

Electronic searches

We searched the following electronic databases to identify reports of relevant randomised clinical trials:

- the Cochrane Wounds Specialised Register (searched 12 July 2016);
- the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (in the Cochrane Library) (2016, Issue 6);
- Ovid MEDILINE (1946 to 12 July 2016);
- Ovid MEDLINE (In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations) (12 July 2016);
- Ovid Embase (1974 to 12 July 2016);
- EBSCO CINAHL Plus (1937 to 12 July 2016).

The search strategies for CENTRAL, Ovid MEDLINE, Ovid Embase and EBSCO CINAHL Plus can be found in Appendix 3. We combined the Ovid MEDLINE search with the Cochrane Highly Sensitive Search Strategy for identifying randomised trials in MEDLINE: sensitivity- and precision-maximising version (2008 revision); Lefebvre 2011). We combined the Embase search with the Ovid Embase randomised trials filter terms developed by the UK Cochrane Centre (Lefebvre 2011). We combined the CINAHL search with the randomised trials filter terms developed by the Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN 2017). There were no restrictions with respect to language, date of publication or study setting.

We also searched the following clinical trials registries:

- ClinicalTrials.gov (www.clinicaltrials.gov)
- WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) (apps.who.int/trialsearch/Default.aspx)
- EU Clinical Trials Register (www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/).

Searching other resources

We searched for other potentially eligible trials or ancillary publications in the reference lists of retrieved included studies as well as relevant systematic reviews, meta-analyses, guidelines and health technology assessment reports.

Data collection and analysis

Data collection and analysis were carried out according to methods stated in the published protocol (Westby 2015), which were based on the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions (Higgins 2011a).

Selection of studies

Two review authors independently assessed the titles and abstracts of the citations retrieved by the searches for relevance. After this initial assessment, we obtained full-text copies of all studies considered to be potentially relevant. Two review authors independently checked the full papers for eligibility; disagreements were resolved by discussion and, where required, the input of a third review author. We did not contact study authors. We recorded all reasons for exclusion of the studies for which we had obtained full copies. We completed a PRISMA flowchart to summarise this process (Liberati 2009).

Where studies were reported in multiple publications/reports we obtained all publications. Such a study was included only once in the review, but we extracted data from all reports to ensure maximal relevant data were obtained.

Data extraction and management

We extracted the following information from each included study:

- interventions being compared, including any ineligible interventions randomised to additional trial groups;
- duration of the intervention;
- details of any co-interventions;
- the unit of randomisation (e.g. participant or ulcer);
- the number of ulcers per person;
- the unit of analysis (including any selection methods for people with multiple ulcers);
- the number of participants in each arm;
- the hazard ratio and its 95% confidence interval (CI) (or any data that would allow its calculation (Tierney 2007)) for comparisons between arms);

- the number of participants that healed in each arm, both at the latest time point or (if different) at another time specified as of primary interest in the study's methods section;
- all other follow-up times reported;
- we noted if a Kaplan Meier plot was displayed;
- missing data rates per arm, and reasons for 'missingness', including the number of people dying.

Data on potential effect modifiers

We were not aware of any population-specific effect modifiers for this research question: there was no existing evidence to suggest that one type of dressing worked better than another for certain subgroups, for example, people with different depths of tissue damage.

However, we extracted data that allowed us to determine for each included study factors that may act as effect modifiers (in this context):

- type of funding (e.g. industry, academic, government); this was dichotomised into non-for-profit and other;
- risk of bias (see Assessment of risk of bias in included studies).

Other data

We also extracted the following data regarding patient and study characteristics at baseline for each intervention arm if possible:

- care setting;
- age of participants;
- duration of pressure ulcer(s);
- severity/grade of pressure ulcer;
- nature of pressure ulcer wound(s) (e.g. roughy, necrotic, infected);
- size of pressure ulcer(s).

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Cochrane risk of bias assessment

We assessed risk of bias for each included study for the complete healing outcome. There is only one outcome in this review (complete wound healing) and so risk of bias assessments at the outcome level apply to the whole study.

Two review authors independently assessed included studies using the Cochrane risk of bias tool (Higgins 2011b) with involvement of a third author where consensus could not be reached. We also determined an all-domain risk of bias (see below).

Additionally, we reported separately an overall risk of bias for each direct comparison meta-analysis and for each contrast in the NMA (see next section).

Overall risk of bias and linking to GRADE assessment

In order to link these Cochrane ratings to the GRADE assessment for risk of bias of the evidence (downgrading 0, 1 or 2 times), we used a two-stage process. Firstly, we obtained an all-domain risk of bias for each study and then used this to produce an overall risk of bias for each comparison.

All-domain risk of bias for each study

We summarised data for each of the key domains of selection bias, detection bias, attrition bias, reporting bias and other bias, assigning one of four ratings: low, unclear, high and very high. For example, selection bias was informed by sequence generation, allocation concealment and comparability of baseline characteristics. In an adaption of the GRADE approach (Guyatt 2011a), we produced an all-domain risk of bias, with four ratings defined as:

- 'very high' - two or more key domains with a high risk of bias or a single domain with very high levels of uncertainty (e.g. very high degree of differential missing data);
- 'high' - high risk of bias for any one domain or we judged the risk of bias to be 'almost high' across more than one domain;
- 'low' - low risk of bias for each of the key domains;
- 'unclear' - insufficient information for at least one key domain (with the other domains being at low risk of bias).

Then we grouped together the low and unclear all-domain risk-of-bias ratings.

We included this all-domain risk of bias in the summary 'Risk of bias' figure, by adding two further columns: red in both of the last two columns indicated 'very high' all-domain risk of bias; red in the penultimate column (but not the last column) indicated 'high' risk of bias; and the combined low/unclear group was marked green in the penultimate column, with the last column remaining blank.

Overall risk of bias for a direct comparison

Wherever more than one study was pooled in a pairwise meta-analysis, we assigned an overall risk of bias for that comparison, by calculating a weighted average all-domain risk of bias across studies; weights were those produced in the meta-analysis (based on the inverse variance). We assigned numerical values to the all-domain ratings for each study: low/unclear (1), high (2) and very high (3) and calculated the weighted average.

We used the weighted average to give a rating of overall risk of bias for that comparison: low, high and very high, and aligned these ratings respectively with the GRADE categories of no limitations (not downgraded on risk of bias), serious limitations (downgraded once) and very serious limitations (downgraded twice) (Guyatt 2011a; Salanti 2014).

We superimposed the overall risk of bias for each direct comparison (on the basis of the direct meta-analysis) on the network diagram, using colours to represent different ratings. We used these overall

risks of bias to calculate the risk of bias for each mixed treatment contrast (see below).

Overall risk of bias for each mixed treatment contrast in the network

An NMA comprises a set of interventions linked via a series of comparisons ('direct contrasts'). Each direct contrast contributes data to the evidence for all other contrasts in the network to which that contrast is linked indirectly (and becomes indirect evidence). The contribution of each piece of indirect evidence to a mixed treatment contrast depends on its point estimate, precision and relative location within the network, and on that of any direct evidence or other indirect evidence (Chaimani 2013b; Salanti 2014). A recently published tool, Krahn 2013, allows such contributions to be determined for each contrast in the network informed by direct and indirect evidence. We summarised the percentage contribution of each direct contrast to each network estimate in a matrix with columns and rows corresponding to the direct and mixed treatment contrasts respectively.

The overall risk of bias for each mixed treatment contrast is a composite measure of the risks of bias for all the contributing direct contrasts (that is, the sum of the all-domain risks of bias for all the direct contrasts, each weighted by their percentage contributions to the mixed treatment contrast).

We calculated the overall risk of bias for the entire network using percentage contributions to the whole network for each direct contrast.

Measures of treatment effect

Relative treatment effects

For each contrast in the NMA we presented the risk ratio with its 95% CI. We used raw data from individual studies, taking the number of ulcers healed at the latest time point, unless otherwise stated.

We also recorded separately the time-to-healing outcome for studies that reported this.

Relative treatment ranking

We presented the relative treatment ranking as a cumulative probability at each rank and as a **S**urface **U**nder the **C**umulative **RA**nking (SUCRA) value for each treatment (see Data synthesis - methods for indirect and mixed comparisons and Appendix 2).

Unit of analysis issues

We expected the main unit of analysis issues to occur when participants had more than one wound per person. In these cases, we treated the participant as the unit of analysis when the number of wounds assessed appeared to be equal to the number of participants (e.g. one wound per person). This included studies in which participants were randomised to treatments and there was more than one wound per person, but results were reported for one selected wound; we considered whether there was risk of bias in the selection process.

Where studies randomised at the participant level, used the allocated treatment on multiple wounds per participant, and measured and analysed outcomes at the wound level (e.g. wound healing), we expected there to be unit of analysis issues if the data were not correctly analysed. In practice, there was insufficient information to appropriate the correct analyses (in accordance with Chapter 16 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions*, using information adapted from Higgins 2011c), so we assessed risk of unit-of-analysis bias, taking into account the number of people randomly assigned to each intervention; and the average (mean) number of wounds per person.

Dealing with missing data

It is common to have data missing from trial reports. Excluding participants post-randomisation, or ignoring those participants who withdrew from the trial or were lost to follow-up, compromises the randomisation and potentially introduces bias into the trial. Where data were missing for the primary outcome of proportion of ulcers healed, we assumed participants did not have the outcome (i.e. they were considered in the denominator but not the numerator). We examined this assumption in a sensitivity analysis, using a complete case analysis instead.

Assessment of heterogeneity

Assessment of clinical and methodological heterogeneity within treatment comparisons

We assessed the presence of clinical heterogeneity within each pairwise direct comparison (i.e. the degree to which studies varied in terms of participant, intervention and outcome characteristics) by comparing information extracted for included studies.

Assessment of transitivity across treatment contrasts

'Transitivity' refers to the situation in which an intervention effect measured using an indirect contrast is valid and equivalent to the intervention effect measured using a direct contrast. Where there are differences in (known or unknown) effect modifiers across contrasts, the transitivity assumption may not be met which may generate statistical inconsistency in the network (Grant 2013; Jansen 2013). We did not identify any potential effect modifiers from the literature, so there was no evidence that the transitivity assumption was not met. There were also limited underlying theoretical reasons to consider effect modification for these treatments.

If we had had sufficient data we planned to explore the effect of the funding source and differences in risk of bias as possible effect modifiers across the network. However, there was insufficient variation in these factors.

Assessment of reporting biases

We assessed for the presence of publication bias using a contour-enhanced funnel plot, provided there were at least 10 included studies (Peters 2008; Salanti 2014).

Data synthesis

General methods

We performed analyses in a frequentist framework using the statistical software STATA (STATA 2013). This is a change from the protocol, in which we had proposed a Bayesian framework using the statistical software WinBUGS for most of the analyses (Dias 2016; Lunn 2000; Lunn 2009; Spiegelhalter 2003; WinBUGS 2015), and STATA to calculate contributions of direct contrasts to the NMA results. One major advantage of the Bayesian framework would have been to confer flexibility by explicitly considering the duration of follow-up across studies by modelling the hazard function (Dias 2016; Saramago 2014; Soares 2014). However, there was insufficient variation in follow-up duration and fewer than 20% of the studies reported time-to-event data, in six contrasts without loops, so we could not justify modelling the outcome data in this way. We therefore conducted analyses using the proportion healed, and we pooled risk ratios, ignoring differences in follow-up, This lack of need to model time, together with recent software developments in STATA for NMA (especially the contributions matrix routine, important for GRADE analysis), led to a decision to use a frequentist approach in STATA for all analyses (Chaimani 2013a; Chaimani 2013b; Chaimani 2015; Gasparrini 2015; Salanti 2014).

We have given a brief description of the STATA analytical routines used in Appendix 4, together with routines that enabled us to display the output visually (Chaimani 2013b). Where there were zero events in any one arm of a trial, we added 0.5 to the numerator and 1 to the denominator for each arm in the trial, in accordance with the general approach taken by STATA.

Methods for standard meta-analysis

We performed pairwise meta-analyses in a frequentist framework, both within the STATA software and also using Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5) (RevMan 2014) for convenience in producing forest plots. For RevMan, we used both inverse variance weighting and a random-effects model (for consistency with the NMA methods). Results for the two sets of software were compared and found to be identical in most cases; where there were differences we reported both sets of results. Differences were due to how zero cells are dealt with.

Methods for network meta-analysis

We initially used the STATA software to produce a network diagram based on all included studies in order to inform the analysis plan (Chaimani 2013b). We then excluded from the analysis two-arm studies in which one of the interventions could be described as 'standard care' or 'mixed care' involving the choice of more than one treatment because they crossed intervention categories. We also excluded from the analysis studies that had one intervention of direct interest (e.g. hydrocolloid) compared with one ineligible intervention (e.g. radiant heat), unless we found, after examining the network diagram, that the ineligible intervention linked two or more interventions of direct interest.

We performed multivariate network meta-analysis using STATA routines; this took into account correlations between the effect sizes from multi-arm studies (Chaimani 2013a; Chaimani 2013b; White 2012). We used a consistency model (which assumes that there is agreement between direct and indirect sources of evidence) and assumed a random-effects model. The NMA results were reported for 'mixed treatment contrasts', which means the evidence synthesis involved both direct evidence and indirect evidence from across the whole network. The output was reported as pooled risk ratios, with their 95% CIs.

We evaluated the surface under the cumulative ranking curve (SUCRA) and obtained mean ranks (Salanti 2011) for each treatment. Both these measures are based on an assessment of the probability of each treatment being best, second best, etc. In general, the probability that a particular treatment ranks best represents the likelihood of it being considered the most effective (within the pool of treatments analysed) reflecting the evidence of effectiveness and the precision surrounding the estimates. It is expressed as a proportion, where a value of 1 means that the evidence determines that a particular treatment is the best with certainty and 0 is the certainty that it is not the best. The SUCRA is a numerical summary of the distribution of ranks for each treatment (probability of being best, second best, etc) and provides a hierarchy of the treatments that accounts both for the location and the variance of all relative treatment effects. The larger the SUCRA value, the better the rank of the treatment.

We conducted two NMAs: one for individual treatments and one in which dressings interventions were grouped in broader categories, with clinical guidance. We had planned the second (grouped) network as a sensitivity analysis at the protocol stage, but later decided to conduct this analysis in parallel with the individual treatment NMA, because we expected the group analysis to provide valuable and complementary clinical information. The results of the group analysis are presented in Appendix 5.

Assessment of statistical heterogeneity

We assessed statistically the presence of heterogeneity within each pairwise comparison using the I^2 (Higgins 2003) and tau^2 statistics from the RevMan 5 analyses; I^2 measures the percentage of variability that cannot be attributed to random error and tau^2 measures the extent of heterogeneity among the intervention effects observed in different studies. We also took into account the overlap of CIs and the variability in the point estimates.

Assessment of statistical inconsistency

We assessed inconsistency in two main ways: determining local inconsistencies (around particular contrasts in the network) and assessing inconsistency for the network as a whole. These tests are often underpowered so we assessed at the 90% significance level.

Local approaches to evaluating inconsistency

To evaluate the presence of inconsistency locally we considered two main approaches.

Firstly, we used a loop-specific approach. This method evaluated the consistency assumption in each closed loop of the network separately as the difference between direct and indirect estimates for a specific contrast in the loop (inconsistency factor: IF). We assumed a common heterogeneity estimate within each loop. We report results as the ratio of risk ratios (RoRR) with its 90% CI; the natural logarithm of the RoRR is the same as IF (Appendix 2). The magnitude and 90% CIs were used to draw inferences about the presence of inconsistency in each loop. If the CI excluded 1, statistically there was significant inconsistency. We also considered whether the CI included 2 or more (or 0.5 or less). This means that the direct estimate could be twice as large (half as big) as the indirect estimate, which is an indication of potential inconsistency (Chaimani 2013b). We also report the IF assuming a common heterogeneity estimate for the whole network (Veroniki 2013).

Secondly, we considered a "node splitting" approach (Dias 2010; Salanti 2014) This method was applied, singly, to each direct contrast (called a "node" by Dias 2010). The STATA routine calculated an indirect estimate using the rest of the network, by running the NMA after excluding the direct evidence for that contrast. The indirect estimates were then compared with the respective direct estimates, again calculating a RoRR with its 90% CI for each contrast.

Finally, we compared NMA results using inconsistency versus consistency assumptions for each contrast.

Global approaches to evaluating inconsistency

We evaluated consistency in the entire network simultaneously, by extending the analysis to include an inconsistency model that omitted consistency equations (Dias 2013). The latter used a design-by-treatment interaction model, which allowed for different designs (2-arm trials (A-X); 2-arm trials without A, and 3-arm trials, where A is the base treatment). This approach produced a set of inconsistency parameters. After fitting the inconsistency model, the null hypothesis of consistency is tested for the set of inconsistency parameters using a global Wald test. This test may lack power and we considered a significance level of $P < 0.1$ (Higgins 2012; White 2012).

Investigation of heterogeneity and inconsistency

If there had been sufficient studies available, we would have performed network meta-regression or subgroup analyses using funding source and risk of bias as possible sources of inconsistency or heterogeneity, or both. This was not possible.

Sensitivity analysis

We had intended to re-analyse the network with studies removed that were considered to be at high risk of bias for any one or more of selection, attrition or detection bias, however, due to the sparseness of the data available and the generally poor methodological quality of the studies, this analysis had to be restricted to removing studies with two or more domains at high risk of bias ("very high risk of bias") (Appendix 6).

We conducted a sensitivity analysis to assess the impact of imputing missing outcome data on the network estimates, via assessment of risk of attrition bias (as defined in Appendix 6), testing the assumption of imputation of no event for missing data by conducting a complete case analysis.

Quality assessment of evidence (GRADE) generated from the NMA and 'Summary of findings' table

We summarise the findings according to GRADE principles (Schünemann 2011a; Schünemann 2011b).

The quality of the data included in any synthesis model is key to determining the validity of the results and of inferences made. We explored the application of GRADE methodology to network meta-analysis, focusing on the approach of Salanti 2014. We assessed evidence quality (certainty) in two main ways, firstly, for each contrast and secondly, for the network as a whole, in order to assess the quality of the ranking order. We assessed GRADE factors as follows:

- Risk of bias: we considered contributions for each particular contrast, and used them to assess the overall risk of bias for that contrast (see Assessment of risk of bias in included studies section, Risk of bias for each contrast in the network). We assessed overall risk of bias per contrast and also for the network as a whole.
- Indirectness: we defined this as without limitations in GRADE because we had not identified any effect modifiers.
- Inconsistency:

- **At the level of the contrast**, inconsistency could only be assessed where there was both direct and indirect evidence. We took into consideration heterogeneity in the direct evidence for that contrast (see Data synthesis, Assessment of statistical heterogeneity) and inconsistency, as described above (see Data synthesis, Local approaches to evaluating inconsistency). We assessed GRADE inconsistency as 'serious limitations' if there was heterogeneity in the direct estimate or inconsistency in the network with respect to that contrast. We attributed 'very serious limitations' to the contrast if there was severe heterogeneity or severe inconsistency or limitations with both heterogeneity and inconsistency, as agreed by two review authors.
- **At the level of the network,** we considered the global Wald test for inconsistency (see Data synthesis, Assessment of statistical inconsistency). Tests of this nature are typically underpowered, so a P value less than 0.1 was considered significant. Additionally, if several contrasts showed direct and indirect results that would have led to different clinical decisions, we assigned inconsistency.

- Imprecision: currently, NMA GRADE methods do not consider the optimal information size (OIS) approaches used for systematic reviews of pairwise interventions (Guyatt 2011b) and imprecision is based solely on the CI in relation to minimum important difference (MID) values or the null (Salanti 2014), or both. However, in the type of sparse networks typically found in wounds research, the small sample size and ensuing Type I and Type II errors are potentially more of an issue (Dumville 2012; Soares 2014). We firstly considered whether the network was sparse, taking into account the total number of participants, the total number of events and the number of interventions and contrasts in the NMA. If we considered the network not to be sparse, we applied the methods of Salanti 2014. If we considered the network to be sparse, we used the following approach adapted from the Salanti 2014 guidance:
  - **At the level of the contrast** - we considered the CI for the individual contrast in relation to the GRADE 'default' minimum important difference (MID) values of RR = 1.25 and 0.75. If the CI crossed both of these MIDs, we downgraded twice for imprecision. If the CI crossed one MID, we downgraded once, regardless of whether the null was crossed. For contrasts involving peripheral interventions, for which large effects were found, we additionally took into account the amount of direct evidence involving this intervention, considering (in an analogous way to simple meta-analysis) whether the evidence was 'fragile' because of small numbers of events (Guyatt 2011b).
  - **At the level of the network**, we took into consideration the overlap of the rankograms/the magnitude of the SUCRA estimates and the sparseness of the network.
- We assessed publication bias by plotting a contour-enhanced funnel plot, which allows a visual assessment of asymmetry for either a particular contrast (all one colour) or for the network as a whole. We did this for the former only if there were 10 studies or more.

We have presented the main results of the review in a 'Summary of findings' table, reporting the results for a representative set of contrasts with one row for each intervention versus saline gauze. Such tables present key information concerning the certainty (formerly, quality) of the evidence, the magnitude of the effects of the interventions examined, and the sum of the available data (Schünemann 2011a). 'Summary of findings' tables also include an overall grading of the evidence using the GRADE approach. The GRADE approach defines the certainty of a body of evidence as the extent to which one can be confident that an estimate of effect or association is close to the true quantity of specific interest. For calculating absolute risk differences for the probability of healing we used a 'control group risk', calculated as the median of the probability of healing for saline gauze across all studies with these interventions.

RESULTS

Description of studies

Results of the search

The search generated 1038 records: we obtained 381 full papers Figure 1); 305 studies were excluded with reasons (Characteristics of excluded studies). We included 51 studies described in 74 reports. Two protocols of studies were also identified (ISRCTN57842461; ChiCTR-TRC-13003959), which appear to be ongoing (see Characteristics of ongoing studies).

Figure 1. Study flow diagram

We also searched reference lists from identified systematic reviews and for two recent guidelines, but found no extra studies outside the electronic searching.

Included studies

This review distinguishes three sets of included studies: (i) all studies that meet the inclusion criteria ('all included studies'); (ii) the subset of (i) for which all studies have interventions that are joined into the network ('the individual network') (see Effects of interventions) and (iii) the subset of (i) for which all studies are joined in a network in which interventions are grouped ('the group network') (see Appendix 5). In this section we have given a brief summary for the individual network. Further details of each set of included studies are given in Table 1.

Fifty-one studies, involving 2947 participants, met the inclusion criteria for the whole review. Most of these studies could be linked to form a network of interventions, but 12 were not linked into the network; further details, and the results for the comparisons reported in these 12 studies are given in Appendix 7. The joined network (Figure 2) included 39 studies (Aguilo Sanchez 2002; Alm 1989; Bale 1997a; Banks 1994b; Banks 1994a; Banks 1994c; Barrois 1992; Berlin 2002; Bland 1990; Brown-Etris 1996; Brown-Etris 1997; Brown-Etris 2008; Burgos 2000b; Colwell 1993; Darkovich 1990; Gorgumlich 2003; Hollisaz 2004; Hondé 1994; Kaya 2005; Kraft 1995; Matzen 1999; Meaume 2003; Motta 1999; Muller 2004; Neill 1989a; Oleske 1986; Parish 1979; Payne 2009; Piatkowski 2012; Price 2000; Romanelli 2001; Seeley 1999; Serena 2010; Sopata 2002; Thomas 1997a; Thomas 1998; Thomas 2005; Xakellis 1992; Zeron 2007). The median (range) study size was 61 (10 to 168).

Figure 2. Network diagram - individual interventions, by risk of bias (3 categories)Key: green = low/unclear; yellow = high; red = very high overall risk of bias for the contrast. The number of studies for each contrast is given in .

The majority of the 39 studies had only two randomised interventions (37), randomised people rather than ulcers or clusters (34), included at least some of the participants from a hospital setting (20), and were not funded by industry (7) or funding was not stated (17). The median follow-up time was eight weeks; range 10 days to 6 months. Most studies included participants with a mean age more than 65 years (33) and had ulcers that were mainly Stage 2 (15), Stage 3 (10) or Stages 2 and 3 (7). Sixteen studies included participants with ulcers of less than three months' duration; two had more than three months' duration and the rest (21) were unclear on duration. Further details are given in Table 1. We considered the clinical characteristics to be sufficiently similar across the studies to combine in the analysis, particularly since we had not defined clinical effect modifiers.

Excluded studies

We excluded 305 studies from this review (see Characteristics of excluded studies) The most common reasons for exclusion were 67 with a non-RCT study design; ineligible outcomes in 120 studies (including 64 with healing outcomes that were not reported as the time to complete healing or the probability of complete healing) and 57 had an ineligible patient population. Eleven studies were excluded because they had two interventions in the same class and 36 other studies had ineligible interventions in both randomised arms, or had treatments that could not be classified as a single intervention.

Risk of bias in included studies

Risk of bias for all included studies is summarised in Figure 3. In order to represent 'very high' risk of bias, we have used two columns - so very high risk of bias occurs when the cell is red in the final column (see Assessment of risk of bias in included studies).

Figure 3. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study

We judged only one of the 51 studies (2%) to be at low risk of bias (Graumlich 2003) and ten (20%) to have unclear risk of bias (Aguilo Sanchez 2002; Banks 1994b; Barrois 1992; Hollisaz 2004; Nisi 2005*; Parish 1979; Piatkowski 2012; Romanelli 2001; Thomas 1998; Zeron 2007). We judged 14 (27%) studies to be at very high risk of bias, that is, to have high risk of bias for two or more domains (Bale 1997a; Banks 1994a; Brown-Etris 1996; Burgos 2000b; Gorse 1987*; Hondé 1994; Imamura 1989*; Nussbaum 1994*; Oleske 1986; Payne 2004*; Ramos-Torrecillas 2015*; Sebern 1986*; Thomas 2005; Yapucu Güne 2007*). We assessed the rest of the studies at high risk of bias. We grouped the low and unclear categories together.

*Studies marked with an asterisk were not included in the individual network.

Effects of interventions

See: **Summary of findings for the main comparison** NMA evidence for individual network: proportion with complete healing - interventions versus saline gauze

In this section, we present the results for the individual NMA. Results for the group network are given in Appendix 5.

We report the results in two ways. Firstly, we give risk ratios (RR) with their 95% CIs for each intervention compared with every other intervention in the network (NMA effect estimates). All results are presented in a forest plot, but we focus on a representative set of comparisons versus a reference intervention (saline gauze for the individual network). Secondly, we summarise findings for the network as a whole, giving the rank order for all the interventions in the network and the probability that a particular intervention is the best, second best, etc treatment.

We report the results alongside the assessment of evidence quality. To do this we applied various statistical techniques and tests, including methods for determining risk of bias in the whole network, examining whether the results for each comparison in the network were consistent with one another, and considering the uncertainty in various measures (e.g. the CI around the RR). For the latter, we downgraded evidence twice if the 95% CI crossed both of the two GRADE 'default' values (RR = 1.25 and RR = 0.75) and once if the 95% CI crossed one of these values. Additionally, if there was a large effect and there were very few events in the direct evidence for a particular intervention, we downgraded the evidence further ('fragility'; see Data synthesis, Quality assessment). We also conducted some sensitivity analyses to test assumptions made in the analysis. Much of the assessment of evidence quality is reported in Appendices, but is summarised in 'Summary of findings' tables for the comparisons with the reference intervention.

Interventions and comparisons

The individual network comprised 21 interventions: 13 eligible dressings (foam, hydrocolloid, alginate, protease-modulating, iodine-containing, soft polymer, vapour-permeable, silicone-foam combination, two alginate-hydrocolloid combination or sequential dressings, saline gauze, polyvinylpyrrolidone plus zinc oxide and basic wound contact); six topical agents (hydrogel, dextranomer, collagenase ointment, phenytoin, tripeptide copper gel, and sugar plus egg white) and two supplementary linking interventions (skin substitute and radiant heat dressing).

Two studies were three-arm trials: Hollisaz 2004 (hydrogel, phenytoin and saline gauze) and Parish 1979 (dextranomer, collagenase ointment, and sugar plus egg white). The total number of comparisons was 42 encompassing a total of 2127 participants, who experienced a total of 783 events (complete healing) - this is 72% of the participants included in all studies in the review before we excluded studies for not fitting into the network. There were 27 different direct contrasts and eight triangular loops, including one that was exclusive to one of the three-arm trials (Parish 1979).

In the network diagram (Figure 2), node (circle) size reflects weighting according to the number of studies reporting each intervention and the thickness of the edge lines reflects weighting according to the inverse variance of the direct treatment effect estimates for the particular contrast (Chaimani 2013b). We identified seven interventions as 'core interventions' (i.e. part of at least one loop: foam dressing, hydrocolloid dressing, hydrogel, iodine-containing dressing, phenytoin, protease-modulating dressing and saline gauze). The other interventions were only connected in a peripheral way.

Risk of bias for the individual network

We report risk of bias in three ways (see Methods: Assessment of risk of bias in included studies):

1. For each study, as the all-domain risk of bias - taking into account selection bias, detection bias, attrition bias, reporting bias and other bias
2. For each direct comparison of two interventions, as an overall risk of bias - taking into account the all-domain risk of bias for the studies (1 above) and the weighting in the meta-analysis for that comparison
3. For each contrast in the network (any pair of interventions in the network) as the overall risk of bias - taking into account the risk of bias for each direct comparison (2 above) and their percentage contributions to the network estimate. We also calculated the overall risk of bias in the network as a whole.

All-domain risk of bias for each study is shown in Figure 3. We judged one study to be at low risk of bias (Graumlich 2003) and nine at unclear risk of bias (Aguilo Sanchez 2002; Banks 1994b; Barrois 1992; Hollisaz 2004; Parish 1979; Piatkowski 2012; Romanelli 2001; Thomas 1998; Zeron 2007). Seven were at very high risk of bias (Bale 1997a; Banks 1994a; Brown-Etris

1996; Burgos 2000b; Hondé 1994; Oleske 1986; Thomas 2005) and the rest we assessed to be at high risk of bias. We grouped the low and unclear categories together.

We have indicated the overall risk of bias for each direct comparison in Figure 2, using colour for three risk of bias ratings: low/unclear (green), high (yellow), very high (red). There is a relatively large amount of direct evidence at high or very high risk of bias.

For each contrast in the network, we calculated the overall risk of bias as described in Appendix 8, and the 'Risk of bias' ratings are shown beside the results in Figure 4.

Figure 4. NMA results: individual intervention 1 versus individual intervention 2Key for overall risk of bias for the contrast: green = low/unclear; one red = high; two reds = very high

Network meta-analysis results

The NMA generated results for 210 mixed treatment contrasts (i.e. all possible pairwise combinations of the interventions). The data were sparse and there was much uncertainty.

Figure 4 shows all NMA results, with the all-domain risk of bias shown alongside the forest plot contrasts.

As a consequence of the sparseness in the network, no contrast had precise estimates, all CIs were wide or very wide and we downgraded all evidence at least once for imprecision, some because of 'fragility' (Figure 4). The majority of the evidence for each contrast was informed by studies at high or very high risk of bias. Across all the mixed treatment contrasts, there was only one that we assessed to have moderate-certainty evidence (downgraded once only): protease-modulating dressing versus saline gauze. Evidence for all other contrasts was of low or very low certainty, and the moderate-certainty evidence should also be interpreted in the light of the very low-certainty evidence for the network from which it was derived.

As a summary, we presented the evidence for the individual mixed treatment contrasts using a representative set of each intervention versus saline gauze (Summary of findings for the main comparison) and Figure 4, first subgroup of results); we did not include the ineligible interventions (radiant heat and skin substitute) in the 'Summary of findings' table. Further details of information used for GRADE assessment can be found in Appendix 8 and Appendix 9).

It is not clear whether protease-modulating dressings increase the probability of pressure ulcer healing, compared with saline gauze dressings (RR 1.65; 95% CI 0.92 to 2.94, moderate certainty evidence). This corresponds to an absolute risk difference of 102 more people healed per 1000 (9 fewer to 305 more), for a saline gauze median probability of healing of 157 per 1000. We downgraded the evidence once for imprecision (low risk of bias).

For each of four contrasts, it is unclear whether the intervention increases the probability of healing compared with saline gauze dressings: collagenase ointment (RR 2.12; 95% CI 1.06 to 4.22); foam dressing (RR 1.52; 95% CI 1.03 to 2.26); basic wound contact dressing (RR 1.30; 95% CI 0.65 to 2.58) and polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) plus zinc oxide (RR 1.31; 95% CI 0.37 to 4.62) (Figure 4). In each of these four contrasts, the evidence was graded as low certainty, downgraded either once for imprecision and once for risk of bias (collagenase ointment and foam dressing) or twice for imprecision and once for risk of bias (basic wound contact dressing and PVP plus zinc oxide).

It is unclear whether there is a difference in the probability of healing associated with the following interventions compared with saline gauze for the remaining 13 contrasts because the evidence is of very low certainty (downgraded mainly for risk of bias (once) and imprecision (twice)): alginate dressings, sequential hydrocolloid alginate dressings, dextranomer, hydrocolloid dressing with/without alginate filler (given if the wound was highly exudative), hydrocolloid dressings, hydrogel, iodine-containing dressings, phenytoin, silicone-foam dressing, soft polymer dressings, sugar plus egg white, tripeptide copper gel and vapour-permeable dressings. Two contrasts were informed by very few participants in the direct evidence, with seven participants (4 events) receiving dextranomer and six participants (5 events) receiving tripeptide copper gel; we therefore downgraded imprecision twice to allow for the fragility this invoked. There was also heterogeneity or inconsistency, or both, for some contrasts.

Ranking of treatments

The NMA produced a large number of estimates. An alternative way of presenting and interpreting data from the whole NMA was to summarise using rankograms: data for each intervention were shown as the probability that each intervention is the best, second best, third best treatment, etc. These probabilities are based on uncertainty, reflecting the effectiveness from the network contrasts and the precision around the estimates. The closer the probability of a rank to 100% (or 0%) and the narrower the distribution across different ranks, the greater the confidence in the ranking. Results are given in Figure 5 and Appendix 10 and summarised here, but must be interpreted in the light of the considerable uncertainty and sparseness in the network and the individual estimates, giving potentially misleading results (see quality assessment below). Numerically, dextranomer and tripeptide copper gel had the highest probabilities of being the best treatments (41% and 25%, respectively), and the sequential hydrocolloid alginate dressings and sugar plus egg white were most likely to be the worst treatments (35% and 32%, respectively). No intervention had more than 50% probability of being the best treatment and the rankograms for each treatment show considerable overlap. However, these rankings are likely to be artificially high: the direct evidence for dextranomer and tripeptide copper involves one study each with, respectively, seven participants (4 events) and six participants (5 events). The NMA results for these peripheral interventions have wide CIs and large point estimates. Consequently, these interventions have a finite probability of having a very large effect estimate (at their upper confidence limit), in turn leading to an artificially high probability of being the best treatment.

Figure 5. Rankograms for each intervention - individual network

Comparison of results from standard meta-analysis with NMA findings

We compared the NMA results with the direct comparison (pairwise) results for the proportion completely healed for the 27 different comparisons informing the individual network (Table 2). Six of these comparisons had two or more direct comparison studies (Analysis 1.1; Analysis 1.2). The direct comparison evidence shows heterogeneity for the comparisons of hydrocolloid dressing versus saline gauze dressing; hydrogel versus saline gauze dressing and hydrogel versus hydrocolloid dressing. Direct comparison evidence results for the time-to-healing outcome are reported in Appendix 1 for six comparisons in seven studies. The results for the direct comparison evidence and the NMA are shown in Table 2: there is too much uncertainty (wide CIs) to determine whether there are differences.

Certainty/quality assessment of the evidence across the whole network

The weighted average risk of bias across the network was high (Appendix 8). There did not appear to be much inconsistency in the network (see Appendix 9) and there were relatively few contrasts with conflicting results for direct and indirect or NMA estimates, so across the network we did not downgrade for inconsistency. We downgraded the evidence twice for imprecision: in addition to the sparseness (and probably as a consequence of it), there is substantial overlap of the individual rankograms (see Appendix 10); the mean rank was no smaller than 3.6 and no larger than 18.6 (out of 21) for any intervention, with no SUCRA value being zero or 1 (indicating uncertainty). A contour-enhanced funnel plot is shown in Figure 6. There may be a small studies effect, but this was too unclear for downgrading. Overall, we classed the evidence for the whole network as being of very low certainty (downgraded once on risk of bias and twice on imprecision).

Figure 6. Funnel plot - individual networkKey to interventions: 1: saline gauze; 2: alginate dressing; 3: sequential hydrocolloid alginate dressings; 4: basic wound contact dressing; 5: collagenase ointment; 6: dextranomer; 7: foam dressing; 8: hydrocolloid dressing; 9: hydrocolloid +/- alginate (hydrocolloid dressing with/without alginate filler); 10: hydrogel dressing; 11: ineligible radiant heat; 12: ineligible skin substitute; 13: iodine-containing dressing; 14: phenytoin; 15: protease-modulating dressing; 16: PVP + zinc oxide 17: silicone + foam dressing; 18: soft polymer dressing; 19: sugar + egg white; 20: tripeptide copper gel; 21: vapour-permeable dressing

Overall, we have little confidence in the findings in this network, either in terms of the effect estimates or in the ranking of interventions.

Sensitivity analyses

We carried out the following pre-specified sensitivity analyses to examine the above inconsistencies: excluding studies at very high risk of bias; and assuming an available case analysis rather than imputing no event for missing values. The sensitivity analyses are discussed in Appendix 12. Neither sensitivity analysis had much impact on the effect estimates or the rankograms. There appeared to be less inconsistency in the sensitivity analysis that excluded studies at very high risk of bias, but this possible improvement was at the expense of precision and resulted a smaller network, and so the original analysis was preserved. An additional post-hoc sensitivity analysis (Appendix 12) examined the original assumption of combining topical agents and dressings in the same NMA, by restricting the network to studies comparing any two eligible dressings - similar results were found for the contrasts versus saline gauze, and the imprecision in the overall network continued to give uncertainty.

Group network findings

We mapped individual interventions onto the group categories (Appendix 5), grouping together dressings into the following pre-specified categories: basic wound dressings, advanced dressings and antimicrobial dressings (as described in the BNF 2016), and keeping specialist dressings (e.g. protease-modulating matrix dressings)

and the different topical agents as separate categories. The group network included 22 studies (of 51 included) in 946 participants, encompassing 10 different interventions in 12 direct contrasts and these informed 45 mixed treatment contrasts. The median (range) study size was 38.5 (10 to 100). We had hoped that grouping interventions might increase the power in the network, but fewer than half of the included studies formed the group network (see Appendix 5) and only 32% of the participants were involved; only three contrasts were informed by more than one study.

The group NMA generated results for 45 mixed treatment contrasts. The network was dominated by the advanced dressing versus basic dressing contrast and the rest of the data were sparse. Figure 7 shows all group NMA results, with the all-domain risk of bias shown alongside the forest plot contrasts. The results and the certainty of the evidence are summarised for a representative set of contrasts (each intervention versus basic dressing) in Table 3. Evidence was of low or very low certainty, with the exception of one contrast, for which we assessed the evidence to be of moderate certainty. As for the individual network, this moderate-certainty evidence should be interpreted in the light of the very low-certainty evidence for the network as a whole.

Figure 7. Intervention 1 versus intervention 2 - group networkKey for overall risk of bias for the contrast: green = low/unclear; one red = high; two reds = very high

Rankograms for the group network are shown in Figure 8. There was more of a distinction between interventions, but still overlap of rankograms and the improvement in precision came at the expense of increased inconsistency and possible publication bias (Figure 9). Overall we downgraded the evidence certainty three times for the network as a whole, because of risk of bias (once), imprecision (once) and inconsistency and publication bias (once). As in the individual network, dextranomer and tripeptide copper had high ranks and this was again likely to be an artificial result. Further details of the group network are given in Appendix 5.

Figure 8. Rankograms combined group network

Figure 9. Funnel plot - group networkKey to interventions: 1: basic dressing; 2: advanced dressing; 3: advanced or antimicrobial dressing; 4: antimicrobial dressing;5: collagenase ointment; 6: dextranomer; 7: phenytoin; 8: protease-modulating dressing; 9: sugar + egg white; 10: tripeptide copper gel

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

We have successfully conducted a network meta-analysis of dressings and topical agents for healing pressure ulcers. Alongside the analysis we have applied a new method of GRADE assessment (Salanti 2014), which allows us to view the results in the light of our certainty in their findings. Using this approach, we found the majority of the evidence to be of low or very low certainty, and was mainly downgraded for risk of bias and imprecision (see Quality of the evidence). This level of uncertainty within the totality of the dataset impacts on all subsequent interpretation of its outputs.

This review includes 51 RCTs involving a total of 2964 participants, comparing 39 different dressings or topical agents for the healing of pressure ulcers. Most of the studies were in older participants, but four included participants with spinal cord injuries and one was in younger people said to be chronically ill or physically disabled. Seventeen (33%) studies included participants mainly with Stage 2 pressure ulcers and 15 (29%) mainly had Stage 3 pressure ulcers; 13 studies investigated treatment of ulcers with a mean duration of less than three months.

We treated each topical agent as a separate intervention, but initially grouped dressings by class as described in the BNF 2016 (e.g. alginates, hydrocolloids). The network involved 39 studies in 2116 participants, encompassing 21 different interventions in 27 direct contrasts and these informed 210 mixed treatment contrasts.

We reported the evidence in two ways, firstly, as effect estimates for each of 210 NMA mixed treatment contrasts , and secondly as rank order of interventions. We summarised the set of effect estimates using contrasts versus saline gauze.

Overall findings reflect the uncertainty of the component evidence and the sparseness of the network, and even moderate ratings should be interpreted in the context of the network uncer-

tainty. For network contrasts involving saline gauze, it is not clear whether protease-modulating dressings result in more healing (RR 1.65, 95% CI 0.92 to 2.94; moderate certainty evidence). It is unclear whether four interventions increase the probability of healing compared with saline gauze dressings: collagenase ointment RR 2.12 (95% CI 1.06 to 4.22); foam dressing RR 1.52 (95% CI 1.03 to 2.26); basic wound contact dressing RR 1.30 (95% CI 0.65 to 2.58) and PVP plus zinc oxide RR 1.31 (95% CI 0.37 to 4.62) (all low certainty evidence). It is worth noting that the contrasts for the latter two interventions had CIs consistent with both a clinically important benefit and a clinically important harm, and the other two contrasts had both high risk of bias and some imprecision. The remaining contrasts were all very low-certainty evidence, with all being imprecise, often with CIs consistent with both a clinically important increase and a clinically important decrease in the probability of healing.

Relative to the median control group risk (probability) (CGR) of healing for saline gauze of 157 per 1000, the absolute risk differences for the above comparisons in the individual network were: protease-modulating dressings: 102 more people healed per 1000 (13 fewer to 305 more); foam dressings: 82 more per 1000 (5 more to 196 more); collagenase ointment 176 more per 1000 (9 more to 506 more); basic wound contact dressing: 47 more per 1000 (55 fewer to 250 more); polyvinylpyrrolidone plus zinc oxide: 49 more per 1000 (99 fewer to 575 more). Thus, uncertainty notwithstanding, the effect is relatively small and fairly large numbers of wounds remain unhealed.

For the network as a whole, the evidence was of very low certainty, reflecting the general uncertainty surrounding the mixed treatment contrasts, as described above. There was considerable uncertainty in the ranking of interventions and no intervention had more than 50% probability of being the best treatment.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The network is sparse, in terms of the total number of participants, the total number of wounds healed, the number of studies per contrast, the size of the constituent studies and the duration of follow-up: 21 of 27 direct contrasts were informed by only one study and the average number of events per mixed treatment contrast was around four. The median (range) study size was 41 (10 to 168) and several studies had zero events. The duration of follow-up was relatively short for most studies (median 8 weeks): only 3/39 studies in the network had a follow-up duration of 16 weeks or more.

In parallel we conducted a second NMA, grouping together some classes of dressings. We had hoped that the group network would provide more power in the analysis, but in practice too many data were excluded from the network, and the network was also unbalanced, being dominated by the advanced dressing versus basic dressing contrast, which involved about 55% of the participants in the group network. The group network provided equally uncertain evidence and the findings are not discussed further here, but are reported in Appendix 5 for the interested reader.

There may have been small-study effects, and the contour-enhanced funnel plot appeared to show some asymmetry. The Chaimani 2013b methodological paper demonstrated that small-study effects can materially affect the rank order of effectiveness. STATA code is available to adjust for small-study effects in ranking, however, we did not investigate this approach because the evidence was of such low certainty for reasons of risk of bias, imprecision and inconsistency. Additionally, Kibret 2014 suggested in a simulation study in a Bayesian setting that an unequal number of studies per comparison may result in biased estimates of treatment rank probabilities.

In the absence of evidence for effect modifiers, we can make observations about the population covered and the trial duration, only approximating the applicability of the evidence. In particular, there were eight studies with a follow-up time of less than six weeks, which may be too short to properly investigate healing, and the reporting of time-to-event data was insufficient to understand how the hazard of healing changes over time. Whilst treatments may have impacted on the speed of wound healing as well as the number of healing events per se, this requires further exploration, which would be better supported by increased collection and analysis of time-to-healing data in wound care trials. We note that the two small three-arm trials, which may have shown some incongruent results, were in younger people with spinal cord injuries or chronic illnesses/physical disabilities. Overall, our view is that the results can probably be applied more generally, within the constraints of the uncertainty of the evidence and also the comparisons for which trial data exist. There are many different dressing and topical treatment choices and, whilst several key treatments are represented by trial data, others are addressed only in pilot studies and there may be treatments that are yet to be evaluated in a trial or for which data remain unpublished. We could only assess publication bias in a limited way.

The NMA focused on complete wound healing as the key outcome - this has repeatedly been found to be the most important outcome to patients and health professionals (Cullum 2016; Kelly 2015). Dressings and topical agents are generally low risk treatments so we did not consider adverse events. Other outcomes that might have been useful include those related to the management properties of dressings such as ease of use, exudate management and pain on removal. We did not consider these in the NMA for practical reasons: such outcomes are reported inconsistently with data that rarely allow meta-analysis. Given that the quality assessment of healing data was based on study-level issues like small samples and flawed methodology, we can suppose the quality of other outcome data would have been equally sparse and likely uncertain.

Quality of the evidence

We have explored the application of a new approach to GRADE analysis, alongside NMA in STATA (Chaimani 2013b; Salanti 2014). We applied the GRADE approach separately to effect estimates for different contrasts and to the ranking of interventions, but the two aspects are closely inter-related and, in this review, are a consequence of the sparse network and the high risk of bias through much of the network. The effect estimates were exemplified by contrasts of interventions versus saline gauze.

For the effect estimates' assessment, most of the evidence was of very low certainty (very low quality). The GRADE meaning of 'low-certainty evidence' is that "our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: the true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect". 'Very low-certainty evidence' means "We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect". 'Moderate-certainty evidence' means "We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different" (Balshem 2011). Exceptions to an assignment of very low certainty were found for contrasts with protease-modulating dressings (moderate certainty); collagenase ointment, basic wound contact dressing, foam dressing and PVP plus zinc oxide (low-certainty evidence), We downgraded evidence certainty mainly because of risk of bias and imprecision, although there was inconsistency for the contrasts hydrogel and hydrocolloid versus saline gauze and phenytoin versus saline gauze. Having said this, we are uncertain about the inconsistency assessment because of wide CIs around the test parameters. The majority of the comparisons with saline gauze had high risk of bias. However, a few contrasts had evidence solely downgraded on the basis of wide confidence intervals, that is, random error (protease modulating dressings, basic wound contact dressing and PVP plus zinc oxide, each in comparisons with saline gauze). The sparseness of the network led to widespread imprecision in the effect estimates. Although we rated the evidence for one contrast as moderate-certainty, this result should be interpreted in the context of the network as a whole and not taken as an implication for practice.

Across the network as a whole, the evidence was of very low certainty. There was overall low risk of bias and overlap of the ranking probability distributions, and no clearcut results. The evidence was of such poor quality that we consider it inappropriate to focus on which treatment had the highest probabilities of healing (see also Potential biases in the review process).

Potential biases in the review process

This was a sparse network and there may have been small-study effects which impacted on the network (see Overall completeness and applicability of evidence). The STATA routines have largely been developed for and tested on larger networks, and our work has contributed to modifications for sparse networks in the netweight routine. Other STATA routines can be modified by the user to take into account small-study effects, but we did not explore these approaches because there was too much uncertainty in the network for us to be confident of interpreting the results. Instead, we used the standard routines for NMA and adapted the recent approach to GRADE (Salanti 2014) to bring in sparseness when assessing evidence certainty.

The recent GRADE approach has not been applied in many NMA reviews so far, and so could give potential for bias. We judge that it is a useful approach for many of the GRADE factors, however, there is one area in which we consider imprecision is underestimated: the GRADE method does not currently have a way of assessing optimum information size and 'fragility' of the confidence intervals when there are large effect estimates with wide CIs; such effects can result when the direct evidence for a particular intervention derives from very small studies peripheral to the network. Wide CIs can lead some interventions to have a finite probability of having very large effect estimate, in turn leading to an artificially high probability of being the best treatment. For example there were only seven participants who actually received dextranomer, yet this intervention was the most highly ranked, and effect estimates versus other treatments were largest for dextranomer. Numerically, when we consider the direct evidence for dextranomer versus collagenase ointment, for example, a missed healing diagnosis for just one person treated with collagenase could change the risk ratio by 50%. This, in turn, could affect the ranking and effect estimates of other contrasts with dextranomer. It was important to capture this potential bias in the review process, and we therefore produced a modification to the GRADE process to enable the 'sample size' of the direct evidence to be considered in a way analogous to the GRADE 'fragility' effects in pairwise meta-analysis (Guyatt 2011b). Our approach does not change the magnitude of the effect estimate or ranking order, rather it allows us to represent our uncertainty around these values.

A further effect of the sparseness of the network may have been to hide any inconsistencies. The various statistical tests for inconsistency were generally not significant, but this may have been due to a lack of sensitivity of the tests and the wide CIs around the measures. Despite this, we found inconsistencies in the network for contrasts involving phenytoin. We cannot be sure that there are no other inconsistencies, but this may not matter given the already identified large uncertainties.

We have made some assumptions: firstly, to include dressings and topical agents of various types in the same NMA. This implies that dressings and topical agents fulfil the same role and are exchangeable (i.e. that the participants/wounds receiving topical agents are similar to those receiving dressings). We did a post-hoc sensitivity analysis, which included only trials comparing two dressings, to investigate this assumption. It gave similar effect estimates and CIs for individual contrasts.

Finally, application of the GRADE approach to this NMA has given a rating of moderate-certainty evidence for only one contrast in the whole NMA, and we recognise that by using a representa-

tive set of comparisons and by applying GRADE rules of thumb, however carefully, we may have inadvertently emphasised the importance of one intervention. This is a limitation of the approach. Instead the evidence on protease-modulating dressings should be set in the context of the uncertainty in the network as a whole.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

We have been unable to identify any network meta-analyses directed at healing pressure ulcers and incorporating both dressings and topical agents. The AHRQ guideline reviewed the evidence for dressings in a series of pairwise comparisons and stated that overall, they did not find substantial evidence to support certain local wound applications over others (AHRQ 2013). The most recent NICE guideline on the prevention and management of pressure ulcers (NICE 2014) considered all RCT evidence on dressings and separately all RCT evidence on topical agents. NICE recommendations are to not use saline gauze dressings and for the health professional and adult to discuss the type of dressing to use, taking into account pain and tolerance, position of the ulcer, amount of exudate and frequency of dressing change. These recommendations rely heavily on consensus decisions, weakly supported by the evidence, and as such, agree with the findings of this review.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

There is currently insufficient evidence to judge whether any one dressing or topical treatment increases the probability of pressure ulcer healing compared with others (and neither is there sufficient evidence to judge whether there is a negative relative impact on wound healing or no relative impact). None of the interventions with moderate- or low-quality evidence appear to result in a higher proportion of wounds healed. It is important to note that many trials in this review were small and at high risk of bias. Based on current evidence, decision-makers may wish to make wound dressing choices on the basis of wound symptoms, clinical experience, patient preference and cost.

Implications for research

There is a lack of high-quality research evidence regarding whether particular wound dressings or topical treatments have a beneficial impact on wound healing, even compared with basic dressings. This lack of evidence is disturbing in view of the high personal and health service burden of pressure ulcers (and indeed several other types of wounds), and also in view of the many potential participants who could be invited to take part in trials. The network meta-analysis (NMA) exposes the generally poor quality of randomised controlled trials of pressure ulcer dressings, suggesting a need for radical improvements in the planning and conduct of trials in this field.

Given the high uncertainty across several competing interventions, any investment in future research must maximise its value to decision-makers. Any future evaluation of interventions for healing pressure ulcers could focus on the dressings or topical agents that health professionals use most widely, with consideration given to protease-modulating dressings. Any future research should consider time to healing: quicker healing may be as important to people with pressure ulcers as whether healing occurs.

There may be value in asking decision-makers (including people with pressure ulcers) what they feel are the most important issues, for example, type of dressing, purpose of the dressing/topical agent (including possible evaluation of broader groups of dressings e.g. advanced or basic), or duration that a dressing remains in situ, as well as which outcomes are most important. At a more fundamental level, decision-makers and funders should decide where research resources are best invested, for example, pressure ulcer treatment or prevention. Such planning means that research resources can be focused to address priorities. Where trials are conducted, good practice guidelines must be followed in their design, implementation and reporting, in particular outcome assessors should be blinded. Studies should be adequately powered and have sufficient follow-up time to allow healing to occur.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge the contribution of Cochrane Wounds editor, Joan Webster, the peer referees Anne-Marie Bagnall, Gill Worthy, Emma Ladds, Zena Moore, Linda Faye Lehman and Janet Yarrow and the copy editors Jenny Bellorini and Denise Mitchell. The authors are also grateful to Adolfo Maria Tambella for providing translation services.

REFERENCES

References to studies included in this review

Aguilo Sanchez 2002 *{published data only}*

Aguilo Sanchez S, Figueiras Mareque L, Quintilla Gatnau A, Veiga Bogo L. Assessment of the efficacy of a hidropolomeric [sic] dressing in three dimensions and a hydrocolloid with calcium alginate in the treatment of pressure ulcers. 12th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2002 May 23-25; Granada, Spain. 2002:113.

Alm 1989 *{published data only}*

Alm A, Hornmark AM, Fall PA, Linder L, Bergstrand B, Ehrnebo M, et al. Care of pressure sores: a controlled study of the use of a hydrocolloid dressing compared with wet saline gauze compresses. *Acta Dermato-Venereologica* 1989; **149**(Suppl):1–10.

Ashby 2012 *{published data only}*

Ashby R, Dumville J, Soares M, McGinnis E, Stubbs N, Adderley U, et al. A pilot trial of topical negative pressure therapy (TNP) for the treatment of grade III/IV pressure ulcers. *EWMA Journal* 2010;**10**(2):202.

Ashby R, Dumville J, Soares MO, Adderley U, McGinnis E, Stubbs N, et al. A pilot study of negative pressure wound therapy for the treatment of grade III/IV pressure ulcers. International Nursing Research Conference; 2011 May 16-18; Harrogate, UK. 2011:95.

* Ashby RL, Dumville JC, Soares MO, McGinnis E, Stubbs N, Torgerson DJ, et al. A pilot randomised controlled trial of negative pressure wound therapy to treat grade III/IV pressure ulcers. *Trials* 2012;**13**(119):available from trialsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1745-6215-13-119. [DOI: 10.1186/1745-6215-13-119]

Bale 1997a *{published data only}*

* Bale S, Squires D, Varnon T, Walker A, Benbow M, Harding KG. A comparison of two dressings in pressure sore management. *Journal of Wound Care* 1997;**6**(10):463–6.

Benbow M. A multicentre pilot study to investigate the physical performance of a novel Airlyn Adhesive dressing. In: Suggett A, Cherry G, Mani R, Eagelstein W editor(s). *Evidence-based Wound Care. International Congress and Symposium Series Number 227*. Royal Society of Medicine Press Limited, 1998:49–53.

Shutler S, Stock J, Bale S, Harding KG, Squires D, Wilson I, et al. A multicentre comparison of a hydrocellular adhesive dressing (Airlyn Adhesive) and a hydrocolloid dressing (Granuflex) in the management of stage 2 and 3 pressure sores. Fifth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1995, November 21-24, Harrogate, UK. 1996:poster.

Banks 1994a *{published data only}*

* Banks V, Bale SE. Comparing two dressings for exuding pressure sores in community patients. *Journal of Wound Care* 1994;**3**(4):175–8.

Banks V, Riggs R, Bale S, Harding KG. Comparison of an absorbent semi-permeable polyurethane dressing (Spyrosorb/Mitraflex) and a hydrocolloid dressing (Granuflex E) for the treatment of moderately exuding stage II and III pressure sores in community patients. Third European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1993 October 19-22; Harrogate, UK. 1994:159.

Banks 1994b *{published data only}*

Banks V, Bale S. Superficial pressure sores: comparing two regimes. *Journal of Wound Care* 1994;**3**(1):8–10.

* Banks V, Bale S, Harding K. A comparative study to evaluate the effectiveness of Lyofoam A in the treatment of superficial pressure sores. Third European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1993 October 19-22; Harrogate, UK. 1994:214.

Banks 1994c *{published data only}*

* Banks V, Bale S, Harding K. The use of two dressings for moderately exuding pressure sores. *Journal of Wound Care* 1994;**3**(3):132–4.

Riggs R, Banks V, Bale S, Harding K. Comparison of an absorbent semi-permeable polyurethane dressing (Spyrosorb/Mitraflex) and a hydrocolloid dressing (Granuflex E) for the treatment of moderately exuding pressure sores in hospitalised patients. Third European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1993 October 19-22; Harrogate, UK. 1994:159.

Barrois 1992 *{published data only}*

* Barrois B. Comparison of Granuflex and medicated paraffin gauze in pressure sores. Second European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1992 October 20-23; Harrogate, UK. 1993:209–10.

Huchon D. Comparison between Granuflex and paraffin-impregnated medical gauze in the treatment of pressure sores. Euroservices Communication: Going into the '90s: the Pharmacist and Wound Care 1992:23–6.

Belmin 2002 *{published data only}*

* Belmin J, Meaume S, Rabus MT, Bohbot S, Investigators of the Sequential Treatment of the Elderly with Pressure Sores (STEPS) Trial. Sequential treatment with calcium alginate dressings and hydrocolloid dressings accelerates pressure ulcer healing in older subjects: a multicenter randomized trial of sequential versus nonsequential treatment with hydrocolloid dressings alone. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 2002;**50**(2):269–74.

Meaume S. A randomized controlled study to compare a sequential treatment using alginate-CMC and hydrocolloid dressing or hydrocolloid dressing alone in decubitus ulcer management. Ninth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1999 November 9-11; Harrogate, UK. 1999:11.

Meaume S, Faucher N, Henry O, Belmin J. A randomised controlled study to compare a sequential treatment using alginate-CMC and hydrocolloid dressing to hydrocolloid dressing alone in decubitus ulcers management. 12th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2002 May 23-25; Granada, Spain. 2002:123.

Rabus MT, Dare F, Le Mouel LE, Meaume S. Sequential

treatment using alginate-CMC and hydrocolloid dressing in pressure ulcers: results of a controlled study (STEPS study). Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:159.

Brod 1990 *{published data only}*
Brod M, McHenry E, Plasse TF, Fedorczyk D, Trout JR. A randomized comparison of poly-hema and hydrocolloid dressings for treatment of pressure sores. *Archives of Dermatology* 1990;**126**(7):969–70.

Brown-Etris 1996 *{published data only}*
Brown-Etris M, Fowler E, Papen J, Stanfield J, Harris A, Tintle T, et al. Comparison and evaluation of the performance characteristics, usability and effectiveness on wound healing of Transorbent versus Duoderm CGF. Fifth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1995 November 21-24; Harrogate, UK. 1996:151–5.

Brown-Etris 1997 *{published data only}*
Brown-Etris M, Bateman D, Sheilds D, Punchello M, Gokoo CF, Scott R, et al. Final report of a clinical study designed to evaluate and compare a collagen alginate dressing and a calcium-sodium alginate dressing in pressure ulcers. European Wound Management Association Conference; 1997 April 27-29; Milan, Italy. 1997:21.

Brown-Etris 2008 *{published data only}*
* Brown-Etris M, Milne C, Orsted H, Gates JL, Netsch D, Punchello M, et al. A prospective, randomized, multisite clinical evaluation of a transparent absorbent acrylic dressing and a hydrocolloid dressing in the management of Stage II and shallow Stage III pressure ulcers. *Advances in Skin & Wound Care* 2008;**21**(4):169–74.
Brown-Etris M, Punchello M, O'Connor T, Milne C, Orsted H, Couture N, et al. A randomized comparative clinical evaluation of a transparent absorbent acrylic dressing and a hydrocolloid dressing on stage II and III pressure ulcers. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing* 2006;**33**(Suppl 1):S53.

Burgos 2000b *{published data only}*
Burgos A, Gimenez J, Moreno E, Lamarto E, Ultrera M, Urraca EM, et al. Cost, efficacy, efficiency and tolerability of collagenase ointment versus hydrocolloid occlusive dressing in the treatment of pressure ulcers. *Clinical Drug Investigation* 2000;**19**(5):357–63.

Colwell 1993 *{published data only}*
Colwell JC, Foreman [illegible], Trotter JP. A comparison of the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of two methods of managing pressure ulcers. *Decubitus* 1993;**6**(4):28–36.

Darkovich 1990 *{published data only}*
Darkovich SL, Brown-Etris M, Spencer M. Biofilm hydrogel dressing: a clinical evaluation in the treatment of pressure sores. *Ostomy/Wound Management* 1990;**29**:47–60.

Gorse 1987 *{published data only}*
Gorse GJ, Messner RL. Improved pressure sore healing with hydrocolloid dressings. *Archives of Dermatology* 1987;**123**(6):766–71.

Graumlich 2003 *{published data only}*
Graumlich JF, Blough LS, McLaughlin RG, Milbrandt JC, Calderon CL, Agha SA, et al. Healing pressure ulcers with collagen or hydrocolloid: a randomized, controlled trial. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 2003;**51**(2):147–54.

Hollisaz 2004 *{published data only}*
Hollisaz MT, Khedmat H, Yari F. A randomized clinical trial comparing hydrocolloid, phenytoin and simple dressings for the treatment of pressure ulcers [ISRCTN33429693]. *BMC Dermatology* 2004;**4**(1):[illegible].

Hondé 1994 *{published data only}*
Hondé C, Parks C, Tudor D. Local treatment of pressure sores in the elderly: amino acid copolymer membrane versus hydrocolloid dressing. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1994;**42**(11):1180–3.

Imamura 1989 *{published data only}*
Imamura Y. The clinical effect of KT-136 (sugar and povidone-iodine ointment) on decubitus ulcers: a comparative study with lysozyme ointment. *Japanese Pharmacology and Therapeutics* 1989;**17**(Suppl 1):255–80.

Kaya 2005 *{published data only}*
Kaya AZ, Turani N, Akyüz M. The effectiveness of a hydrogel dressing compared with standard management of pressure ulcers. *Journal of Wound Care* 2005;**14**(1):42–4.

Kraft 1993 *{published data only}*
Kraft MR, Lawson L, Pohlmann B, Reid Lokos C, Barder L. A comparison of Epi-Lock and saline dressings in the treatment of pressure ulcers. *Decubitus* 1993;**6**(6):42–8.

Matzen 1999 *{published data only}*
Matzen S, Peschardt A, Alsbjørn B. A new amorphous hydrocolloid for the treatment of pressure sores: a randomised controlled study. *Scandinavian Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and Hand Surgery* 1999;**33**(1):13–5.

Meaume 2003 *{published data only}*
* Meaume S, Van De Looverbosch D, Heyman H, Romanelli M, Ciangherotti A, Charpin S. A study to compare a new self-adherent soft silicone dressing with a self-adherent polymer dressing in stage II pressure ulcers. *Ostomy/Wound Management* 2003;**49**(9):44-6, 48.
Meaume S, Van De Looverbosch D, Heyman H, Romanelli M, Ciangherotti, Charoin S. Randomised open multicentric study comparing Mepilex Border with Tielle in patients with grade II pressure ulcers [Etude ouverte randomisée multicentrique comparant Mepilex Border à Tielle chez des patients porteurs d'escarres de stade II]. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:47.

Motta 1999 *{published data only}*
Motta G, Dunham L, Dye T, Mentz J, O'Connell-Gifford E, Smith E. Clinical efficacy and cost-effectiveness of a new synthetic polymer sheet wound dressing. *Ostomy/Wound Management* 1999;**45**(10):41, 44-6, 48.

Muller 2001 *{published data only}*

* Muller E, Van Leen MW, Bergemann R. Economic evaluation of collagenase-containing ointment and hydrocolloid dressing in the treatment of pressure ulcers. *PharmacoEconomics* 2001;**19**(12):1209–16.

Van Leen MW. Collagenase treatment of chronic ulcers. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 1998;**6**(5):483.

Neill 1989a *{published data only}*

Neill KM, Conforti C, Kedas A, Burris JF. Pressure sore response to a new hydrocolloid dressing. *Wounds* 1989;**1**: 173–85.

Nisi 2005 *{published data only}*

Nisi G, Brandi C, Grimaldi L, Calabrò M, D'Aniello C. Use of a protease-modulating matrix in the treatment of pressure sores. *Chirurgia Italiana* 2005;**57**(4):465–8.

Nussbaum 1994 *{published data only}*

Nussbaum EL, Biemann I, Mustard B, Michlovitz S, Buinewicz BR. Comparison of ultrasound/ultraviolet-C and laser for treatment of pressure ulcers in patients with spinal cord injury. *Physical Therapy* 1994;**74**(9):812-23; discussion 24.

Oleske 1986 *{published data only}*

Oleske DM, Smith XP, White P, Pottage J, Donovan MI. A randomized clinical trial of two dressing methods for the treatment of low-grade pressure ulcers. *Journal of Enterostomal Therapy* 1986;**13**(3):90–8.

Parish 1979 *{published data only}*

Parish LC, Collins E. Decubitus ulcers: a comparative study. *Cutis* 1979;**23**(1):106–10.

Payne 2004 *{published data only}*

Payne WG, Wright TE, Ochs D, Mannari RJ, Robson MC, Edington H, et al. An exploratory study of dermal replacement therapy in the treatment of stage III pressure ulcers. *Journal of Applied Research* 2004;**4**(1):12–23.

Payne 2009 *{published data only}*

Payne WG, Posnett J, Alvarez O, Bro[illegible]-Etris M, Jameson G, Wolcott R, et al. A prospective randomized clinical trial to assess the cost-effectiveness of a modern foam dressing versus a traditional saline gauze dressing in the treatment of stage II pressure ulcers. *Ostomy/Wound Management* 2009; **55**(2):50–5.

Piatkowski 2012 *{published data only}*

Piatkowski A, Ulrich D, Seidel D, Abel M, Pallua N, Andriessen A. RCT comparing collagen and foam dressings in pressure ulcers evaluating their influence on healing time angiogenesis and pro-inflammatory cells. *EWMA Journal* 2011;**11**(Suppl):42.

* Piatkowski A, Ulrich D, Seidel D, Abel M, Pallua N, Andriessen A. Randomised, controlled pilot to compare collagen and foam in stagnating pressure ulcers. *Journal of Wound Care* 2012;**21**(10):505–11.

Piatkowski A, Ulrich D, Seidel S, Abel M, Pallua N, Andriessen A. Randomized controlled pilot comparing collagen and foam dressings in pressure ulcer patients evaluating their influence on healing time, angiogenesis and proinflammatory cells. 15ème Conférence Nationale des Plaies et Cicatrisations - prévention et traitement; 2011 January 16-18; Paris, France. 2011:79.

Price 2000 *{published data only}*

Price P, Bale S, Crook H, Harding KG. The effect of a radiant heat dressing in the management of patients with Stage III and IV pressure ulcers. 13th Annual Symposium on Advanced Wound Care and 10th Annual Medical Research Forum on Wound Repair; 2000 April 1-4; Dallas (TX). 2000:D14.

* Price P, Bale S, Crook H, Harding KG. The effect of a radiant heat dressing in pressure ulcers. *Journal of Wound Care* 2000;**9**(4):201–5.

Ramos-Torrecillas 2015 *{published data only}*

Ramos-Torrecillas J, Garcia-Martinez O, De Luna-Bertos E, Ocana-Peinado FM, Ruiz C. Effectiveness of platelet-rich plasma and hyaluronic acid for the treatment and care of pressure ulcers. *Biological Research for Nursing* 2015;**17**(2): 152–8.

Rees 1999 *{published data only}*

Rees RS, Robson MC, Smiell JM, Perry BH. A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of Becaplermin (recombinant human platelet-derived growth factor-BB) gel in the treatment of pressure ulcers. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 1998;**6**(3):246.

Rees RS, Robson MC, Smiell JM, Perry BH. Becaplermin gel in the treatment of pressure ulcers: a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 1998;**6**(5):478.

* Rees RS, Robson MC, Smiell JM, Perry BH, the Pressure Ulcer Study Group. Becaplermin gel in the treatment of pressure ulcers: a phase II randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 1999;**7**(3):141–7.

Romanelli 2001 *{published data only}*

Romanelli M, Semeraro RM, Siani S. A pilot study on the use of a tripeptide-copper gel on pressure ulcers: preliminary results. 11th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2001 May 17-19; Dublin, Ireland. 2001:82.

Sebern 1986 *{published data only}*

Sebern MD. Pressure ulcer management in home health care: efficacy and cost effectiveness of moisture vapor permeable dressing. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation* 1986;**67**(10):726–9.

Seeley 1999 *{published data only}*

Seeley J, Jensen JL, Hutcherson J. A randomized clinical study comparing a hydrocellular dressing to a hydrocolloid dressing in the management of pressure ulcers. *Ostomy/ Wound management* 1999;**45**(6):39-44, 46.

Serena 2010 *{published data only}*

Serena T, Wolcott R, DiSalvo M, Hurley D. Bilayered living cell-based treatment for pressure ulcers: results of a prospective, randomized, multi-center, open-label clinical trial. Symposium on Advanced Wound Care and the Wound Healing Society; 2010 April 17-20; Orlando (FL). 2010:S38. Abstract CR–070]

Sipponen 2008 *{published data only}*

Sipponen A, Jokinen JJ, Lohi J, Sipponen P. Efficiency of resin salve from Norway spruce in treatment of pressure ulcers and chronic surgical and traumatic wounds. 19th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2009 May 20-22; Helsinki, Finland. 2009:41.

* Sipponen A, Jokinen JJ, Sipponen P, Papp A, Sarna S, Lohi J. Beneficial effect of resin salve in treatment of severe pressure ulcers: a prospective, randomized and controlled multicentre trial. *British Journal of Dermatology* 2008;**158**(5):1055–62.

Sopata 2002 *{published data only}*

Sopata M, Luczak J, Ciupinska M. Effect of bacteriological status on pressure ulcer healing in patients with advanced cancer. *Journal of Wound Care* 2002;**11**(3):107–10.

Thomas 1997a *{published data only}*

Banks V, Fear-Price M, Orpin J, Hagelstein S, Colgate G, Humphreys J, et al. A comparative open multi-centre trial of Tielle hydropolymer dressing and Granuflex improved formulation. Fifth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1995 November 21-24, Harrogate, UK. 1996:163–7.

* Thomas S, Banks V, Fear-Price M, Hagelstein S, Harding KG, Orpin J, et al. A comparison of two dressings in the management of chronic wounds. *Journal of Wound Care* 1997;**6**(8):383–6.

Thomas 1998 *{published data only}*

Thomas DR, Goode PS. Acemannan hydrogel versus saline dressings for pressure ulcers: a randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Investigative Medicine* 1998;**46**(7):283A.

* Thomas DR, Goode PS, LaMaster K, Tennyson J. Acemannan hydrogel dressing versus saline dressing for pressure ulcers. A randomized, controlled trial. *Advances in Wound Care* 1998;**11**(6):273–6.

Thomas 2005 *{published data only}*

Thomas DR, Diebold MR, Eggemeyer LM. A controlled, randomized, comparative study of radiant heat bandage on the healing of stage 3-4 pressure ulcers: a pilot study. *Journal of the American Medical Directors Association* 2005;**6**(1):46–9.

Van De Looverbosch 2004 *{published data only}*

Van De Looverbosch D, Heyman H, Dierick AM. Explorative, comparative study with enamel matrix protein in pressure ulcer stage II. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:2014.

Xakellis 1992 *{published data only}*

Xakellis GC, Chrischilles EA. Hydrocolloid versus saline-gauze dressings in treating pressure ulcers: a cost-effectiveness analysis. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation* 1992;**73**(5):463–9.

Yapucu Güne 2007 *{published data only}*

Yapucu Güne U, Eer I. Effectiveness of a honey dressing for healing pressure ulcers. *Journal of Wound Ostomy and Continence Nursing* 2007;**34**(2):184–90.

Zeron 2007 *{published data only}*

Zeron HM, Krotzsch Gomez FE, Hernandez Munoz RE. Pressure ulcers: a pilot study for treatment with collagen polyvinylpyrrolidone. *International Journal of Dermatology* 2007;**46**(3):314–7.

References to studies excluded from this review

Abbott 1968 *{published data only}*

Abbott DF, Exton-Smith AN, Killard PH, Temperley JM. Zinc sulphate and bedsores. *British Medical Journal* 1968;**2**(5607):763.

Agren 1985 *{published data only}*

Agren MS, Stromberg HE. Topical treatment of pressure ulcers. *Scandinavian Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery* 1985;**19**(1):97–100.

Ahmad 2008 *{published data only}*

Ahmad ET. High voltage pulsed galvanic stimulation: effect of treatment variations on healing of chronic pressure ulcers. *Indian Journal of Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy* 2008;**2**(3):1–5.

Alvarez 1999 *{published data only}*

Alvarez OM, Fernandez-Obregon A, Davis SC, Cazzaniga A, Pacheco H. A prospective randomized clinical trial of papain-urea for the debridement of pressure ulcers. 31st Annual Wound, Ostomy and Continence Conference; 1999 June 19-23; Minneapolis (MN). 1999:488.

Alvarez 2000a *{published data only}*

Alvarez OM, Fernandez-Obregon A, Rogers RS, Bergamo L, Masso J, Black M. Chemical debridement of pressure ulcers: a prospective, randomized, comparative trial of collagenase and papain/urea formulations. *Wounds* 2000;**12**(2):15–25.

Alvarez 2000b *{published data only}*

Alvarez OM, Fernandez-Obregon A, Hoboken NJ, Rogers RR, Masso J, Davis SC, et al. Enzymatic debridement of pressure ulcers: a prospective randomized comparative clinical trial. 13th Annual Symposium on Advanced Wound Care and 10th Annual Medical Research Forum on Wound Repair; 2000 April 1-4; Dallas (TX). 2000:C69.

Alvarez 2002 *{published data only}*

Alvarez OM, Fernandez-Obregon A, Rogers RS, Bergamo L, Masso J, Black M. A prospective, randomized, comparative study of collagenase and papain-urea for pressure ulcer debridement. *Wounds* 2002;**14**(8):293–301.

Alvarez Vázquez 2014 *{published data only}*

Alvarez Vázquez JC, Estany Gestal A, Álvarez Suárez T, Mosquera JB, Castro Prado J, Gutiérrez Moeda E, et al. Prevention of deterioration of the cutaneous integrity in the sacral area through the application of an atraumatic self-adherent foam dressing [Prevención del deterioro de la integridad cutánea en el sacro mediante la aplicación de una espuma de adhesión atraumática]. *Metas de Enfermería* 2014;**17**(2):14–20.

Aminian 1999 *{published data only}*

Aminian R, Shams M, Karim-Aghaee B, Soveyd M, Omrani GR. The role of the autologous platelet-derived growth

factor in the management of decubitus ulcer. *Archives of Iranian medicine* 1999;**2**(2):98–101.

Amione 2005 *{published data only}*
Amione P, Ricci E, Topo F, Izzo L, Pirovano R, Rega V, et al. Comparison of Allevyn Adhesive and Biatain Adhesive in the management of pressure ulcers. *Journal of Wound Care* 2005;**14**(8):365–70.

Anitua 2008 *{published data only}*
Anitua E, Aguirre JJ, Algorta J, Ayerdi E, Cabezas AI, Orive G, et al. Effectiveness of autologous preparation rich in growth factors for the treatment of chronic cutaneous ulcers. *Journal of Biomedical Materials Research. Part B: Applied Biomaterials* 2008;**84**(2):415–21.

Anonymous 1982 *{published data only}*
Anonymous. Does metronidazole help leg ulcers and pressure sores?. *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin* 1982;**20**(3): 9–10.

Anonymous 2000 *{published data only}*
Anonymous. Vacuum-assisted closure for chronic wound healing. *Tecnologica* 2000;**MAP (Medical Advisory Panel) Supplement**:19–20.

Anzai 1989 *{published data only}*
Anzai T, Shiratori A, Otomo E, Honda S, Yamamoto T, Nishikawa T, et al. Evaluation of clinical utility of NI-009 on various cutaneous ulcers: comparative study with base. *Rinsho Iyaku (Journal of Clinical Therapeutics and Medicine)* 1989;**5**(12):2585–612.

Avanzi 1998a *{published data only}*
Avanzi A, Martinelli R, Accardi S, Giraudi C, Peroli P, Rowan S. An adhesive hydrocellular dressing versus a hydrocolloid dressing in the treatment of 2nd and 3rd degree pressure sores. Eighth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1998 April 26-28; Madrid, Spain. 1998:116.

Avanzi 1998b *{published data only}*
Avanzi R, Martinelli R, Accardi S, Giraudi C, Peroli P, Andriessen A, et al. Adhesive hydrocellular dressing versus hydrocolloid dressing in the treatment of stage II and III pressure sores. European Wound Management Association Conference; 1998 November; Harrogate, UK. 1998:11.

Avanzi 2000a *{published data only}*
Avanzi A, Martinelli M, Accardi S, Giraudi C, Peroli P, Andriessen A. Adhesive hydrocellular dressing vs hydrocolloid dressing in the treatment of 2nd and 3rd degree pressure sores. 10th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2000 May 18-20; Stockholm, Sweden. 2000:29.

Avanzi 2000b *{published data only}*
Avanzi A, Martinelli R, Accardi S, Giraudi C, Peroli P, Rowan S, et al. Adhesive hydrocellular dressing vs hydrocolloid dressing in the treatment of pressure sores. First World Wound Healing Congress; 2000 September 10-13; Melbourne, Australia. 2000:90.

Avanzi 2000c *{published data only}*
Avanzi A, Martinelli M, Accardi S, Giraudi C, Peroli P, Andriessen A, et al. Adhesive hydrocellular dressing vs hydrocolloid dressing in the treatment of 2nd and 3rd degree pressure sores. A prospective, controlled randomised comparative multi-centre clinical evaluation. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2000;**8**:A406.

Avanzi 2001 *{published data only}*
Avanzi A, Martinelli M, Accardi S, Giraudi C, Peroli P, Andreissen A, et al. Adhesive hydrocellular dressing vs hydrocolloid dressing in the management of stage 2 and stage 3 pressure ulcers. 11th European Tissue Repair Society Annual Conference; 2001 September 2-3; Cardiff, Wales. 2001:43.

Baade 1965 *{published data only}*
Baade S. Local application of an anabolically active steroid to promote wound healing. *Die Medizinische Welt* 1965;**32**: 1824-30.

Baatenburg de Jong 2004 *{published data only}*
Baatenburg de Jong H, Admiraal H. Comparing cost per use of 3M Cavilon No Sting Barrier Film with zinc oxide oil in incontinent patients. *Journal of Wound Care* 2004;**13**(9): 396-400.

Baker 1981 *{published data only}*
Baker PG, Haig G. Metronidazole in the treatment of chronic pressure sores and ulcers. A comparison with standard treatment in general practice. *Practitioner* 1981; **225**(1354):569–73.

Bale 1997b *{published data only}*
Bale S, Banks V, Hagelstein S, Harding KG. A randomized, controlled parallel-group clinical trial to compare two amorphous hydrogels in the debridement of pressure sores. Sixth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1996 October 1-4; Amsterdam, the Netherlands. 1997:244–8.

Bale 1997c *{published data only}*
Bale S, Crook H. The preliminary results of a comparative study on the performance characteristics of a new hydrogel versus an existing hydrogel on necrotic pressure ulcers. European Wound Management Association Conference; 1997 April 27-29; Milan, Italy. 1997:66–8.

Bale 1998a *{published data only}*
* Bale S, Hagelstein S, Banks V, Harding KG. Costs of dressings in the community. *Journal of Wound Care* 1998;**7** (7):327–30.
Harding KG, Bale S, Banks V, Orpin J. A cost effectiveness study using Allevyn hydrocellular dressings. Fourth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1994 September 6-9; Copenhagen, Denmark. 1995:57–9.

Bale 1998b *{published data only}*
Bale S, Banks V, Haglestein S, Harding KG. A comparison of two amorphous hydrogels in the debridement of pressure sores. *Journal of Wound Care* 1998;**7**(2):65–8.

Bale 2004 *{published data only}*
Bale S, Tebbie N, Price P. A topical metronidazole gel used to treat malodorous wounds. *British Journal of Nursing* 2004;**13**(11):S4–11.

Banks 1997a *{published data only}*

* Banks V, Bale S, Harding K, Harding EF. Evaluation of a new polyurethane foam dressing. *Journal of Wound Care* 1997;**6**(6):266–9.

Banks V, Bale S, Harding KG, Harding EF. A randomized, stratified, controlled, parallel-group clinical trial of a new polyurethane foam dressing (Lyofoam Extra) versus a hydrocellular dressing in the treatment of moderate to heavily exuding wounds. Sixth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1996 October 1-4; Amsterdam, the Netherlands. 1997:235–3.

Banks V, Bale S, Harding KG, Harding EF. An interim analysis of a randomized stratified controlled parallel-group clinical trial of a new polyurethane foam dressing versus a hydrocellular dressing in the treatment of moderate to heavily exuding wounds. Fifth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1995, November 21-24; Harrogate, UK. 1996:177–80.

Banks V, Fear M, Orpin J, Hagelstein S, Thomas N, Colgate G, et al. A comparative open multi-center trial of hydropolymer dressing and hydrocolloid. Ninth Annual Symposium on Advanced Wound Care and Sixth Annual Medical Research Forum on Wound Repair; 1996 April 20-24; Atlanta (GA). 1996:113.

Banks V, Hagelstein S, Bale S, Harding KG. A comparison of a new polyurethane dressing versus a hydrocellular dressing in the treatment of moderate to heavily exudating wounds. Ninth Annual Symposium on Advanced Wound Care and Sixth Annual Medical Research Forum on Wound Repair; 1996 April 20-24; Atlanta (GA). 1996:113.

Banks 1997b *{published data only}*

Banks, Fear M, Hagelstein S, Bale S, Thomas , Harding KG. A randomized controlled community co parison o Duoderm Extra Thin with an adhesive fil as a dressing. Sixth European Conference on dvances in Wound Management; 1996 O ober 4; Am erdam, the Netherlands. 1997:238–41.

Barnes 1992 *{published data only}*

Barnes J, Burns K. Management of essure sores: a comparison of Granuflex hydrocolloid dressing and Granuflex E hydrocolloi dressing. Euroservices Communication: Going to the '90s: the Pharmacist and Wound Care 1992:19–21.

Bazzigaluppi 1991 *{published data only}*

Bazzigaluppi F, Bianchi MC, Fano M, Moschin AM, Toscani P, Cerbone C, et al. Cadexomer iodine in the treatment of cutaneous ulcers: open, multicentric trial. *Gazetta Medica Italiana* 1991;**150**(11):471–80.

Becker 1984 *{published data only}*

Becker L, Goodemote C. Treating pressure sores with or without antacid. *American Journal of Nursing* 1984;**84**(3): 351–2.

Beele 2010 *{published data only}*

Beele H, Meuleneir F, Nahuys M, Percival SL. A prospective randomised open label study to evaluate the potential of a new silver alginate/carboxymethylcellulose antimicrobial wound dressing to promote wound healing. *International Wound Journal* 2010;**7**(4):262–70.

Berard 1986 *{published data only}*

Berard P, Montandon S, Jedynak D, Saubier EC. Trial of a hydrocolloid in occlusive dressings in the treatment of skin wounds, "Duoderm". *Revista de Enfermeria* 1986;**9**(1): 17–20.

Bigolari 1991 *{published data only}*

Bigolari M, Mosca F, Astengo F, Bianchi M, Balestreri R. Randomized clinical trial with Cadexomer iodine in decubitus ulcers [Studio clinico randomizzato con cadexomero iodico nelle ulcere da decubito]. *Gazzetta Medica Italiana* 1991;**150**(5):177–85.

Bito 2012 *{published data only}*

Bito S, Mizuhara A, Oonishi S, Takeuchi K, Suzuki M, Akiyama K, et al. Randomised controlled trial evaluating the efficacy of wrap therapy for wound healing acceleration in patients with NPUAP stage II and III pressure ulcer. *BMJ Open* 2012;**2**:e000371.

Blanco Blanco 2002 *{published data only}*

Blanco Blanco J, Ballester Torralba J, Rueda Lopez J, Torra i Bou JE. Comparative study of the use of a heel protecting bandage and a special hydrocellular dressing in the prevention of pressure ulcers in elderly participants. 12th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2002 May 23-25; Granada, Spain. 2002:114.

Blum 1973 *{published data only}*

Blum G. Therapeutic results with Iruxol in ulcus cruris, decubitus ulcer and burns. *Schweizerische Rundschau für Medizin Praxis* 1973;**62**(26):820–6.

Boxer 1969 *{published data only}*

Boxer AM, Gottesman N, Bernstein H, Mandl I. Debridement of dermal ulcers and decubiti with collagenase. *Geriatrics* 1969;**24**(7):75–86.

Boykin 1989 *{published data only}*

Boykin A, Winland-Brown J. Pressure sores: nursing management. *National League for Nursing Publications* 1989;**15**(2232):252–6.

Brady 1987 *{published data only}*

Brady SM. Management of pressure sores with occlusive dressings in a select population. *Nursing Management* 1987; **18**:47–50.

Brem 2000 *{published data only}*

Brem H, Kirsner RS. Use of Graftskin (APLIGRAF) in the treatment of pressure ulcers and acute wounds. *Wounds* 2000;**12**(5 (Suppl)):72A–77A.

Brett 2003 *{published data only}*

Brett DW, Alvarez OM, Fernandez-Obregon AC. March 2003 Letters to the Editor. *Wounds* 2003;**15**(3):available from: www.woundsresearch.com/article/1368.

Brown-Etris 1999a *{published data only}*

Brown-Etris M, Punchello M, Shields D, Bateman D, Stanfield J, Edvalson J, et al. Final report: a comparison clinical study to evaluate the efficacy of 20% hypertonic wound gel vs collagenase ointment for the debridement of

nonviable tissue in dermal wounds. 31st Annual Wound, Ostomy and Continence Conference; 1999 June 19-23; Minneapolis (MN). 1999:245.

Brown-Etris 1999b *{published data only}*
Brown-Etris M, Punchello M, Shields D, Barnes H, Galluzzi K, Whalen A, et al. Interim analysis of a randomized prospective multi-centred 20-week comparison of two wound management systems on pressure ulcers. 31st Annual Wound, Ostomy and Continence Conference; 1999 June 19-23; Minneapolis (MN). 1999.

Burgos 2000 *{published data only}*
Burgos A, Gimenez J, Moreno E, Campos J, Ardanaz J, Talaero C, et al. Collagenase ointment application at 24- versus 48-hour intervals in the treatment of pressure ulcers. A randomised multicentre study. *Clinical Drug Investigation* 2000;**19**(6):399–407.

Burke 1998 *{published data only}*
Burke DT, Ho CH, Saucier MA. Hydrotherapy effects on pressure ulcer healing. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation* 1997;**78**(9):1053.
* Burke DT, Ho CH, Saucier MA, Stewart G. Effects of hydrotherapy on pressure ulcer healing. *American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation* 1998;**77**(5):394–8.

Capillas Pérez 2000 *{published data only}*
Capillas Pérez R, Cabre Aguilar V, Gil Colome AM, Gaitano Garcia A, Torra i Bou JE. Comparison of the effectiveness and cost of treatment with humid environment as compared to traditional cure. Clinical trial on primary care patients with venous leg ulcers and pressure ulcers. *Revista de Enfermería* 2000;**23**(1):17–24.

Carusone 2001 *{published data only}*
Carusone A, Carella GR, Coppini R, Di Lorenzo E, Mancuso M, Mazzon S, et al. Effectiveness evaluation of a specific topic treatment for pressure sores prevention in high risk patients using transcutaneous oxymetry. 11th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2001 May 17-19; Dublin, Ireland. 2001:75.

Casali 1997 *{published data only}*
Casali B, Bonati PA, Delbin G, Ascari C. The use of a blood platelet lysate in the treatment of pressure sores. Experimental observations. European Wound Management Association Conference; 1997 April 27-29; Milan, Italy. 1997.

Chang 19 *{published data only}*
Chang K, Alsagoff S, Ong KT, Sim PH. Pressure ulcers: randomised controlled trial comparing hydrocolloid and saline gauze dressings. *Medical Journal of Malaysia* 1998;**53**(4):428–31.

Chen 2004 *{published data only}*
Chen Q. Effect of egg albumen combined with infrared ray irradiation to treat patients with bedsore induced by fecal incontinence. *Chinese Nursing Research* 2004;**18**(9A):1550–1.

Cheneworth 1994 *{published data only}*
Cheneworth CC, Hagglund KH, Valmassoi B, Brannon C. Portrait of practice: healing heel ulcers. *Advances in Wound Care* 1994;**7**(2):44–8.

Chirwa 2010 *{published data only}*
Chirwa Z, Bhengu T, Litiane K. The cost effectiveness of using calcium alginate silver matrix in the treatment of wounds. *EWMA Journal* 2010;**10**(2):257. Abstract P299]

Chuangsuwanich 2011a *{published data only}*
Chuangsuwanich A, Chortrakarnkij P, Kangwanpum J. Cost-effectiveness analysis in comparing alginate silver dressing with silver zinc sulfadiazine cream in treatment of pressure ulcers. *EWMA Journal* 2011;**11**(2 Suppl):211.

Chuangsuwanich 2011 *{published data only}*
Chuangsuwanich A, Charnsanti O, Lohsiriwat V, Kangwanpoom C, Chong-In N. The efficacy of silver mesh dressing compared with silver sulfadiazine cream for the treatment of pressure ulcers. *Chotmaihet Thangphaet (Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand)* 2011;**94**(5):559–65.

Chuangsuwanich 2013 *{published data only}*
Chuangsuwanich A, Chortrakarnkij P, Kangwanpoom J. Cost-effectiveness analysis in comparing alginate silver dressing with silver zinc sulfadiazine cream in the treatment of pressure ulcers. *Archives of Plastic Surgery* 2013;**40**(5):589–96.

Colin 1996a *{published data only}*
Colin D, Kurring PA, Yvon C. Managing sloughy pressure sores. *Journal of Wound Care* 1996;**5**(10):444–6.

Colin 1996b *{published data only}*
Colin D, Kurring PA, Quinlan D, Yvon C. The clinical investigation of an amorphous hydrogel compared with a dextranomer paste dressing in the management of sloughy pressure sores. Fifth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1995 November 21-24; Harrogate, UK. 1996:155–9.

Colonna 2004 *{published data only}*
Colonna MR, Amadeo G, Giofre C, Strano A, Stagno D'Alcontres F. Are nanocristalline silver dressings effective in reducing both secretions and bacterial colonization in necrotic infected wounds?. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:91.

Cooper 2008 *{published data only}*
Cooper P, Gray D, Russell F. Comparing Tena Wash Mousse with Clinisan Foam Cleanser: the results of a comparative study. *Wounds UK* 2008;**4**(3):12–21.

Coutts 2000 *{published data only}*
Coutts P, Sibbald RG, Inman K, Maltby-Stephens N. The use of an adhesive hydrocellular foam compared to a hydrocolloid dressing for the treatment of Stage II and III pressure ulcers. 13th Annual Symposium on Advanced Wound Care and 10th Annual Medical Research Forum on Wound Repair; 2000 April 1-4; Dallas, (TX). 2000:D7.

D'Aniello 1998 *{published data only}*

D'Aniello C. Hydrocolloid dressing preparation to surgery for 3rd degree pressure sores. Eighth Annual Meeting of the European Tissue Repair Society; 1998 August 27-30; Copenhagen, Denmark. 1998:A463.

Dat 2014 *{published data only}*

Dat AD, Poon F, Pham KB, Doust J. Aloe vera for treating acute and chronic wounds. *Sao Paulo Medical Journal* 2014; **132**(6):382.

Day 1995 *{published data only}*

Day A, Dombranski S, Farkas C, Foster C, Godin J, Moody M, et al. Managing sacral pressure ulcers with hydrocolloid dressings: results of a controlled, clinical study. *Ostomy/ Wound management* 1995;**41**(2):52-4, 56, 58 passim.

Dealey 1997 *{published data only}*

Dealey C, Keogh A, Dealey C, Keogh A. A randomized, controlled, parallel-group clinical trial of a new polyurethane foam island dressing versus a hydrocolloid island dressing in the treatment of grade II and III pressure sores. Sixth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1995 November 21-24; Harrogate, UK. 1997:94–5.

Dealey 1998 *{published data only}*

Dealey C. Obtaining the evidence for clinically effective wound care. *British Journal of Nursing* 1998;**7**(20):123[illegible] 1238, 1240 passim.

Dealey 2008 *{published data only}*

Dealey C. Review: evidence of the effectiveness of hydrocolloids for healing pressure ulcers is limited. *Evidence-Based Nursing* 2008;**11**(4):115.

De Laat 2005 *{published data only}*

De Laat EH, Scholte op Reimer WJ, Van Achterberg T. Pressure ulcers: diagnostics and interventions aimed at wound-related complaints: a review of the literature. *Journal of Clinical Nursing* 2005;**14**(4):464–72.

De Laat 2011 *{published data only}*

De Laat EH, Van den Boogaard MH, Spauwen PH, Van Kuppevelt DH, Van Goor H, Schoonhoven L. Faster wound healing with topical negative pressure therapy in difficult-to-heal wounds: a prospective randomized controlled trial. *Annals of Plastic Surgery* 2011;**67**(6):626–31.

Dierick 2004a *{published data only}*

Dierick AM, Van De Looverbosch D, Heyman H. Explorative comparative study with enamel matrix protein in pressure ulcer stage II. Second World Union of Wound Healing Society Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:15.

Dierick 2004b *{published data only}*

Dierick AM, Van De Looverbosh D, Heyman H, Van De Looverbosh D. An open, randomised, explorative, phase II, investigation comparing enamel matrix derivative proteins (EMD) and control in patients with pressure ulcer stage II. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2004;**12**(2):A26.

Dobrzanski 1990 *{published data only}*

Dobrzanski S, Kelly CM, Gray JI, Gregg AJ, Cosgrove CA. Granuflex dressings in treatment of full thickness pressure sores. *Professional Nurse* 1990;**5**(11):594–9.

Durović 2008 *{published data only}*

Durović A, Maric D, Brdaresi Z, Jevtic M, Durdevic S. The effects of polarized light therapy in pressure ulcer healing. *Vojnosanitetski Pregled (Military-Medical and Pharmaceutical Review)* 2008;**65**(12):[illegible]6–12.

Dwivedi 2016 *{published data only}*

Dwivedi MK, Srivastava [illegible], Bhagat AK, Agarwal R, Baghel K, Jain A, [illegible]al. Pressure ulcer management in paraplegic patients with a novel negative pressure device: a randomised controlled trial. *Journal of Wound Care* 2016; **25**([illegible]):199–207.

Ellis 2002 *{published data only}*

Ellis S, Leaper D. Observed effects of local radiant heat on the quality and quantity of bacteria in full thickness pressure ulcers. 12th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2002 May 23-25; Granada, Spain. 2002:146.

Ellis 2003 *{published data only}*

Ellis SL, Finn P, Noone M, Leaper DJ. Eradication of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus from pressure sores using warming therapy. *Surgical Infections* 2003;**4**(1): 53–5.

El Zayat 1989 *{published data only}*

El Zayat SG. Preliminary experience with topical phenytoin in wound healing in a war zone. *Military Medicine* 1989; **154**(4):178–80.

Engdahl 1980 *{published data only}*

Engdahl E. Clinical evaluation of Debrisan® on pressure sores. *Current Therapeutic Research, Clinical and Experimental* 1980;**28**(3):377–80.

Esch 1989 *{published data only}*

Esch B, Raptis G. Treatment of decubitus ulcer with Crilanomer and Dextranomer. *Zeitschrift fur Hautkrankheiten* 1989;**64**(12):1135–8.

Farsaei 2014 *{published data only}*

Farsaei S, Khalili H, Farboud ES, Karimzadeh I, Beigmohammadi MT. Efficacy of topical atorvastatin for the treatment of pressure ulcers: a randomized clinical trial. *Pharmacotherapy* 2014;**34**(1):19–27.

Fear 1992 *{published data only}*

Fear M, Thomas S. Wound cleansing properties of Debrisan and Scherisorb gel: interim results of a clinical trial. First European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1991 September 4-6; Cardiff, UK. 1992:162–4.

Feldman 2005 *{published data only}*

Feldman D, Jennings A, Andino R. Preliminary evaluation of an electrical stimulation bandage (POSiFECT dressing). *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2006;**14**(1):A29. Abstract 242]

Felzani 2011 *{published data only}*
Felzani G, Spoletini I, Convento A, Di Lorenzo B, Rossi P, Miceli M. Effect of lysine hyaluronate on the healing of decubitus ulcers in rehabilitation patients. *Advances in Therapy* 2011;**28**(5):439–45.

Flanagan 1995 *{published data only}*
Flanagan M. The efficacy of a hydrogel in the treatment of wounds with non-viable tissue. *Journal of Wound Care* 1995;**4**(6):264–7.

Ford 2002 *{published data only}*
Ford CN, Reinhard ER, Yeh D, Syrek D, De Las Morenas A, Bergman SB, et al. Interim analysis of a prospective, randomized trial of vacuum-assisted closure versus the healthpoint system in the management of pressure ulcers. *Annals of Plastic Surgery* 2002;**49**(1):55–61.

Fowler 1983 *{published data only}*
Fowler EM. Clinical trial report: new, once-daily pressure sore dressing speeds healing. *Registered Nurse* 1983;**46**(4): 56–7.

Franek 2011 *{published data only}*
Franek A, Kostur R, Taradaj J, Blaszczak E, Szlachta Z, Dolibog P, et al. Effect of high voltage monophasic stimulation on pressure ulcer healing: results from a randomized controlled trial. *Wounds* 2011;**23**(1):15–23.

Franek 2012 *{published data only}*
Franek A, Kostur R, Polak A, Taradaj J, Szlachta Z, Blaszczak E, et al. Using high-voltage electrical stimulation in the treatment of recalcitrant pressure ulcers: results of a randomized, controlled clinical study. *Ostomy/Wound Management* 2012;**58**(3):30–44.

Franken 1999 *{published data only}*
Franken K, Neuman HA, Andersen KE, Larsen AM. The preliminary results of a comparative study of performance characteristics and safety of a foam dressing Contain Adhesive versus Tielle on pressure sores. Ninth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management 1999 November 9-11; Harrogate, UK. 1999:8.

Fulco 2015 *{published data only}*
Fulco I, Erba P, Valeri RC, Vournakis J, Schaefer DJ. Poly-N-acetyl glucosamine nanofibers for negative-pressure wound therapies. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2015;**23** (2):197–202.

Fønnebø 2008 *{published data only}*
Fønnebø V. Well-established ointment from folk medicine heals pressure ulcers better than conventional treatment. *Focus on Alternative and Complementary Therapies* 2008;**13** (3):183–4.

García González 2002 *{published data only}*
García González RF, Verdu Soriano J, Gago Fornells M, Rueda Lopez J, Segovia Gomez T, Peters Gutierrez FS. The effect of non-irritant film barriers on the control of maceration in the care of pressure ulcers using adhesive hydrocolloid dressings. 12th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2002 May 23-25; Granada, Spain. 2002:224.

Garrett 1969 *{published data only}*
Garrett TA. Bacillus subtilis protease: a new topical agent for debridement. *Clinical Medicine* 1969;**76**(May):11–5.

Gerding 1992 *{published data only}*
Gerding GA, Browning JS. Oxyquinoline-containing ointment vs. standard therapy for Stage I and Stage II skin lesions. *Dermatology Nursing* 1992;**4**(5):389–98.

Gilligan 2014 *{published data only}*
Gilligan AM, Waycaster C. Cost-effectiveness of becaplermin gel on wound closure in the treatment of pressure ulcers. *Value in Health* 2014;**17** (3):A249.

Goldmeier 1997 *{published data only}*
Goldmeier S. The use of CTM with essential fatty acid in decubitus ulcers of cardiac patients [sic] [Comparação dos triglicerídeos cadeia média com ácidos graxos essenciais, com polivinilpirrolidona–iodo no tratamento das úlceras de decúbito em pacientes cardiopatas]. *Revista Paulista de Enfermagem* 1997;**16**(1/3):30–4.

Gostishchev 1983 *{published data only}*
Gostishchev VK, Vasilkova ZF, Khanin AG, Vavilova GS, Lebedinskoj AG. Debrisan in the treatment of purulent wounds. *Vestnik Khirurgii Imeni I. I. Grekova* 1983;**131**(9): 3–9.

Greer 1999 *{published data only}*
Greer SE, Longaker MT, Margiotta M. Preliminary results from a multicenter, randomized, controlled study of the use of subatmospheric pressure dressing for pressure ulcer healing. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 1999;**7**(4):A255.

Gregory 1997 *{published data only}*
Gregory JE, Cox DA, Borchers V, Pfister C. A controlled trial of RH-TGF-B3 in decubitus ulcers. Seventh Annual Meeting of the European Tissue Repair Society; 1997 August 23-26; Köln, Germany. 1997:3.

Guthrie 1989 *{published data only}*
Guthrie M, Diakiw J, Zaydon AC, Clark M, Rinaldi E. A randomized double-blind clinical study of dermagran dual therapeutic system in the treatment of decubitus ulcers. *Wounds* 1989;**1**(3):142–54.

Hamilton Hislop 1962 *{published data only}*
Hamilton Hislop HH, Pritchard JG. A clinical trial of creams for the prevention and treatment of pressure sores in geriatric patients. *British Journal of Clinical Practice* 1962; **16**(6):409–12.

Hampton 1998 *{published data only}*
Hampton S. Treatment of macerated and excoriated peri-wound areas. Seventh European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1997 November 18-20; Harrogate, UK. 1998:46.

Harada 1996 *{published data only}*
Harada S, Ohara K, Takemura T, Niimura M, Nishikawa T, Kukita A. Clinical evaluation of M-1011G (lysozyme hydrochloride ointment-gauze) in patients with decubitus ulcer: a multi-centered comparative study with lysozyme hydrochloride ointment. *Rinsho Iyaku (Journal of Clinical Therapeutics and Medicine)* 1996;**12**(2):321–39.

Harding 1996 *{published data only}*
Harding KG, Bale S, Stock J, Shutler S, Squires D, Wilson I, et al. A multi-center comparison of a hydrocellular adhesive dressing and a hydrocolloid dressing in the management of stage II and III pressure ulcers. Ninth Annual Symposium on Advanced Wound Care and 6th Annual Medical Research Forum on Wound Repair; 1996 April 20-24; Atlanta (GA). 1996:114.

Harding 2000 *{published data only}*
Harding KG, Cutting K, Price P. The cost-effectiveness of wound management protocols of care. *British Journal of Nursing* 2000;**9**(19):Tissue Viability Supplement: S6, S8, S10 passim.

Helaly 1988 *{published data only}*
Helaly P, Vogt E, Schneider G, Ballanzin D, Balmer A, Benninger R, et al. Wound healing impairment and topical enzymatic therapy: a multicentric double-blind study. *Schweizerische Rundschau für Medizin Praxis* 1988;**77**(52): 1428–34.

Heuckeroth 2013 *{published data only}*
Heuckeroth L, Palm R. How effective are silver wound dressings? Wound healing of critically colonized and infected wounds. *Pflege Zeitschrift* 2013;**66**(6):362–5.

Heyer 2013 *{published data only}*
Heyer K, Augustin M, Protz K, Herberger K, Spehr C, Rustenbach SJ. Effectiveness of advanced versus conventional wound dressings on healing of chronic wounds: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Dermatology* 2013;**226**(2):172–84.

Hinz 1986 *{published data only}*
Hinz J, Hautzinger H, Stahl KW. Rationale for and results from a randomised, double-blind trial of tetrachlorodecaoxygen anion complex in wound healing. *Lancet* 1986;**1**(8485):825–8.

Hirshberg 2001 *{published data only}*
Hirshberg J, Coleman J, Marchant B, Rees RS. TGF-beta3 in the treatment of pressure ulcers: a preliminary report. *Advances in Skin and Wound Care* 2001;**14**(2):91–5.

Hock 1997 *{published data only}*
Hock S, Piaskowski P. A comparative randomized study on the performance of Sorbsel Sorbsorb dressing and Kaltostat on pressure sores. Sixth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1996 October 1-4; Amsterdam, the Netherlands. 1997:99.

Hofman 1994 *{published data only}*
Hofman D, Burgess B, Cherry GW, Robinson BJ, Ryan TJ. Management of pressure sores and leg ulcers with Duoderm hydroactive gel. Fourth Annual Meeting of the European Tissue Repair Society; 1994 August 25-28; Oxford, UK. 1994:198.

Horch 2005 *{published data only}*
Horch RE, Kopp J, Bach AD. The influence of Suprasorb P and Suprasorb C on proteases and their inhibitors in pressure sores. *Zeitschrift für Wundheilung* 2005;**5**:213.

Hsu 2000 *{published data only}*
Hsu YC, Chang HH, Chen MF, Chen JC. Therapeutic effect of sheng-ji-san on pressure ulcers. *American Journal of Chinese Medicine* 2000;**28**(3-4):391–9.

Hu 2009 *{published data only}*
Hu KX, Zhang HW, Zhou F, Yao G, Shi JP, Wang LF, et al. Observation on the therapeutic effects of negative-pressure wound therapy on the treatment of complicated and refractory wounds. *Zhonghua Shao Shang Za Zhi (Chinese Journal of Burns)* 2009;**25**(4):249–52.

Ishibashi 1991 *{published data only}*
Ishibashi Y, Niimura M, Nishikawa T, Imamura S, Ogawa H, Ikeda S, et al. Clinical results of multicenter comparative study with lyophilized porcine dermis (KT-104) and solcoseryl ointment (SS-094) on intractable skin ulcers: a prospective randomized trial. *Rinsho Iyaku (Journal of Clinical Therapeutics and Medicine)* 1991;**7**(12):2811–28.

Ishibashi 1996 *{published data only}*
Ishibashi Y, Soeda S, Oura T, Nishikawa T, Niimura M, Nanjima H, et al. Clinical effects of KCB-1, a solution of recombinant human basic fibroblast growth factor, on skin ulcers: A phase III study comparing with sugar and povidone iodine ointment. *Rinsho Iyaku (Journal of Clinical Therapeutics and Medicine)* 1996;**12**(10):2159–87.

Janssen 1989 *{published data only}*
Janssen PA, Janssen H, Cauwenbergh G, De Doncker P, De Beule K, Lewi P, et al. Use of topical ketanserin in the treatment of skin ulcers: a double-blind study. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology* 1989;**21**(1):85–90.

Jercinovic 1994 *{published data only}*
Jercinovic A, Karba R, Vodovnic L, Stefanovska A, Kroselj P, Turk R, et al. Low frequency pulsed current and pressure ulcer healing. *IEEE Transactions on Rehabilitation Engineering* 1994;**2**(4):225–33.

Johnson 1992 *{published data only}*
Johnson A. Dressings for deep wounds. *Nursing Times* 1992;**88**(4):55-6, 58.

Kallianinen 2000 *{published data only}*
Kallianinen LK, Hirshberg J, Marchant B, Rees RS. Role of platelet-derived growth factor as an adjunct to surgery in the management of pressure ulcers. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery* 2000;**106**(6):1243–8.

Karap 2008 *{published data only}*
Karap Z. Significant difference in pain levels of delayed-healing wounds during applying an ionic silver hydrofibre dressing. *EWMA Journal* 2008;**8**(2 (Suppl)):244. Abstract P281]

Kerihuel 2010 *{published data only}*
Kerihuel JC. Effect of activated charcoal dressings on healing outcomes of chronic wounds. *Journal of Wound Care* 2010;**19**(5):208, 210-2, 214-5.

Kerstein 2004 *{published data only}*
Kerstein MD. Unexpected economics of ulcer care protocols. *Southern Medical Journal* 2004;**97**(2):135–6.

Kim 1996 *{published data only}*
Kim YC, Shin JC, Park CI, Oh SH, Choi SM, Kim YS. Efficacy of hydrocolloid occlusive dressing technique in decubitus ulcer treatment: a comparative study. *Yonsei Medical Journal* 1996;**37**(3):181–5.

Kloth 2000a *{published data only}*
Kloth LC, Berman JE, Nett MJ, Dumit-Minkel S, Warzel J. A randomized controlled trial using a heated dressing on full-thickness pressure ulcers. 13th Annual Symposium on Advanced Wound Care and 10th Annual Medical Research Forum on Wound Repair; 2000 April 1-4; Dallas (TX). 2000:10.

Kloth 2000b *{published data only}*
Kloth LC, Berman JE, Dumit-Minkel S, Sutton CH, Papanek PE, Wurzel J. Effects of a normothermic dressing on pressure ulcer healing. *Advances in Skin and Wound Care* 2000;**13**(2):69–74.

Kloth 2001 *{published data only}*
Kloth LC, Berman JE, Nett MJ, Papanek PE. Twelve week randomized trial to evaluate noncontact normothermic wound therapy on full-thickness pressure ulcers. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2001;**9**(5):399.

Kloth 2002 *{published data only}*
Kloth LC, Berman JE, Nett M, Papanek PE, Dumit-Minkel S. A randomized controlled clinical trial to evaluate the effects of noncontact normothermic wound therapy on chronic full-thickness pressure ulcers. *Advances in Skin and Wound Care* 2002;**15**(6):270–6.

Knudsen 1982 *{published data only}*
Knudsen L, Solvhoj L, Christensen B. The use of a haemodialysate in the treatment of decubital ulcer: double-blind randomized clinical study. *Current Therapeutic Research, Clinical and Experimental* 1982;32(3):[illegible].

Kohr 2000 *{published data only}*
Kohr R, Whittle H, MacLean D, Garratt M. A qualitative comparison of three sacral pressure ulcer dressings. 13th Annual Symposium on Advanced Wound Care and 10th Annual Medical Research Forum on Wound Repair; 2000 April 1-4 ; Dallas (TX). 2000:D10–11.

Kordestani 2008 *{published data only}*
Kordestani S, Shahrezaee M, Tahmasebi MN, Hajimahmodi H, Haji Ghasemali D, Ahvanei MS. A randomised controlled trial of the effectiveness of an advanced wound dressing used in l[illegible]. *Journal of Wound Care* 2008;**17**(7): 323–[illegible].

Kucan 19[illegible] *{published data only}*
Kucan JO, Robson MC, Heggers JP, Ko F. Comparison of silver sulfadiazine, povidone-iodine and physiologic saline in the treatment of chronic pressure ulcers. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1981;**29**(5):232–5.

Kuflik 2001 *{published data only}*
Kuflik A, Stillo JV, Sanders D, Roland K, Sweeney T, Lemke PM. Petrolatum versus RESURFIX ointment in the treatment of pressure ulcers. *Ostomy/Wound Management* 2001;**47**(2):52-3, 55-6.

Kuisma 1987 *{published data only}*
Kuisma I, Tamelander G. Mucopolysaccharide polysulphate cream in the prevention of pressure sores: a double blind study. *Annals of Clinical Research* 1987;**19**(6):374–7.

Kukita 1990 *{published data only}*
Kukita A, Oura T, Aoki T, Harada S, Takeda K, Tashiro M, et al. Clinical evaluation of NI-309 on various cutaneous ulcers: comparative study with Eye-C ointment. *Rinsho Iyaku (Journal of Clinical Therapeutics and Medicine)* 1990;**6** (4):817–48.

Kurring 1994 *{published data only}*
Kurring PA, Roberts CD, Quinlan D. Evaluation of a hydrocellular dressing in the management of exuding wound[illegible] community. *British Journal of Nursing* 1994; **3**(20):1049–53.

Kurzuk-Howard 1985 *{published data only}*
Kurzuk-Howard C, Simpson L, Palmieri A. Decubitus ulcer care: a comparative study. *Western Journal of Nursing Research* 1985;7(1):58–79.

Landi 2003 *{published data only}*
Landi F, Aloe L, Russo A, Cesari M, Onder G, Bonini S, et al. Topical treatment of pressure ulcers with nerve growth factor: a randomized clinical trial. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2003;**139**(8):635–41.

Langer 1996 *{published data only}*
Langer SW. Testing the efficacy of a material for the relief of pressure in the prevention and treatment of decubitus ulcers. *Krankenpflege Journal* 1996;**34**(6):263–5.

Lazareth 2012 *{published data only}*
Lazareth I, Meaume S, Sigal-Grinberg ML, Combemale P, Le Guyadec T, Zagnoli A. Efficacy of a silver lipidocolloid dressing on heavily colonised wounds: a republished RCT. *Journal of Wound Care* 2012;**21**(2):96–102.

Lechner 1991 *{published data only}*
Lechner JL, Ksiazekl S, Chang J, Rozek SL, Smith JM. Carrington dermal wound gel versus current treatments for the healing of decubitus ulcers and other dermal wounds. 26th Annual ASHP Midyear Clinical Meeting; 1991 December 8-12; New Orleans (LA). 1992:294.

Lee 1975 *{published data only}*
Lee LK, Ambrus JL. Collagenase therapy for decubitus ulcers. *Geriatrics* 1975;**30**(5):91–8.

Lee 2014 *{published data only}*
Lee RL, Leung PH, Wong TK. A randomized controlled trial of topical tea tree preparation for MRSA colonized wounds. *International Journal of Nursing Sciences* 2014;**1**(1): 7–14.

LeVasseur 1991 *{published data only}*
LeVasseur SA, Helme RD. A double-blind clinical trial to compare the efficacy of an active based cream F14001 against a placebo non-active based cream for the treatment of pressure ulcers in a population of elderly subjects. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 1991;**16**(8):952–6.

Li 2016 *{published data only}*
Li Y, Yao M, Wang X, Zhao Y. Effects of gelatin sponge combined with moist wound-healing nursing intervention

in the treatment of phase III bedsore. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine* 2016;**11**(6):2213–6.

Lin 1997 *{published data only}*
Lin JY, Wu XH. The effect of bactroban cream for treating bedsores. *Contemporary Nurse* 1997;**2**:38.

Lindsay 2011 *{published data only}*
Lindsay S, Clark R, Cullen B. Silver dressings: do they work?. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence nursing* 2011;**38**(3 Suppl):S88.

Lingner 1984 *{published data only}*
Lingner C, Rolstad BS, Wetherill K, Danielson S. Clinical trial of a moisture vapor-permeable dressing on superficial pressure sores. *Journal of Enterostomal Therapy* 1984;**11**(4): 147–9.

Liu 2012 *{published data only}*
Liu H-H, Liu S. Comparison of the effectiveness of different dressings on grade 2 pressure ulcers. Fourth Congress of the World Union of Wound Healing Societies; 2012 September 2-6; Yokohama, Japan. 2012.

Liu 2013 *{published data only}*
Liu X, Meng Q, Song H, Zhao T. A traditional Chinese herbal formula improves pressure ulcers in paraplegic patients: a randomized, parallel-group, retrospective trial. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine* 2013;**5**(6):1693–6.

Ljungberg 1998 *{published data only}*
Ljungberg S. Comparison of dextranomer paste and saline dressings for management of decubital ulcers. *Clinical Therapeutics* 1998;**20**(4):737–43.

Llewellyn 1996 *{published data only}*
Llewellyn M, Baggott JE, Thomas N, Bale S. Comparison of a new alginate containing hydrocolloid vs traditional granuflex dressing on exuding pressure sores. Second Joint Meeting of the Wound Healing Society and the European Tissue Repair Society; 1996 May 15-17; Boston (MA). 1996:130.

Lopez-Jimenez 2003 *{published data only}*
Lopez-Jimenez E, Romero S, Hahn FW. A crossover study evaluating an adhesive foam dressing for heel ulcers. 13th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2003 May 21-24; Pisa, Italy. 2003:211. Poster 80]

Lum 1996 *{published data only}*
Lum C, Cheung K, Chow M, Woo J, Hui E, Or KH. Use of a hydrogel in pressure sore management: a randomized, controlled clinical trial. Fifth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1995 November 21-24; Harrogate, UK. 1996:283.

Macario 2002 *{published data only}*
Macario A, Dexter F. Is noncontact normothermic wound therapy cost effective for the treatment of stages 3 and 4 pressure ulcers?. *Wounds* 2002;**14**(3):93–106.

Manzanero-Lopez 2004 *{published data only}*
Manzanero-Lopez E, Perez-Luis B. Evaluation of a new dressing in the management of pressure sores. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:170.

Martin 1996 *{published data only}*
Martin SJ, Corrado OJ, Kay EA. Enzymatic debridement for necrotic wounds. *Journal of Wound Care* 1996;**5**(7): 310–1.

Meaume 1996a *{published data only}*
Meaume S, Bonnefoy M, Guihur J, De Montalembert C, Remy F, Bohbot S. Decubitus ulcers in the aged. Local care and results of a randomized multicentre study. *Soins* 1996; **October**(609):40–[illegible]

Meaume 1996b *{published data only}*
Meaume S, Swiag J, Bonnefoy M, Brasseur C, Drunat O, Sebbane G, et al. Calcium alginate dressing (Algosteril) in the management of full-thickness pressure sores: a controlled, randomized study on elderly patients. Fifth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1995 November 21-24; Harrogate, UK. 1996:19.

Meaume 2005 *{published data only}*
* Meaume S, Vallet D, Morere MN, Taot L. Evaluation of a silver releasing hydroalginate dressing in chronic wounds with signs of local infection. *Journal of Wound Care* 2005; **14**(9):411–9.
Meaume S, Vallet D, Morere MN, Teot L. Evaluation of a silver-releasing hydroalginate dressing in chronic wounds with signs of local infection. *Zeitschrift für Wundheilung* 2006;**11**(5):236–45.

Mian 1992 *{published data only}*
Mian E, Martini P, Beconcini D, Mian M. Healing of open skin surfaces with collagen foils. *International Journal of Tissue Reactions* 1992;**14**(Suppl):27–34.

Milne 2012 *{published data only}*
* Milne CT, Ciccarelli A, Lassy M. A comparison of collagenase to hydrogel dressings in maintenance debridement and wound closure. *Wounds* 2012;**24**(11): 317–22.
Milne CT, Ciccarelli AO. A comparison of collagenase to hydrogel dressing in wound debridement, maintenance, debridement and wound healing. Symposium on Advanced Wound Care and the Wound Healing Society; 2010 April 17-20; Orlando, Florida. 2010:S70. Abstract CS–077]
Waycaster C, Milne CT. Clinical and economic benefit of enzymatic debridement of pressure ulcers compared to autolytic debridement with a hydrogel dressing. *Journal of Medical Economics* 2013;**16**(7):976–86.

Mizuhara 2012 *{published data only}*
Mizuhara A, Bito S, Ohnishi S, Takeuchi K, Kobayashi K, Akiyama K. The therapeutic effectiveness of wrap therapy: a study comparing wrap therapy to standard therapy per current guidelines. Fourth Congress of the World Union of Wound Healing Societies; 2012 September 2-6; Yokohama, Japan. 2012.

Mo 2015 *{published data only}*
Mo X, Cen J, Gibson E, Wang R, Percival SL. An open multicenter comparative randomized clinical study on

chitosan. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2015;**23**(4): 518–24.

Moberg 1983 *{published data only}*
Moberg S, Hoffman L, Grennert ML, Holst A. A randomized trial of cadexomer iodine in decubitus ulcers. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1983;**31**(8):462–5.

Mody 2008 *{published data only}*
Mody GN, Nirmal IA, Duraisamy S, Perakath B. A blinded, prospective, randomized controlled trial of topical negative pressure wound closure in India. *Ostomy/Wound Management* 2008;**54**(12):36–46.

Moody 1991 *{published data only}*
Moody M. Tissue viability: calcium alginate: a dressing trial. *Nursing Standard* 1991;**13**(Suppl):3–6.

Moody 2002 *{published data only}*
Moody M. Relieve the pressure. *Elderly care* 2002;**11**(4): 12–14.

Moore 2011 *{published data only}*
Moore C, Young J. Effectiveness of silver in wound care treatment. *Physical Therapy Reviews* 2011;**16**(3):201–9.

Morimoto 2015 *{published data only}*
Morimoto N, Kakudo N, Matsui M, Ogura T, Hara T, Suzuki K, et al. Exploratory clinical trial of combination wound therapy with a gelatin sheet and platelet-rich plasma in patients with chronic skin ulcers: study protocol. *BMJ Open* 2015;**5**(5):e007733.

Motta 1991 *{published data only}*
Motta GJ. The effectiveness of Dermagran topical therapy for treating chronic wounds in nursing facility residents. *Ostomy/Wound Management* 1991;**36**:35–8.

Motta 2004 *{published data only}*
Motta GJ, Milne CT, Corbett LQ. Impact of antimicrobial gauze on bacterial colonies in wounds that require packing. *Ostomy/Wound Management* 2004;**50**(9):48–62.

Mouës 2004 *{published data only}*
Mouës CM, Van Den Bemd GJ, Heule F, Hovius SE. A prospective randomized trial comparing vacuum therapy to conventional moist gauze therapy. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:6. Abstract P001]
Mouës CM, Van Den Bemd GJ, Meerding WJ, Hovius SE. Cost analysis comparing vacuum-assisted closure wound therapy with conventional moist gauze therapy. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:87. Abstract A008]
Mouës CM, Van den Bemd GC, Meerding WJ, Hovius SE. An economic evaluation of the use of TNP on full-thickness wounds. *Journal of Wound Care* 2005;**14**(5):224–7.
* Mouës CM, Vos MC, Van den Bemd GJ, Stijnen T, Hovius SE. Bacterial load in relation to vacuum-assisted closure wound therapy: a prospective randomized trial. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2004;**12**(1):11–7.
Mouës CM, Vos MC, Van den Bemd GJCM, Stijnen T, Hovius SE. Bacterial load in relation to vacuum-assisted closure wound therapy. 13th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2003 May 22-24; Pisa, Italy. 2003:69.

Mouës 2007 *{published data only}*
Mouës CM, Van den Bemd GJ, Heule F, Hovius SE. Comparing conventional gauze therapy to vacuum-assisted closure wound therapy: a prospective randomised trial. *Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Aesthetic Surgery* 2007; **60**(6):672–81.

Mulder 1989a *{published data only}*
Mulder G, Kissil M, Mann U. Bacterial growth under occlusive and non-occlusive wound dressings. *Wounds* 1989;**1**(1):63–9.

Mulder 1989b *{published data only}*
Mulder GD, Walker A. Preliminary observations on clotting under three hydrocolloid dressings. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* 1989;**82**(12):739–40.

Mulder 1993 *{published data only}*
Mulder GD, Altman M, Seeley JE, Tintle T. Prospective randomized study of the efficacy of hydrogel, hydrocolloid, and saline solution-moistened dressings on the management of pressure ulcers. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 1993;**1** (4):213–8.

Mulder 1993b *{published data only}*
Mulder GD. A prospective controlled randomized study of the efficacy of Clearsite, DuoDERM, and wet-to-dry gauze dressing in the management of pressure ulcers. Second European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1992 October 20-23; Harrogate, UK. 1993:45.

Münter 2006 *{published data only}*
Münter KC, Beele H, Russell L, Basse PB, Groechenig E, Crespi A, et al. The CONTOP study: improved healing of delayed healing ulcers with sustained silver-releasing foam dressing versus other silver dressings. 16th Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 2006 May 18-20; Prague, Czech Republic. 2006:210. Abstract P068]
Münter KC, Beele H, Russell L, Crespi A, Grochenig E, Basse P, et al. The CONTOP study: a large-scale, comparative, randomised study in patients treated with a sustained silver-releasing foam dressing. European Wound Management Association Conference; 2005 September 15-17; Stuttgart, Germany. 2005:292. Poster 193]
* Münter KC, Beele H, Russell L, Crespi A, Gruchenig E, Basse P, et al. Effect of a sustained silver-releasing dressing on ulcers with delayed healing: the CONTOP study. *Journal of Wound Care* 2006;**15**(5):199–206.
Russell L, Nebbioso G, Münter KC, Beele H, Basse PB, Dienst H. The CONTOP Study: a hydro-activated silver containing foam dressing versus standard care. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting, 2004 July 8-13, Paris, France. 2004:89.
Scalise A, Forma O, Happe M, Hahn TW. The CONTOP study: real life experiences from an international study comparing a silver containing hydro-activated foam dressing with standard wound care. 13th Conference of the European Wound Management Association. 2003:212. Poster 81]

Mustoe 1994 *{published data only}*

Mustoe TA, Cutler NR, Allman RM, Goode PS, Deuel TF, Prause JA, et al. A phase II study to evaluate recombinant platelet-derived growth factor-BB in the treatment of stage 3 and 4 pressure ulcers. *Archives of Surgery* 1994;**129**(2): 213–9.

Myers 1990 *{published data only}*

Myers SA, Takiguch S, Slavish S, Rose CL. Consistent wound care and nutritional support in treatment. *Decubitus* 1990;**3**(3):16–28.

Nasar 1982 *{published data only}*

Nasar MA, Morley R. Cost-effectiveness in treating deep pressure sores and ulcers. *Practitioner* 1982;**226**:307–10.

NCT02299557 *{published data only}*

NCT02299557. A double blind study to examine the effect of oxymetazoline gel on anal pressure and incontinence in spinal cord injury patients. clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT02299557 (first received 17 November 2014).

Neill 1989b *{published data only}*

Neill K. Clarification of research: comparative evaluation of a hydrocolloid dressing formulation and wet-to-damp gauze dressings in the management of pressure sores. *Decubitus* 1989;**2**(2):7.

Niezgoda 2004 *{published data only}*

Niezgoda JA. A comparison of vacuum assisted closure therapy to moist wound care in the treatment of pressure ulcers: preliminary results of a multicenter trial. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:53.

Niimura 1990 *{published data only}*

Niimura M, Nishikawa T, Yamamoto K, Ogawa H, Ohara K, Ogawa N. Dose finding study of dibutyryl cyclic AMP ointment in skin ulcers: a double-blind randomized clinical trial. *Rinsho Iyaku (Journal of Clinical Therapeutics and Medicine)* 1990;**6**(8):1577–98.

Niimura 1991 *{published data only}*

Niimura M, Ishibashi Y, Imanishi S, Hori Y, Nishikawa T, Ogawa H, et al. Clinical study of dibutyryl cyclic AMP ointment (DT-5621) in chronic skin ulcers: well-controlled comparative study with lysozyme ointment. *Rinsho Iyaku (Journal of Clinical Therapeutics and Medicine)* 1991;**7**(3): 677–92.

Nixon 1998 *{published data only}*

Bridel-Nixon J, McElvenny D, Brown J, Mason S. A randomized controlled trial using a double-triangular sequential design: methodology and management issues. Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 1997 April 27-29; Milan, Italy. 1997:65–6.

Bridel-Nixon J, McElvenny D, Brown J, Mason S. Findings from a double-triangular sequential-design randomized clinical trial of a dry polymer gel pad. Conference of the European Wound Management Association; 1997 April 27-29; Milan, Italy. 1997:20–1.

* Nixon J, McElvenny D, Mason S, Brown J, Bond S. A sequential randomised controlled trial comparing a dry visco-elastic polymer pad and standard operating table mattress in the prevention of post-operative pressure sores. *International Journal of Nursing Studies* 1998;**35**(4): 193–203.

Ohura 2004 *{published data only}*

Ohura T, Sanada H, Mino Y. Clinical activity-based cost effectiveness of traditional versus modern wound management in patients with pressure ulcers. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:18.

Olivar 1999 *{published data only}*

Olivar AE, Martinez PC, Lobato BE, Isaza MS, Jativa ED, Rios LA. Efficiency of a protocol for the treatment of cutaneous wounds in an elderly care centre in Madrid. Eighth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1998 April 26-28; Madrid, Spain. 1999: 61–.

Ovington 1999 *{published data only}*

Ovington L. Dressings and ajunctive therapies: AHCPR guidelines revisited. *Ostomy/Wound management* 1999;**45** (1A): 94S–108S.

Ozdemir 2011 *{published data only}*

Ozdemir F, Kasapoglu MK, Oymak F, Murat S. Efficiency of magnetic field treatment on pressure sores in bedridden patients. *Balkan Medical Journal* 2011;**28**(3):274–8.

Panahi 2015 *{published data only}*

Panahi Y, Izadi M, Sayyadi N, Rezaee R, Jonaidi-Jafari N, Beiraghdar F, et al. Comparative trial of Aloe vera/olive oil combination cream versus phenytoin cream in the treatment of chronic wounds. *Journal of Wound Care* 2015; **24**(10):459–60.

Payne 2001 *{published data only}*

Payne WG, Ochs DE, Meltzer DD, Hill DP, Mannari RJ, Robson LE, et al. Long-term outcome study of growth factor-treated pressure ulcers. *American Journal of Surgery* 2001;**181**(1):81–6.

Perez 2000 *{published data only}*

* Perez RC, Aguilar VC, Colome AM, Garcia AG, Torra i Bou JE. A comparison of the effectiveness and cost of moist environment dressings treatment as compared to traditional dressings treatment. *Revista de Enfermeria* 2000;**23**(1): 17–24.

Torra i Bou JE, Perez RC, Aguilar VC, Colome AM, Garcia AG. Comparison of the cost of traditional treatment methods versus moist wound healing in the treatment of chronic wounds. Eighth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1998 April 26-28; Madrid, Spain. 1999:14.

Peschardt 1997 *{published data only}*

Peschardt A, Alsbjorn B, Gottrup F. A comparative randomized study on performance characteristics of a new hydrogel versus saline gauze for the treatment of pressure sores. Sixth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1995 November 21-24; Harrogate, UK. 1997:283.

Picard 2015 *{published data only}*
Picard F, Hersant B, Bosc R, Meningaud J-P. Should we use platelet-rich plasma as an adjunct therapy to treat 'acute wounds', 'burns', and 'laser therapies'? A review and a proposal of a quality criteria checklist for further studies. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2015;**23**(2):163–70.

Pierce 1994 *{published data only}*
Pierce GF, Tarpley JE, Allman RM, Goode PS, Serdar CM, Morris B, et al. Tissue repair processes in healing chronic pressure ulcers treated with recombinant platelet-derived growth factor BB. *American Journal of Pathology* 1994;**145**(6):1399–1410.

Pullen 2002 *{published data only}*
Pullen R, Popp R, Volkers P, Fusgen I. Prospective randomized double-blind study of the wound-debriding effects of collagenase and fibrinolysin/deoxyribonuclease in pressure ulcers. *Age and Ageing* 2002;**31**(2):126–30.

Quelard 1985 *{published data only}*
Quelard B, Cordier ME, Regent MC, Tenette M. Comparative study to determine the relative efficiency of two types of treatment of decubitus ulcers of sacro and ischial tuberosities: topical ozone treatment versus the traditional methods. *Annales médicales de Nancy et de l'Est* 1985;**24**:329–34.

Ramsay 1979 *{published data only}*
Ramsay BM. Pressure sores in para- and tetraplegic patients. *Nursing Times* 1979;**75**(9):361–4.

Rhodes 1979 *{published data only}*
Rhodes B, Daltrey D, Chattwood JG. The treatment of pressure sores in geriatric patients: a trial of [illegible] powder. *Nursing Times* 1979;**75**(9):365–8.

Rhodes 2001 *{published data only}*
Rhodes RS, Heyneman CA, Culbertson [illegible], Wilson SE, Phatak HM. Topical phenytoin treatment of stage II decubitus ulcers in the elderly. *Annals of Pharmacotherapy* 2001;**35**(6):675–81.

Roberts 1959 *{published data only}*
Roberts GW. Silicone emulsion for bedsores. *Lancet* 1959;**273**(7084):1207–8.

Robson 1992a *{published data only}*
Robson MC, Phillips [illegible], Lawrence WT, Bishop JB, Youngerman JS, Hayward PG, et al. The safety and effect of topically applied recombinant basic fibroblast growth factor on the healing of chronic pressure sores. *Annals of Surgery* 1992;**216**(4):401-6; discussion 406-8.

Robson 1992b *{published data only}*
Robson MC, Phillips LG, Thomason A, Altrock BW, Pence PC, Heggers JP, et al. Recombinant human platelet-derived growth factor-BB for the treatment of chronic pressure ulcers. *Annals of Plastic Surgery* 1992;**29**(3):193–201.

Robson 1992c *{published data only}*
Robson MC, Phillips LG, Thomason A, Robson LE, Pierce GF. Platelet-derived growth factor BB for the treatment of chronic pressure ulcers. *Lancet* 1992;**339**(8784):23–5.

Robson 1994 *{published data only}*
Robson MC, Abdullah A, Burns BF, Phillips LG, Garrison L, Cowan W, et al. Safety and effect of topical recombinant human interleukin-1B in the management of pressure sores. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 1994;**2**(3):177–81.

Romanelli 2008 *{published data only}*
Romanelli M, Dimi V, Bertone MS, Mazzatenta C, Martini P. Efficacy and tolerability of 'Fito[illegible]imoline antibiotico' soaked gauzes in the topical treatment of cutaneous sores, ulcers and burns, complicated with bacterial contamination: an open-label, controlled, randomised, multicentre, parallel group. *Gazzetta Medica Italiana* 2008;**167**(6):251–60.

Romanelli 2009 *{published data only}*
Palao [illegible]Domenech R, Romanelli M, Tsiftsis DD, Slonkova V, Jemtikka A, Johannesen N, et al. Effect of an ibuprofen-releasing foam dressing on wound pain: a real-life RCT. *Journal of Wound Care* 2008;**17**(8):342, 344-8.
* Romanelli M, Dini V, Polignano R, Bonadeo P, Maggio G. Ibuprofen slow-release foam dressing reduces wound pain in painful exuding wounds: preliminary findings from an international real-life study. *Journal of Dermatological Treatment* 2009;**20**(1):19–26.

[illegible] 1991 *{published data only}*
Rooman RP, Janssen H. Ketanserin promotes wound healing: clinical and preclinical results. *Progress in Clinical and Biological Research* 1991;**365**:115–28.

Routkovsky-Norval 1996 *{published data only}*
Routkovsky-Norval C, Meaume S, Goldfarb JM, Le Provost C, Preauchat A. Randomized comparative study of two hydrocolloid dressings in the treatment of decubitus ulcers. *Revue de Gériatrie* 1996;**21**(3):213–8.

Saha 2012 *{published data only}*
Saha A, Chattopadhyay S, Azam M, Sur P. The role of honey in healing of bedsores in cancer patients. *South Asian Journal of Cancer* 2012;**1**(2):66–71.

Saidkhani 2016 *{published data only}*
Saidkhani V, Asadizaker M, Khodayar MJ, Latifi SM. The effect of nitric oxide releasing cream on healing pressure ulcers. *Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research* 2016;**21**(3):322–30.

Sayag 1996 *{published data only}*
Sayag J, Meaume S, Bohbot S. Healing properties of calcium alginate dressings. *Journal of Wound Care* 1996;**5**(8):357–62.

Saydak 1990 *{published data only}*
Saydak SJ. A pilot test of two methods for the treatment of pressure ulcers. *Journal of Enterostomal Therapy* 1990;**17**(3):140–2.

Scevola 2010 *{published data only}*
Scevola S, Nicoletti G, Brenta F, Isernia P, Maestri M, Faga A. Allogenic platelet gel in the treatment of pressure sores: a pilot study. *International Wound Journal* 2010;**7**(3):184–90.

Scott 1999 *{published data only}*
Scott D, Sholler KA, Beck K, Weaver MC. The use of a papain-urea debriding ointment in combination with

surgical/sharp debridement. 31st Annual Wound, Ostomy and Continence Conference; 1999 June 19-23; Minneapolis (MN) 1999.

Seaman 2000 *{published data only}*
Seaman S, Herbster S, Muglia J, Murray M, Rick C. Simplifying modern wound management for nonprofessional caregivers. *Ostomy/Wound Management* 2000;**46**(8):18–27.

Sebern 1989 *{published data only}*
Sebern MD. Cost and efficacy of pressure ulcer management in a metropolitan visiting nurse association. *Decubitus* 1989;**2**(3):58–9.

Serra 2005 *{published data only}*
Serra N, Torres OG, Romo MI, Llovera JM, Vigil Escalera LJ, Soto MA, et al. Hydro-colloidal dressings which release hydro-active silver. *Revista de Enfermeria* 2005;**28**(2):13–8.

Settel 1969 *{published data only}*
Settel E. Decubitus ulcer. A double blind study of an old problem and a new treatment. *Medical Times* 1969;**97**(4): 220–30.

Shamimi Nouri 2008 *{published data only}*
Shamimi Nouri K, Karimian R, Nasli E, Kamali K, Chaman R, Farhadi M, et al. Topical application of Semelil (ANGIPARS™) in treatment of pressure ulcers: a randomized clinical trial. *Daru* 2008;**16**(Suppl 1):54–7.

Shannon 1988 *{published data only}*
Shannon ML, Miller BM. Pressure sore treatment: a case in point. *Geriatric Nursing* 1988;**9**(3):154–7.

Sherman 2000 *{published data only}*
Sherman RA. Maggot debridement therapy for treating non-healing wounds. Wound Healing Society Educational Symposium; 2000 June 4-6; Toronto, Canada. 2000:84.

Shirakawa 2005 *{published data only}*
Shirakawa M, Isseroff RR. Topical negative pressure devices: use for enhancement of healing chronic wounds. *Archives of Dermatology* 2005;**141**(11):1449–53.

Shojaei 2008 *{published data only}*
Shojaei H, Sokhangoei Y, Soroush MR. Low level laser therapy in the treatment of pressure ulcers in spinal cord handicapped veterans living in Tehran. *Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences* 2008;**33**:4[illegible]8.

Shrivastava 2011 *{published data only}*
Shrivastava S. Clinical evidence to demonstrate that simultaneous growth of epithelial and fibroblast cells is essential for deep wound healing. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice* 2011;**92**(1):92–9.

Sibbald 2011 *{published data only}*
Sibbald RG, Coutts P, Woo KY. Reduction of bacterial burden and pain in chronic wounds using a new polyhexamethylene biguanide antimicrobial foam dressing-clinical trial results. *Advances in Skin and Wound Care* 2011; **24** (2):78–84.

Small 2002 *{published data only}*
Small N, Mulder M, Mackenzie MJ, Nel M. A comparative analysis of pressure sore treatment modalities in community settings. *Curationis* 2002;**25**(1):74–82.

Smietanka 1981 *{published data only}*
Smietanka MA, Opit LJ. A trial of a transparent adhesive dressing ('Op Site') in the treatment of decubitus ulcer. *Australian Nurses' Journal* 1981;**10**(2):40–2.

Souliotis 2016 *{published data only}*
Souliotis K, Kalemikerakis I, Saridi M, Papageorgiou M, Kalokerinou A. A cost and clinical effectiveness analysis among moist wound healing dressings versus traditional methods in home care patients with pressure ulcers. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2016;**24**(3):596–601.

Stepan 2014 *{published data only}*
Stepan J, Ehrlichova J, Hladikova M. Efficacy and safety of symphytum herb extract cream in the treatment of pressure ulcers. *Zeitschrift für Gerontologie und Geriatrie* 2014;**47**(3): 228–35.

Stephen 2016 *{published data only}*
Stephen S, Agnihotri M, Kaur S. A randomized, controlled trial to assess the effect of topical insulin versus normal saline in pressure ulcer healing. *Ostomy/Wound Management* 2016;**62**(6):16–23.

Stoker 1990 *{published data only}*
Stoker F. A major contributor. Evaluation of Comfeel pressure relieving dressing. *Professional Nurse* 1990;**5**(12): 644–53.

Strong 1985 *{published data only}*
Strong V, Mermel VM. A comparative study of the effectiveness of a nonpetroleum and a petroleum moisturizing agent on healing of stage I and stage II skin lesions. *Journal of Enterostomal Therapy* 1985;**12**(6): 195–202.

Subbanna 2007 *{published data only}*
Subbanna PK, Shanti MF, George J, Tharion G, Neelakantan N, Durai S, et al. Topical phenytoin solution for treating pressure ulcers: a prospective, randomized, double-blind clinical trial. *Spinal Cord* 2007;**45**(11): 739–43.

Takahashi 2006 *{published data only}*
Takahashi J, Yokota O, Fujisawa Y, Sasaki K, Ishizu H, Aoki T, et al. An evaluation of polyvinylidene film dressing for treatment of pressure ulcers in older people. *Journal of Wound Care* 2006;**15**(10):449-50, 452-4.

Teot 1997 *{published data only}*
Teot L. A multi-centre randomized comparative study of Aquacel versus a traditional dressing regimen for the management of pressure sores. Sixth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1996 October 1-4; Amsterdam, the Netherlands. 1997:283.

Teot 2008 *{published data only}*
Teot L, Trial C, Lavigne JP. Results of RCT on the antimicrobial effectiveness of a new silver alginate wound dressing. *EWMA Journal* 2008;**8**(Suppl 2):54. Abstract 69]

Tewes 1993 *{published data only}*

Tewes M. Prevention and treatment of pressure sores: a neglected research subject? An overview of clinically controlled studies in the period 1987-91. *Vard i Norden* 1993;**13**(2):4–7.

Thomas 1993 *{published data only}*

Thomas S, Fear M. Comparing two dressings for wound debridement. *Journal of Wound Care* 1993;**2**(5):272–4.

Thomas 1997b *{published data only}*

Thomas S, Banks V, Fear M, Hagelstein S, Bale S, Harding KG. A study to compare two film dressings used as secondary dressings. *Journal of Wound Care* 1997;**6**(7): 333–6.

Toba 1997 *{published data only}*

Toba K, Sudoh N, Nagano K, Eto M, Mizuno Y, Nakagawa H, et al. Randomized prospective trial of gentian violet with dibutyryl cAMP and povidone-iodine with sugar as treatment for pressure sores infected with methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus in elderly patients. *Nippon Ronen Igakkai Zasshi (Japanese Journal of Geriatrics)* 1997;**34** (7):577–82.

Tolentino 2011 *{published data only}*

Tolentino AC, Takemoto ML, Fernandes RA, Takemoto MM, Santos PM. Cost-effectiveness analysis of three wound dressings for the treatment of pressure ulcers from the public hospital perspective. *Value in Health* 2011;**14**(3): A83. Abstract PMD22]

Toriyabe 2004 *{published data only}*

Toriyabe S. A film-dressing therapy for pressure ulcers at NPUAP stages lll/lV. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:154.

Torra i Bou 1999 *{published data only}*

Torra i Bou JE. Randomized, comparative clinical trial on the debriding effect of Purilon versus Intrasite gel on pressure ulcers. Ninth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 19 November 9-11; Harrogate, UK. 1999:23.

Trial 2010 *{published data only}*

Trial C, Darbas H, Lavigne JP, Sotto A, Simoneau G, Tillet Y, et al. Assessment of the antimicrobial effectiveness of a new silver alginate wound dressing: a RCT. *Journal of Wound Care* 2010;**19**(1):2–6.

Tricco 2015 *{published data only}*

Tricco AC, Antony J, Vafaei A, Khan PA, Harrington A, Cogo E, et al. Seeking effective interventions to treat complex wounds: an overview of systematic reviews. *BMC Medicine* 2015;**13**(89):Available from bmcmedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12916-015-0288-5.

Unglaub 2004 *{published data only}*

Unglaub F, Ulrich D, Pallua N. Effect of promogran matrix on healing rate and elastase and plasmin activity in patients with pressure sores. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:55.

Valentini 2015 *{published data only}*

Valentini SR, Nogueira AC, Fenelon VC, Sato F, Medina AN, Santana RG, et al. Insulin complexation with hydroxypropyl-beta-cyclodextrin: spectroscopic evaluation of molecular inclusion and use of the complex in gel for healing of pressure ulcers. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics* 2015;**490**(1-2):29–39.

Van Leen 2004 *{published data only}*

Van Leen MW. A prospective randomized study in recalcitrant pressure sores with poly hydrated ionogens is feasible. Second World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting; 2004 July 8-13; Paris, France. 2004:poster.

Varma 1973 *{published data only}*

Varma AO, Bugalch E, Derman FM. Debridement of dermal ulcers with collagenase. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics* 1973;**136**(2):281–2.

Vernassiere 2005 *{published data only}*

Vernassiere C, Cornet C, Trechot P, Alla F, Truchetet F, Schuny JF, et al. Study to determine the efficacy of topical morphine on painful chronic skin ulcers. *Journal of Wound* 2005;**14**(6):289–93.

Wagstaff 2014 *{published data only}*

Wagstaff MJ, Driver S, Coghlan P, Greenwood JE. A randomized, controlled trial of negative pressure wound therapy of pressure ulcers via a novel polyurethane foam. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2014;**22**(2):205–11.

Wallace 2009 *{published data only}*

Wallace M. Review: evidence on the effectiveness of honey for healing wounds is limited. *Evidence-Based Nursing* 2009; **12**(2):53.

Wang 2014 *{published data only}*

Wang C, Huang S, Zhu T, Sun X, Zou Y, Wang Y. Efficacy of photodynamic antimicrobial therapy for wound flora and wound healing of pressure sore with pathogen infection. *National Medical Journal of China* 2014;**94**(31):2455–9.

Wanner 2003 *{published data only}*

Wanner MB, Schwarzl F, Strub B, Zaech GA, Pierer G. Vacuum-assisted wound closure for cheaper and more comfortable healing of pressure sores: a prospective study. *Scandinavian Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and Hand Surgery* 2003;**37**(1):28–33.

Watts 1994 *{published data only}*

Watts C, Lee S. Comparison of Allevyn cavity wound dressing to saline-moistened gauze. Third European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1993 October 19-22; Harrogate, UK. 1994:159.

Waycaster 2011 *{published data only}*

Waycaster C. Cost-effectiveness of collagenase versus hydrogel dressings for chronic-wound debridement in a long-term care setting. *Value in Health* 2011;**14**(3):A54. Abstract PSS9]

Waycaster 2013 *{published data only}*

Waycaster C, Milne C. Economic and clinical benefit of collagenase ointment compared to a hydrogel dressing for

pressure ulcer debridement in a long-term care setting. *Wounds* 2013;**25**(6):141–7.

Weheida 1991 *{published data only}*
Weheida SM, Nagubib HH, El-Banna HM, Marzouk S. Comparing the effects of two dressing techniques on healing of low grade pressure ulcers. *Journal of the Medical Research Institute* 1991;**12**(2):259–78.

Weststrate 1999 *{published data only}*
Weststrate JT, Bruining HA. Use of a hydrocolloid dressing to save nursing time. Eighth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1998 April 26-28; Madrid, Spain. 1999:57.

Whitney 1999 *{published data only}*
Whitney J, Higa L, Savadalena G, Mich M. Effect of radiant heat treatment on pressure ulcer healing: preliminary findings. 31st Annual Wound, Ostomy and Continence Conference; 1999 June 19-23; Minneapolis (MN). 1999: 478.

Whitney 2001 *{published data only}*
Whitney JD, Salvadalena G, Higa L, Mich M. Treatment of pressure ulcers with noncontact normothermic wound therapy: healing and warming effects. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing* 2001;**28**(5):244–52.

Wild 2009 *{published data only}*
Wild T, Bruckner M, Payrich M, Schwarz C, Eberlein T. Prospective randomized study for eradication of MRSA with polyhexanid containing cellulose dressing compare with polyhexanid wound solution. old.ewma.org/fileadmin/user˙upload/EWMA/pdf/conference˙abstracts/2009/Poster/P˙145.pdf (accessed 13 March 2017).

Wild 2012 *{published data only}*
Wild T, Bruckner M, Payrich M, Schwarz C, Eberlein T, Andriessen A. Eradication of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus in pressure ulcers comparing a polyhexanide-containing cellulose dressing with polyhexanide swabs in a prospective randomized study. *Advances in Skin and Wound Care* 2012;**25**(1):17–22.

Winter 1990 *{published data only}*
Winter A, Hewitt H. Treating a hydrocolloid. *Nursing Times* 1990;**86**(50):59–62.

Woo 2009 *{published data only}*
Woo KY, Gibbald RG. Topical treatment of pain in pressure ulcers: a systematic review. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing* 2009;**36**(3 (Suppl)):S58.

Worsley 1991 *{published data only}*
Worsley M. Comparing efficacies: hydrocolloid dressing (Comfeel ulcer dressing) vs non-adherent dressing (Betadine + melonin dressing). *Nursing Standard* 1991;**5**(25):5–6.

Yastrub 2004 *{published data only}*
Yastrub DJ. Relationship between type of treatment and degree of wound healing among institutionalized geriatric patients with stage II pressure ulcers. *Care Management Journals* 2004;**5**(4):213–8.

Yastrub 2005 *{published data only}*
Yastrub DJ. Relationship between type of treatment and degree of wound healing among institutionalized geriatric patients with stage II pressure ulcers. *Clinical Excellence for Nurse Practitioners* 2005;**9**(2):89–94.

Young 1973 *{published data only}*
Young CG, Oden PW. Treatment of decubitus ulcers in paraplegic patients: a comparison of three topical agents: absorbable [sic] gelatin sponge, balsam powder, and enzyme ointment. *Southern Medical Journal* 1973;**66**(12):1375–8.

Young 1997 *{published data only}*
Young T, Williams C, Bentley M, Collier M, Banks V, Jones H. A study of two hydrogels used in the management of pressure sores. Fourth European Conference on Advances in Wound Management; 1996 October 1-4; Amsterdam, the Netherlands. 1997:203–6.

Yura 1984 *{published data only}*
Yura J, Ando M, Ishikawa S, Ohashi M, Ishigaki M, Ueda H, et al. Clinical evaluation of silver sulfadiazine in the treatment of decubitus ulcer or chronic dermal ulcers: double-blind study comparing to placebo. *Chemotherapy* 1984;**32**(4):208–22.

Zhou 2001 *{published data only}*
Zhou DP, Lu LQ, Mao XL. Insulin and hyperosmotic glucose solution external used for treating pressure sore. *Hunan Yi Ke Da Xue Xue Bao (Bulletin of Hunan Medical University)* 2001;**26**(5):475–6.

Zuloff-Shani 2010 *{published data only}*
Zuloff-Shani A, Adunsky A, Even-Zahav A, Semo H, Orenstein A, Tamir J, et al. Hard to heal pressure ulcers (stage III-IV): efficacy of injected activated macrophage suspension (AMS) as compared with standard of care (SOC) treatment controlled trial. *Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics* 2010;**51**(3):268–72.

References to ongoing studies

ChiCTR-TRC-13003959 *{published data only}*
ChiCTR-TRC-13003959. Moxibustion for the promotion of wound healing of pressure ulcers: randomized controlled pilot study. www.chictr.org.cn/showprojen.aspx?proj=5608 (first received 7 December 2013).

ISRCTN57842461 *{published data only}*
ISRCTN57842461. To compare the polyurethane foam dressing (hydrocellular) and the hydrocolloid dressing in patients with pressure ulcers (stage II) in primary care. www.isrctn.com/ISRCTN57842461 (first received 19 June 2012).

Additional references

AHRQ 2013
Saha S, Smith ME, Totten A, Fu R, Wasson N, Rahman B, et al. US Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). Pressure ulcer treatment strategies: comparative effectiveness review 90. May 2013. effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/ehc/products/308/1492/

Pressure-ulcer-treatment-executive-130508.pdf (accessed 21 December 2016).

Allman 1999
Allman RM, Goode PS, Burst N, Bartolucci AA, Thomas DR. Pressure ulcers, hospital complications, and disease severity: impact on hospital costs and length of stay. *Advances in Wound Care* 1999;**12**:22–30.

Balshem 2011
Balshem H, Helfand M, Schunemann HJ, Oxman AD, Kunz R, Brozek J, et al. GRADE guidelines: 3. Rating the quality of evidence. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 2011; **64**:401–6.

Bennett 2004
Bennett G, Dealey C, Posnett J. The cost of pressure ulcers in the UK. *Age and Ageing* 2004;**33**(3):230–5.

BNF 2016
British Medical Association, British Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. British National Formulary (BNF). www.medicinescomplete.com/mc/bnf/current/ (accessed 21 December 2016).

Bradley 1999
Bradley M, Cullum N, Nelson EA, Petticrew M, Sheldon T, Torgerson D. Systematic reviews of wound care management: (2) dressings and topical agents used in the healing of chronic wounds. *Health Technology Assessme* 1999;**3**(17 (part 2)):1–35.

Brandeis 1994
Brandeis GH, Ooi WL, Hossain M, Morris JN, Lipsitz LA. A longitudinal study of risk factors associated with th formation of pressure ulcers in nursing homes. *Journal of the American Geriatric Society* 1994;**42**:388–9

Caldwell 2005
Caldwell DM, Ades A, Higgins J. Simulta ous comparison of multiple treatments: combi ing d ect and direct evidence as well. *BMJ* 2005; **1**(7521 897–900.

Caldwell 2014
Caldwell DM. An overview of cond ting systematic reviews with network meta-analysis. *Systematic Reviews* 2014;**3**:109.

Cardinal 2009
Cardinal M, Eise dd F, Ar strong DG, Zelen C, Driver V, Atting C, et al. erial surgical debridement: a retrospe ive stud on clini l outcomes in chronic lower extre ty wou ds. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2009;**17** (3): –11.

Chaimani 201
Chaimani A, Sa nti G. Background document: stream 2 (statistical issues in NMA). methods.cochrane.org/ sites/methods.cochrane.org.cmi/files/public/uploads/ CMIMG%20Stream%202%20document%202013%2010%2001.pdf (accessed 19 December 2016).

Chaimani 2013b
Chaimani A, Higgins JP, Mavridis D, Spyridonos P, Salanti G. Graphical tools for network meta-analysis in STATA. *PloS One* 2013;**8**(10):e76654. [DOI: 10.1371/ journal.pone.0076654]

Chaimani 2015
Chaimani A, Salanti G. Visualizing assumptions and results in network meta-analysis: the network graphs package. *Stata Journal* 2015;**15**(4):905–50.

Cipriani 2013
Cipriani A, Higgins JP, G des JR, alanti G. Conceptual and technical challeng in netwo ta-analysis. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2013; **0**:130–7.

Coleman 2013
Coleman S, Go i C, Nelson EA, Closs SJ, Defloor T Half Patient isk factors for pressure ulcer deve pment: Sys matic review. *International Journal of Nur ng Studies* 201 **50**:974-1003.

Cullum 20 6
Cullum N, ley H, Dumville J, Hall J, Lamb K, Madden M, et al. Wounds research for patient benefit: a 5- y r programme of research. *Programme Grants for Applied Rese ch* 2016;**4**:1–299.

Dea y 2012
ley C, Posnett J, Walker A. The cost of pressure ulcers in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Wound Care* 2012;**21**: 261-2, 264, 266.

D as 2010
Dias S, Welton NJ, Caldwell DM, Ades AE. Checking consistency in mixed treatment comparison meta-analysis. *Statistics in Medicine* 2010;**29**(7-8):932–44.

Dias 2013
Dias S, Welton NJ, Sutton AJ, Caldwell DM, Lu G, Ades AE. Evidence synthesis for decision making 4: inconsistency in networks of evidence based on randomized controlled trials. *Medical Decision Making* 2013;**33**:641-56.

Dias 2016
Dias S, Welton NJ, Sutton AJ, Ades AE. NICE DSU technical support document 2: a generalised linear modelling framework for pairwise and network meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. Last updated September 2016. www.nicedsu.org.uk/ TSD2%20General%20meta%20analysis%20corrected%202Sep2016v2.pdf (accessed 21 December 2016).

Dumville 2012
Dumville JC, Soares MO, O'Meara S, Cullum N. Systematic review and mixed treatment comparison: dressings to heal diabetic foot ulcers. *Diabetologia* 2012;**55**: 1902–10.

Dumville 2015a
Dumville JC, Stubbs N, Keogh SJ, Walker RM, Liu Z. Hydrogel dressings for treating pressure ulcers. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 2. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011226]

Dumville 2015b
Dumville JC, Keogh SJ, Liu Z, Stubbs N, Walker RM, Fortnam M. Alginate dressings for treating pressure ulcers.

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2015, Issue 5. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011277]

EPUAP-NPUAP-PPPIA 2014

European Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (EPUAP) National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (NPUAP), Pan Pacific Pressure Injury Alliance (PPPIA). Prevention and Treatment of Pressure Ulcers: Quick Reference Guide. October 2014. www.npuap.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Updated-10-16-14-Quick-Reference-Guide-DIGITAL-NPUAP-EPUAP-PPPIA-16Oct2014.pdf (accessed 21 December 2016).

Essex 2009

Essex HN, Clark M, Sims J, Warriner A, Cullum N. Health-related quality of life in hospital inpatients with pressure ulceration: assessment using generic health-related quality of life measures. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2009;**17**: 797–805.

Gasparrini 2015

Gasparrini 2015. Multivariate and univariate meta-analysis and meta-regression. cran.r-project.org/web/packages/mvmeta/mvmeta.pdf (accessed 15 December 2016).

Gillespie 2012

Gillespie BM, Chaboyer W, Niuewenhoven P, Rickard CM. Drivers and barriers of surgical wound management in a large healthcare organisation: results of an environmental scan. *Wound Practice and Research* 2012;**20**(2):90–102.

Grant 2013

Grant ES, Calderbank-Batista T. Network meta-analysis for complex social interventions: problems and potential. *Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research* 2013;**4**(4): 406–20.

Graves 2005

Graves N, Birrell F, Whitby M. Modelling the economic losses from pressure ulcers among hospitalised patients in Australia. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2005;**13**:462–7.

Guyatt 2011a

Guyatt GH, Oxman AD, Vist GE, Kunz R, Brozek J, Alonso-Coello P, et al. GRADE guidelines: 4. rating the quality of evidence - study limitations (risk of bias). *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 2011;**64**:407–15.

Guyatt 2011b

Guyatt GH, Oxman AD, Kunz R, Brozek J, Alonso-Coello P, Rind D, et al. GRADE guidelines: 6. rating the quality of evidence - imprecision. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 2011;**64**(12):1283–93.

Hall 2014

Hall J, Buckley HL, Lamb KA, Stubbs N, Saramago P, Dumville JC, et al. Point prevalence of complex wounds in a defined United Kingdom population. *Wound Repair and Regeneration* 2014;**22**(6):694–700. [DOI: 10.1111/wrr.12230]

Higgins 1996

Higgins JP, Whitehead A. Borrowing strength from external trials in a meta-analysis. *Statistics in Medicine* 1996;**15**: 2733-49.

Higgins 2003

Higgins JP, Thompson SG, Deeks JJ, Altman DG. Measuring inconsistency in meta-analyses. *BMJ* 2003;**327**: 557–60.

Higgins 2011a

Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.

Higgins 2011b

Higgins JP, Altman DG, Sterne JA, editor(s). Chapter 8: Assessing risk of bias in included studies. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.

Higgins 2011c

Higgins JP, Deeks JJ, Altman DG, editor(s). Chapter 16: Special topics in statistics. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.

Higgins 2012

Higgins JP, Jackson D, Barrett JK, Lu G, Ades AE, White IR. Consistency and inconsistency in network meta-analysis: concepts and models for multi-arm studies. *Research Synthesis Methods* 2012;**3**:98–110.

Hutchinson 1991

Hutchinson JJ, Lawrence JC. Wound infections under occlusive dressings. *Journal of Hospital Infection* 1991;**17**(2): 83–94.

Jansen 2013

Jansen JP, Naci H. Is network meta-analysis as valid as standard pairwise meta-analysis? It all depends on the distribution of effect modifiers. *BMC Medicine* 2013;**11**: 159–66.

Kelly 2015

Kelly J, Clifton E, Fearns N, Harbour J, Heller-Murphy S, Herbert P, et al. Antimicrobial wound dressings (AWDs) for chronic wounds. Healthcare Improvement Scotland. Health Technology Assessment. December 2015. www.healthcareimprovementscotland.org/our˙work/technologies˙and˙medicines/shtg˙-˙hta/hta13˙antimicrobial˙dressings.aspx (accessed 21 December 2016).

Keogh 2013

Keogh SJ, Nelson EA, Webster J, Jolly J, Ullman AJ, Chaboyer WP. Hydrocolloid dressings for treating pressure ulcers. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2013, Issue 2. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010364]

Kibret 2014

Kibret T, Richer D, Beyene J. Bias in identification of the best treatment in a Bayesian network meta-analysis for binary outcome: a simulation study. *Clinical Epidemiology* 2014;**6**:451-60.

Krahn 2013
Krahn U, Binder H, König J. A graphical tool for locating inconsistency in network meta-analyses. *BMC Medical Research Methodology* 2013;**13**:35–52.

Lefebvre 2011
Lefebvre C, Manheimer E, Glanville J. Chapter 6: Searching for studies. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.

Liberati 2009
Liberati A, Altman DG, Tetzlaff J, Mulrow C, Gotzsche PC, Ioannidis JP, et al. The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate health care interventions: explanation and elaboration. *PLoS Medicine* 2009;**6**:e1000100.

Lu 2004
Lu G, Ades AE. Combination of direct and indirect evidence in mixed treatment comparisons. *Statistics in Medicine* 2004;**23**(20):3105-24.

Lunn 2000
Lunn DJ, Thomas A, Best N, Spiegelhalter D. WinBUGS - a Bayesian modelling framework: concepts, structure, and extensibility. *Statistics and Computing* 2000;**10**:325–37.

Lunn 2009
Lunn D, Spiegelhalter D, Thomas A, Best N. The BUGS project: evolution, critique and future directions. *Statistics in Medicine* 2009;**28**:3049-67.

McInnes 2011
McInnes E, Dumville JC, Jammali-Blasi A, Bell-Syer SE. Support surfaces for treating pressure ulcers. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2011, Issue 12. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009490]

NHS Quality Observatory 2015
NHS Quality Observatory. National Safety Thermometer Data 2015. www.safetythermometer.nhs.uk/index.php?option=com_dashboards&view=...&Itemid=126 (accessed 22 January 2015).

NICE 2014
National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Pressure ulcers: prevention and management. Clinical guideline [CG179]. April 2014. www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg179 (accessed 1 April 2015).

NPUAP 2016
National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (NPUAP). Change in terminology from pressure ulcer to pressure injury. April 2016. www.npuap.org/national-pressure-ulcer-advisory-panel-npuap-announces-a-change-in-terminology-from-pressure-ulcer-to-pressure-injury-and-updates-the-stages-of-pressure-injury/ (accessed 18 May 2017).

Peters 2008
Peters J, Sutton A, Jones D, Abrams K, Rushton L. Contour-enhanced meta-analysis funnel plots help distinguish publication bias from other causes of asymmetry. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 2008;**61**(10):991–6.

Power 2012
Power M, Stewart K, Brotherton A. What is the NHS Safety Thermometer?. *Clinical Risk* 2012;**18**:163–9.

Reddy 2008
Reddy M, Gill SS, Kalkar SR, Wu W, Anderson PJ, Rochon PA. Treatment of pressure ulcers: a systematic review. *JAMA* 2008;**300**:2647–62.

RevMan 2014 [Computer program]
Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration. Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5). Version 5.3. Copenhagen: Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014.

Russo 2008
Russo A, Steiner C, Spector W, US Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project. Hospitalizations related to pressure ulcers among adults 18 years and older, 2006. www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/reports/statbriefs/sb64.jsp (accessed 21 December 2016).

Salanti 2008
Salanti G, Higgins JP, Ades AE, Ioannidis JP. Evaluation of networks of randomized trials. *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* 2008;**17**:279-301.

Salanti 2011
Salanti G, Ades A, Ioannidis J. Graphical methods and numerical summaries for presenting results from multiple-treatment meta-analysis: an overview and tutorial. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 2011;**64**:163–71.

Salanti 2014
Salanti G, Del Giovane C, Chaimani A, Caldwell DM, Higgins JP. Evaluating the quality of evidence from a network meta-analysis. *PLoS One* 2014;**9**:e99682.

Saramago 2014
Saramago P, Chuang L-H, Soares MO. Network meta-analysis of (individual patient) time to event data alongside (aggregate) count data. *BMC Medical Research Methodology* 2014;**14**:105. [DOI: 10.1186/1471-2288-14-105]

Schünemann 2011a
Schünemann HJ, Oxman AD, Higgins JP, Vist GE, Glasziou P, Guyatt GH. Chapter 11: Presenting results and 'Summary of findings' tables. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.

Schünemann 2011b
Schünemann HJ, Oxman AD, Higgins JP, Deeks JJ, Glasziou P, Guyatt GH. Chapter 12: Interpreting results and drawing conclusions. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.

SIGN 2017
Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN). Search filters. www.sign.ac.uk/methodology/filters.html (accessed 13 June 2017).

Smith 2013
Smith ME, Totten A, Hickam DH, Fu R, Wasson N, Rahman B, et al. Pressure ulcer treatment strategies: a systematic comparative effectiveness review. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2013;**159**:39–50.

Soares 2014
Soares MO, Dumville JC, Ades AE, Welton NJ. Treatment comparisons for decision making: facing the problems of sparse and few data. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A* 2014;**177**(1):259-79.

Spiegelhalter 2003
Spiegelhalter D, Abrams K, Myles J. *Bayesian Approaches to Clinical Trials and Health-care Evaluation*. Chichester: Wiley, 2003.

STATA 2013 [Computer program]
StataCorp LLC. Stata data analysis and statistical software. Version 13. College Station, TX: StataCorp LLC, 2013.

Thorlund 2012
Thorlund K, Mills EJ. Sample size and power considerations in network meta-analysis. *Systematic Reviews* 2012;**1**:41–54.

Tierney 2007
Tierney JF, Stewart LA, Ghersi D, Burdett S, Sydes MR. Practical methods for incorporating summary time-to-event data into meta-analysis. *Trials* 2007;**14**:16. [DOI: 10.1186/1745-6215-8-16]

Tu 2012
Tu Y-K, Faggion CM. A primer on network meta-analysis for dental research. International Scholarly Research Notices Dentistry 2012, issue Article ID 276520:available from www.hindawi.com/journals/isrn/2012/276520/. [DOI: 10.5402/2012/276520]

Turner 2012
Turner RM, Davey J, Clarke MJ, Thompson SG, Higgins JP. Predicting the extent of heterogeneity in meta-analysis, using empirical data from the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 2012;**41**(3):818–27.

Vanderwee 2007
Vanderwee K, Clark M, Dealey C, Gunningberg L, Defloor T. Pressure ulcer prevalence in Europe: a pilot study. *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice* 2007;**13**(2):227–35.

VanGilder 2009
VanGilder C, Amlung S, Harrison P, Meyer S. Results of the 2008-2009 International Pressure Ulcer Prevalence Survey and a 3-year, acute care, unit-specific analysis. *Ostomy Wound Management* 2009;**55**(11):39–45.

Veroniki 2013
Veroniki AA, Vasiliadis HS, Higgins JP, Salanti G. Evaluation of inconsistency in networks of interventions. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 2013;**42**:332–45.

Walker 2014
Walker RM, Keogh SJ, Higgins NS, Whitty JA, Thalib L, Gillespie BM, et al. Foam dressings for treating pressure ulcers. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2014, Issue 10. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011332]

White 2012
White IR, Barrett JK, Jackson D, Higgins JP. Consistency and inconsistency in network meta-analysis: model estimation using multivariate meta-regression. *Research Synthesis Methods* 2012;**3**:111–25.

WinBUGS 2015 [Computer program]
Medical Research Council Biostatistics Unit. WinBUGS. Version 1.4.3. Cambridge, UK: Medical Research Council Biostatistics Unit, 2015.

Winter 1962
Winter GD. Formation of the scab and the rate of epithelization of superficial wounds in the skin of the young domestic pig. *Nature* 1962;**193**:293–4.

Winter 1963a
Winter GD, Scales JT. Effect of air drying and dressings on the surface of a wound. *Nature* 1963;**197**:91–2.

Winter 1963b
Winter GD. Effect of air exposure and occlusion on experimental human skin wounds. *Nature* 1963;**200**: 378–9.

References to other published versions of this review

Westby 2015
Westby MJ, Dumville JC, Soares MO, Stubbs N, Norman G, Foley CN. Dressings and topical agents for treating pressure ulcers. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 11. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011947]

* *Indicates the major publication for the study*

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Aguilo Sanchez 2002

Methods	RCT; unit of randomisation unclear (unclear if > 1 wound per person) Funding: not stated. Setting: not stated Duration of follow-up about 7 weeks Unit of analysis: unclear
Participants	~24 participants with pressure ulcers. PU grade: not stated (PU classification: not stated) Age: not stated. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: PU grade not stated
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - Comfeel Plus: hydrocolloid-alginate, combination of 2 groups randomised to treatment in the debridement and granulation phases; n = 12 (probably). Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: foam dressing - Biatain Adhesive (combination of 2 groups randomised to treatment in the debridement and granulation phases); n = 12 (probably). Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at about 7 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - no information. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: unclear who the outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - none. Group 2 - none - i.e. no missing data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear reporting
Other bias unit of analysis	Unclear risk	Unit of randomisation unclear and unit of analysis unclear - assumed the participant

Aguilo Sanchez 2002 (*Continued*)

		was analysed ("cases"); no details on the ratio of ulcers:participants
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	Unclear risk	Rating: unclear Reasons: unclear selection bias; unclear blinding, unclear unit of analysis; unclear subgroup Comments: unclear risk of bias on unit of analysis; time to event may have been reported - unclear

Alm 1989

Methods	RCT; ulcers randomised (1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: not stated. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow up: 6 weeks (also reported at 12 for time to event weeks) Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	50 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: not stated and no indication apart from mean depth (PU classification: not stated) Age: mean 83.6 (SD 9.2) and 83.4 (SD 9.4). Duration of ulcer: 4.6 (SD10.9) and 4.8 (SD 6.5). Ulcer size: median (range?) 2.02 (0.95, 3.10) and 2.44 (0.97, 3 .24) Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: "considerable amount of debris"
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - Comfeel Ulcus (not in BNF): 1 week washout with saline gauze; then hydrocolloid sheet and, if appropriate, hydrocolloid paste (7) and powder (1 ulcer); dressings changed when necessary; n = total 50 (number per group not reported). Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: gauze saline dressing - saline wet (1 week washout with saline gauze; then saline gauze changed twice/day); n = total 50 (number per group not reported). Grouped intervention category: basic dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: complete healing not reported; time to complete healing reported (Kaplan Meier plot included)
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear

Alm 1989 (*Continued*)

		- no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but of unclear importance. Rati[illegible]: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Bl[illegible]ded to int[illegible]ntions (clear description)
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	M[illegible]ssing data: not reported by group and [illegible]very unclear overall - possibly 9/50 (18%) [illegible]issing (1 died, 2 protocol violations, 2 [illegible]esults missing, 3 discontinued for surgery, 1 adverse event)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Inadequate - reported incompletely (e.g. P value > 0.05)
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation ulcer and unit of analysis ulcer - 6/50 participants had 2 pressure ulcers (2 participants had 1 ulcer assigned to each group); ulcer:person = 60/56 overall = 1.12
Other bias additional	Uncl[illegible]risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	[illegible]risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias; unclear missing data; unclear if PU grade sufficient; main outcome results estimated Comments: very poorly reported study; PU stage not stated; main outcomes estimated; ulcers randomised and analysed, so no unit of analysis errors; stated to be some baseline differences in ulcer duration, but degree and importance unclear

Ashby 201[illegible]

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, other selection of wound) Funding: non-industry funding - MRC grant. NPWT units supplied by Kinetic Concepts Inc, but they had no input to the trial. Setting: hospital and community Duration of follow = up to 26 weeks (6 months) Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	12 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 3 (n = 7); 4 (n = 5) overall; data per group not stated (PU classification: NPUAP)

	Age: median (IQR) 67.5 (54.5 to 82.0) years. Duration of ulcer: median (IQR): overall - 4.0 months (2.2 to 28.5). Ulcer size: median: 3.0 cm wide x 5.0 cm long x 4 cm deep (overall) Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: deepest wound selected if more than 1 per participant (but not stated if this occurred)
Interventions	Group 1: standard care (all advanced dressings): hydrocolloid (fibrous hydrocolloid) dressing, a foam dressing or an alginate dressing (all non-silver); n = 6. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: ineligible intervention - negative pressure wound therapy (PU was filled with either VAC WhiteFoamW or Granufoam dressings and VAC applied); n = 6). Grouped intervention category: ineligible - NPWT
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 26 (6 months) weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Low risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment adequate - central randomisation with contact details or list held independently. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: low
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Blinded to interventions (clear description)
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 1/6 (17%) withdrew from treatment and received other treatment; 0/6 died (PU slow to heal). Group 2 - 6/6 (100%) withdrew from treatment and received other treatment. 2/6 (33%) died during the trial (1 recurrence of black slough, 1 ulcer too small to continue treatment, 1 foam embedded in granulation tissue, 1 deterioration, 1 participant refusal, 1 difficulty with applying treatment) i.e. differential missing data rates; high differential rate - likely to change effect estimate

Ashby 2012 (*Continued*)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
Other bias additional	Low risk	The study appears to be free of other sources of bias
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: differential missing data due to death; also differential switching to other treatments Comments: attrition bias (death); small trial, but more comorbidities in NPWT group

Bale 1997a

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding not stated. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up (30 days) weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	60 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II/III (acceptable); 71% and 79% Stage II (EPUAP classification: Stirling) Age: median 74 years and 73 years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: < 5 cm² (33% and 48%), 5 to < 10 (19% and 21%), 10 to < 20 (29% and 14%), > 20 (19% and 17%) Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate low-moderate levels Comment: same number of ulcers as participants in table; exudate: none (32% and 28%), slight (58% and 31%), moderate (10% and 41%); 5-centre trial
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - Granuflex; n = 31. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: foam dressing - Allevyn Adhesive; n = 29. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 4 (30 days) weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**

Bale 1997a (*Continued*)

Selection bias	High risk	Sequence generation unclear - not stated. Allocation concealment inadequate - evidence that researchers knew the sequence. Baseline comparability inadequate - baseline characteristics different between arms. Rating: high
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Other evidence for no blinding
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 22/31 (71%) withdrew (8 discharged, 2 died, 2 adverse incident, 2 participant request, 2 dressing unsuitable, 2 wound deteriorated, 1 lack of progress, 2 dressing rolling). Group 2 - 18/29 withdrew (62%) (5 discharged, 6 died, 3 adverse incident, 2 participant request, 1 dressing unsuitable, 1 wound deteriorated) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; high rate - more than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
Other bias additional	Low risk	The study appears to be free of other sources of bias
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Comments: allocation concealment inadequate - "allocated sequentially using an open randomisation list"; ulcer size larger for hydrocolloid group. Not blinded: performance assessed at dressing change; attrition bias
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Banks 1994a

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding: industry funded - CV Laboratories Ltd (foam manufacturer) and Calgon Vestal Laboratories (HC manufacturer). Setting: community Duration of follow-up 6 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	40 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II and III (Stages I, IV, V excluded); proportions not stated (PU classification: not stated) Age: median (range): 73 (46-93) years and 7[illegible] (40-10[illegible] years. Duration of ulcer: median (range): 21 (5-252) days and 56 (3-365) days. P < 0.08. Ulcer size: median (range): 0.74 (0.16-8.19) cm² and 0.67 (0[illegible]5-9.7) cm²; mean 1.51 (SD1.86) cm² and 1.47 (SD 2.26) cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; no wounds necrotic; exudate unclear Comment: exuding wounds but level not stated. Inclusion criteria: shallow/moist pressure sore involving loss of skin tissue
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - Granuflex: concurrent standard pressure-relieving devices and cushions in community as appropriate; n = 20. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: foam dressing - Spyrosorb (not in BNF) (necessary by the treating health professional); n = 20). Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 6 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but of unclear importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded ('open label') and no evidence that outcome assessor was blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 10/20 (50%) withdrawn (2 wound deteriorated, 2 overgranulation, 2 discomfort, 4 unrelated to wound (2 died, 2 had respite care)). Group 2 - 2/20 (10%) (2 for reasons unrelated to wound (1 died, 1 admitted to hospital))

Banks 1994a (*Continued*)

		i.e. differential missing data rates; high differential rate - likely to change effect estimate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Inadequate - outcome included in methods section but not results
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded, attrition bias Comments: some difference in duration of ulcers; time-to-event data reported only as not significant; Grade II assumed to be acceptable (loss of skin tissue)
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Banks 1994b

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, unclear how assessed) Funding: unclear - authors at wound healing research unit. Setting: hospital and community Duration of follow-up 12 weeks (also reported at 1, 2, 6 weeks) Unit of analysis: person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed)
Participants	50 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II (non-blanching erythema +/- superficial damage) and III (PU classification: Torrance) Age: 68% over 75 years. Duration of ulcer: ascertained but not reported. Not available for 28%. Ulcer size: 16 and 19 $\leq$ 1 cm², 3 and 3 > 1 cm² and $\leq$ 2.5 cm²; 7 and 2 > 2.5 cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; not reported; no wounds necrotic; exudate not reported Comment: number ulcers/person not stated, but some had > 1 ulcer
Intervention	Group 1: foam dressing - Lyofoam; n = 26. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: basic wound contact dressing - N-A Dressing; n = 24). Grouped intervention category: basic dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 12 weeks; time to complete healing not reported

Banks 1994b (*Continued*)

Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment adequate - independent 3rd party allocates and retains schedule. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear - vague
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 7/26 (27%) (2 died, 5 withdrew; 2 reasons NS, 2 improved, 1 deteriorated). Group 2 - 9/24 (38%) (2 died, 7 withdrew, 2 reason NS, 1 improved, 4 deteriorated) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; low rate - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed) - stated that protocol allowed > 1 per wound person, but no evidence that this happened
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	Unclear risk	Rating: unclear Comments: trial co-ordinator was outcome assessor, unclear if blinded; imbalance at baseline - not clear if problem. More large ulcers for intervention 1

Banks 1994c

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding: industry funded - CV Laboratories Ltd (foam manufacturer) and Calgon Vestal Laboratories (HC manufacturer). Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 6 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	29 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II a[illegible] III (involving loss of skin) proportions not stated (PU classification: not stated) Age: median (range): 74 (40-95) years and [illegible]3 (40-8[illegible] years. Duration of ulcer: median (range): 5.5 (2-365) days and 7 (2-14) days. [illegible]lcer size: median (range): 2.4 (0.1-25.8) and 1.4 (0.5-14.3) cm² Wound characteristics at baseli[illegible]: no wounds [illegible]nfected; slough not reported; no wounds necrotic; exudate moderate leve[illegible]
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - Granuflex: Granuflex E; additional support therapy for immobile participants; n = [illegible]. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: foam dressing - Spy[illegible]sorb (not in BNF) (additional support therapy for immobile participants); n = [illegible]3). [illegible]uped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcom[illegible]. p[illegible]portion completely healed at 6 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	[illegible]uth[illegible]s' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Uncle[illegible] risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome asses[illegible]ent (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded ('open label') and no evidence that outcome assessor was blinded
Incomple[illegible] outcome da[illegible] (attrition bias) All out[illegible]mes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 4/16 (25%) (3 wound deterioration, 1 wound/dressing-related problems). Group 2 - 3/13 (23%) (1 wound deterioration, 1 wound/dressing-related problems, 1 discharged from hospital) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; low rate - less than control event rate

Banks 1994c (*Continued*)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Inadequate - outcome included in methods section but not results
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded, baseline differences Comments: wound area showed no significant difference, but median 2.4 versus 1.4; Grade II assumed to be acceptable (loss of skin tissue)

Barrois 1992

Methods	RCT (abstract), participants randomised (unclear if > 1 wound per person) Funding: not stated. Setting: not stated Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed)
Participants	76 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: not stated (PU classification: not stated) Age: not stated. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: mean 15 cm² overall Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; all wounds necrotic; exudate not reported Comment: implies 1 ulcer per person; "multicentre good practice trial"
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - Granuflex; n = 38. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: iodine containing dressing - povidone iodine soaked gauze (tulle impregnated with PI); n = 38. Grouped intervention category: antimicrobial dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - no

Barrois 1992 (*Continued*)

		information. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 2/38 (5%) (2 dropped out due to deterioration). Group 2 - 5/38 (13%) (5 dropped out due to deterioration in the wound) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; low rate - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear reporting
Other bias unit of analysis	Unclear risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed) - probably 1 ulcer per person
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	PU classification unclear
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	Unclear risk	Rating: unclear Comments: unclear selection bias, unclear whether ulcer or person is unit of analysis. Grade of PU not stated (but open necrotic pressure sores/ulceration)

Belmin 2002

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, other selection of wound) Funding: industry funded - Urgo (manufacturers of intervention 2). Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: person (selected ulcer)
Participants	110 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: III and IV; stage III proportions = group 1: 82.7% and group 2: 71.4% (PU classification: Yarkony) Age: 82.2 (SD 7.9) years and 84.8 (SD 7.1) years . Duration of ulcer: 7.7 weeks and 7.2 weeks. Ulcer size: mean 12.6 (SD 8.0) cm² and 14.7 (SD 10.4) cm² (NS) Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - DuoDERM Extra Thin: note different HC; hydrocolloid paste for deep ulcers. Prior treatment with mainly HC; n = 53. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: sequential dressing - hydrocolloid-alginate (Urgosorb (4 weeks) then Algoplaque (4 weeks); hydrocolloid paste for deep ulcers in first 4 weeks only. Prior treatment mainly HC); n = 57. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing

Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	equence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - other. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - all analysed, though 16/53 (30%) did not complete treatment (8 died and 8 withdrew (2 transfer to another unit, 3 local infection, 3 PU impairment)). Group 2 - all analysed, though 17/57 (30%) did not complete treatment (11 died and 6 withdrew (1 transfer to another unit, 1 worsening health status, 1 local infection, 3 PU impairment)) i.e. all analysed but non-completers - similar rate in each group; high rate - more than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (selected ulcer) - one ulcer selected
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Comments: unclear selection bias (block randomised), different hydrocolloids and pastes used; unclear who assessed healing - nurses not blinded, assessor of wound area was blinded; baseline differences: dia-

		betes, hypertension significantly higher for sequential; proportion of grade IV ulcers higher in sequential

Brod 1990

Methods	RCT (letter to journal); participants random[illegible] (uncl[illegible] if > [illegible] wound per person) Funding: industry funded - Acme/Chaston d vision, [illegible]tional Patent Development Corp (manufacturer poly HEMA). Setting: care h[illegible]e Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: person (uncle[illegible] if > 1 ulcer [illegible]alysed)
Participants	43 participants with pressure ulcers [illegible]U Sta[illegible]: II and III (description available); stratified then randomised; proportions not stated (PU classification: not stated) Age: median 86 years and 8[illegible] years. Duration of ulcer: not stated, but comparable. Ulcer size: median 2.5 cm² an[illegible] 1.9 c[illegible]² (P = 0.09) Wound characteristics a[illegible] base[illegible] infection not reported; slough not reported; some wounds necrotic; exud[illegible] n[illegible] reported Comment: if nec[illegible] wounds were debrided first
Interventions	Group 1: hydrog[illegible] dressi[illegible]g - poly HEMA: Hydron dressing; n = 27. Grouped intervention category: [illegible]dvanced dressing Group 2: [illegible]ydroco[illegible]id dressing - DuoDERM; n = 16. Grouped intervention category: advan[illegible]ed dre[illegible]ing
Outcomes	[illegible]ima[illegible] outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing [illegible]p[illegible]ted (Kaplan Meier plot included)
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: unclear
Blinding of [illegible]come assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded to interventions - clear description
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 2/27 (7%) (both died). Group 2 - 3/16 (19%) (1 died, 2 did not complete treatment (1 poor response, 1 adverse event))

Brod 1990 (*Continued*)

		i.e. differential missing data rates; low differential rate - unlikely to change effect estimate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed) - one ulcer implied (e.g. "52% of group 1 had complete healing of the study ulcer")
Other bias additional	Low risk	Adequate - no suggestion of problems
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded Comments: unblinded research nurse who had no clinical responsibilities

Brown-Etris 1996

Methods	RCT; ulcers randomised (> 1 wound per person, other selection of wound) Funding: not stated. Setting: care home and hospital and community Duration of follow-up 10 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	
Interventions	Group 1: hydrogel dressing - Transorbent dressing; n = 77. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: hydrocolloid dressing - DuoDERM CGF (not BNF); n = 63. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 10 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	High risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability inadequate - baseline characteristics different between

Brown-Etris 1996 (*Continued*)

		arms. Rating: high
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded ('open label') and no evidence that outcome assessor was blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 19/77 (25%) (11 unable to follow, 5 died, 3 other; overall 19 participants did not complete first 3 weeks of trial or missed 2 sequential visits). Group 2 - 12/63 (19%) (4 unable to follow, 5 died, 3 other; overall 19 participants did not complete first 3 weeks of trial or missed 2 sequential visits) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; low rate - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear reporting
Other bias unit of analysis	High risk	Unit of randomisation ulcer and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person) - ulcers randomised (stratified), but one II, III or IV ulcer was selected (implied at the beginning), at the discretion of the (unblinded) investigator at each centre
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Some discrepancy between text and table in the number of participants
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Reasons: selection bias (baseline differences), not blinded, ulcer selected by investigator Comments: allocation concealment - each centre randomised independently. Says wounds randomised and stratified by surface area and stage, but later says one ulcer was selected (implied at the beginning), at the discretion of the investigator. Baseline differences in the proportion with Grade III/IV ulcers (more in foam group) and duration of ulcer shorter in hydrocolloid group. Some discrepancy between text and table in the number of participants
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Brown-Etris 1997

Methods	RCT (abstract); participants randomised (unclear if > 1 wound per person) Funding: non-industry funding - authors worked for health care agency. Setting: unclear Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed)
Participants	36 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stag[illegible] II, III [illegible] IV (proportions not stated) (PU classification: not stated) Age: not stated. Duration of ulcer: not stated[illegible]cer siz[illegible]not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not rep[illegible]ed; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: few details (abstract)
Interventions	Group 1: protease-modulating [illegible]ressing - Fib[illegible]acol (90% collagen, 10% alginate (from suppliers' website)); n = 24. Group[illegible]inter[illegible]ntion category: protease-modulating dressing Group 2: alginate dressing - [illegible]altostat; n = 12. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: pro[illegible]tio[illegible] completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	[illegible]ear r[illegible]k	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - no information. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detec[illegible]n bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded ('open label') and no evidence that outcome assessor was blinded
Incomplete outcom[illegible] data ([illegible]trition bias) All outcom[illegible]	Unclear risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 116 total enrolled, 80 evaluable and interim analysis on 36 (not stated). Group 2 - 116 total enrolled, 80 evaluable and interim analysis on 36 (not stated) i.e. missing data, but unclear
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Inadequate - outcome included in methods section but not results
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (unclear if > 1 ulcer anal-

Brown-Etris 1997 (*Continued*)

		ysed) - one ulcer implied (e.g. "participants stratified before randomisation according to pressure ulcer location and size")
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded Comments: interim analysis - but planned, also acceptable

Brown-Etris 2008

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (1 wound per person, other selection of wound) Funding: industry funded - 3M grant (manufacturers of Tegaderm). Setting: care home and community Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	72 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II (59.5% and 65%; P = 0.59), and shallow III (PU classification: not stated) Age: mean 72.7 (SD 18.01) years and 78.3 (SD 14.70) years. Duration of ulcer: median (range): 32.0 days (2-63) and 21.0 days (1-291); P = 0.169. Ulcer size: mean (SD): 2.5 (4.86) and 1.5 (1.69) cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; some wounds necrotic; exudate low-moderate levels Comment: <20% necrotic
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - DuoDERM CGF; n = 37. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: vapour-permeable dressing - Tegaderm Absorbent Clear; n = 35). Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Not blinded ('open label') and no evidence that outcome assessor was blinded

Brown-Etris 2008 (*Continued*)

All outcomes		
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - none. Group 2 - none i.e. no missing data (no details)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person) - if > 1, authors selected highest grade PU then largest ulcer
Other bias additional	Low risk	Adequate - no suggestion of problems
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded

Burgos 2000b

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding: industry funded - supported by Laboratorios Knoll (manufacturer of collagenase ointment). Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 12 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	37 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: III only (PU classification: not stated) Age: mean 78.6 (SD 10.4) years and 81.9 (SD 12.7) years. Duration of ulcer: 2.6 (SD 1.9) months and 3.2 (SD 2.0) months P = 0.44; 89% and 83% previously treated. Ulcer size: approx 22 and 20.5 cm² (estimated from graph) Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: same number of ulcers as participants in table
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - Varihesive (not in BNF): ulcers cleaned with saline; Varihesive paste used for deep ulcers/high exudate for HC group only; n = 19. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: collagenase-containing ointment - Iruxol (not BNF) (ulcers cleaned with saline) ; n = 18. Grouped intervention category: collagenase ointment
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 12 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	
Risk of bias	

Burgos 2000b (*Continued*)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment unclear - other. Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Other evidence for no blinding
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: 6 participants excluded overall (4 protocol violations) - not given by group. Additionally, discontinuations: Group 1: 6 (32%) (because of death due to unrelated cause, deterioration in general condition, discharge from hospital, protocol violations, lack of efficacy). Group 2: 8 (44%) (because of deaths due to unrelated cause, discharge from hospital, transfer to another centre), i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; high rate - more than control event rate "Eight (44.4%) and six (31.6%) patients in the collagenase and hydrocolloid groups, respectively, discontinued the study prematurely. Reasons for discontinuation in the collagenase group were: death due to unrelated cause (n = 3), discharge from the hospital (n = 3) and transfer to another centre (n = 3). Reasons for discontinuation in the hydrocolloid group included death due to unrelated cause (n = 1), deterioration of the patient's general condition (n = 1), discharge from the hospital (n = 1), protocol violation (n = 2) and lack of efficacy (n = 1)", i.e. discrepancy between total number missing and sum of reasons for group 2 - but 44% corresponds to 8 participants
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person) - same number of ulcers as participants in table
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Paste used for hydrocolloid group only

Burgos 2000b (*Continued*)

ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Comments: randomisation conducted by department of biometry of sponsor; said to be not blinded; paste used for hydrocolloid group so no difference between interventions for people leaving study prematurely
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Colwell 1993

Methods	RCT; ulcers randomised (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: industry funded - Convatec (manufacturer of hydrocolloid). Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 12 weeks Unit of analysis: ulcer	
Participants	70 participants with pressure ulcers. PU stage: II (69% and 44%) and III (PU classification: NS). Age: median (range): 68 (18-100) years and 68 (29-92) years. Duration of ulcer: 55% and 59% < 1 month; 45% and 41% 1-3 months. Ulcer size: surface area: 2.29 cm² and 2.37 cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: tertiary care centre; "each patient's ulcers were randomised to 1 of 2 treatments" and discussion states ulcers randomised. 94 participants enrolled, but analysis on 70 participants with 97 ulcers	
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - DuoDERM CGF (not BNF); n = 33. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: gauze saline dressing - saline moist; n = 37. Grouped intervention category: basic dressing	
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 12 weeks; time to complete healing not reported	
Notes		

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	High risk	Sequence generation unclear - not stated. Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability inadequate - baseline characteristics different between arms. Rating: high

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - Overall 24/94 (26%) (12 died from causes unrelated to PU, 5 discharged from hospital, 5 lost to follow-up, 1 colonised with MRSA, 1 participant's ulcer progressed to Stage 4. Equivalent number dropped from each group). Group 2 - Overall 24/94 (26%) (12 died from causes unrelated to PU, 5 discharged from hospital, 5 lost to follow-up, 1 colonised with MRSA, 1 participant's ulcer progressed to Stage 4. Equivalent number dropped from each group) i.e. overall rate only; low rate - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear reporting
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation ulcer and unit of analysis ulcer - approx 1.5 ulcer:person ratio = 48/33 and 49/37
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: selection bias (baseline imbalance), available case only, baseline imbalance Comments: results and number of ulcers not reported for those that dropped out of the study, so available case analysis only. Significantly more grade III ulcers for the saline gauze dressing vs hydrocolloid (56% vs 31%). Ulcers randomised and analysed so no unit of analysis issues

Darkovich 1990

Methods	RCT; unit of randomisation unclear (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: not stated. Setting: hospital and care home Duration of follow-up 8.5 (60 days) weeks Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	90 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage. I and II (3% and 56%) (results separate) ; stage I is ulceration or skin breakdown limited to superficial epidermal and dermal layer - probably corresponds to grade II? (PU classification: Lewis and Sarmiento). Age: overall mean: 75 years (range 30-98); mean in acute care 69 years, in care homes 83 years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: hydrogel: mean 11.0 (range 0.2-100) cm²; hydrocolloid: mean 9.2 (0.4 to 53.75) cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: it says wounds randomised, but also says people with multiple wounds had same treatments; 67/49 (1.4) and 62/41 (1.5) wounds per person
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - DuoDERM; n = 49 overall. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: hydrogel dressing - Biofilm (not in BNF); n = 41 overall. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcome proportion completely healed at 8.5 (60 days) weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear - no information
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 4/67 (6%) excluded from the authors' analysis (3 wounds' size increased by more than 10% per day and 1 decreased by more than 25% per day). Group 2 - 2/62 (3%) excluded from the authors' analysis (1 wound's size increased by more than 10% per day and 1 decreased by more than 25% per day).

Darkovich 1990 (*Continued*)

		i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; low rate - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Inadequate reported incompletely
Other bias unit of analysis	High risk	Unit of randomisation unclear and unit of analysis ulcer - Overall ulcer:person ratio = 77/50 and 62/41 (1.52)
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Extraction from a graph
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high/very high Reasons: unclear selection bias, unit of analysis issues; extraction from a graph Comments: baseline difference: 11.0 versus 9.2 cm² mean wound area; number of ulcers reported for grade II only on graph. May be best to report overall (see definition of stage I). Unit of analysis issues; 6/90 participants excluded as outliers

Gorse 1987

Methods	RCT; ward randomised (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: not stated. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up approx 11 (assumed from mean + SD) weeks Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	50 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II (87% and 79%) and III (with acceptable definition) (PU classification: not stated) Age: mean (SD): 72.0 (12.8) years and 68.4 (13.5) years; proportion ≥ 65 years: 75% and 56%. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: some wounds infected; slough not reported; some wounds necrotic; exudate not reported Comment: infection at baseline: 9% and 23%; proportion with necrotic wounds not stated
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - DuoDERM; n = 27. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: ineligible intervention - whirlpool + chloramine dressing (gauze dampened with Dakin's solution + whirlpool hydrotherapy 3 times/week); n = 25. Grouped intervention category: ineligible - whirlpool
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at approx 11 (assumed from mean + SD) weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Gorse 1987 (*Continued*)

Risk of bias		
Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	High risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability inadequate - baseline characteristics different between arms. Rating: high
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - none. Group 2 - none i.e. no missing data (clearly stated)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	High risk	Unit of randomisation ward and unit of analysis ulcer - each ward assigned one or other treatment regimen
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Reasons: selection bias (large baseline differences); unit of analysis issues - ward randomised, ulcer analysed; unclear blinding Comments: baseline differences for: proportion of ulcers in over 65 age group (greater for hydrocolloid), proportion of grade II ulcers (87% and 79%), proportion infected ulcers (9% and 23%)
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Graumlich 2003

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding: mixed industry and non-industry - Biocore Medical Technologies supplied the collagen + grant from Retirement Research Foundation. Setting: care home Duration of follow-up 8 weeks (also reported at 1 and 4 weeks) Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	65 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 2 (77% and 83%) and 3 (PU classification: NPUAP) Age: 80.6 (SD 12.2) years and 82.0 (SD 9.9) years. Duration of ulcer: median (IQR):

	6.5 (2.0, 12.0) weeks and 3.0 (1.6, 8.0) weeks (not statistically significant). Ulcer size: median (IQR) 1.74 (0.5, 4.36) and 1.21 (0.63, 3.38); not statistically significant Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; no wounds sloughy; no wounds necrotic; exudate not reported Comment: wounds with eschar (not slough) or necrosis excluded (but re-included after debridement)
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - DuoDERM : twice-weekly. Standard nursing care. No ancillary non-protocol treatments; n = 30. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: protease-modulating dressing (cleansed with saline then sprinkled with collagen particles in thin continuous layer; covered with dry gauze. Standard nursing care. No ancillary non-protocol treatments); n = 35. Grouped intervention category: protease-modulating dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing reported (Kaplan Meier included)
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Low risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment adequate - central randomisation with contact details or list held independently. Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: low
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Blinded to interventions (clear description)
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 5/30 (17%) (1 withdrew consent, 3 died, 2 hospitalised) . Group 2 - 6/35 (17%) (2 died, 1 hospitalised, 2loss to follow-up). i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; low rate - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
Other bias additional	Low risk	Adequate - well-conducted study

Graumlich 2003 (*Continued*)

ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	Low risk	Rating: low Comments: some differences at baseline (size and duration) but not statistically significant

Hollisaz 2004

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person all followed) Funding: non-industry funding - Janbazan Medical and Engineering Research Center (Iranian government body for spinal chord injury war victims). Setting: care home and community with spinal injury Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	52 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: I (33%; 36%) and II (58%, 64%) (stratified and results separate Shea I defined as "Limited to epidermis, exposing dermis; includes a red area" (PU classification: Shea). Age: for all participants (mixed wounds): mean 36.6 (SD 6.0) years - no difference between groups Duration of ulcer: for all participants (mixed wounds): 7.6 (SD 5.6) weeks, 5.8 (SD 3.0) weeks, 5.3 (SD 5.4) weeks; P > 0.10. Ulcer size: for all participants (mixed wounds): mean .26 cm² (SD 15.4), 5.12 cm² (SD 3.63), 10.27 cm² (SD 15.32); P > 0.10. Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; no wound necrotic; exudate not reported Comment: spinal chord injury; all male and young war victims; wounds debrided first if necessary
Interventions	Group 1: hydrogel dressing - hydrocolloid adhesive dressing (description "hydrocolloid adhesive dressings absorb water and low molecular weight components from ulcer secretions, so they swell to produce a jelly"). No concomitant antibiotic, steroid or antisuppressant treatments allowed. No debridement needed during treatment. All other concomitant treatments the same; n = 16. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: phenytoin topical - phenytoin topical (no concomitant antibiotic, steroid or antisuppressant treatments allowed. No debridement needed during treatment. All other concomitant treatments the same); n = 19. Grouped intervention category: phenytoin topical Group 3: saline wet - no concomitant antibiotic, steroid or antisuppressant treatments allowed. No debridement needed during treatment. All other concomitant treatments the same (no concomitant antibiotic, steroid or antisuppressant treatments allowed. No debridement needed during treatment. All other concomitant treatments the same; n = 17. Grouped intervention category: basic dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Hollisaz 2004 (*Continued*)

Risk of bias		
Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Low risk	Sequence generation adequate - random number tables. Allocation concealment adequate - central randomisation with contact details or list held independently. Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: low
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Blinded to interventions (clear description)
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - none. Group 2 - none. Group 3 - none i.e. no missing data (clearly stated)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Unclear risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis ulcer - probably participants randomised; if > 1 ulcer then same treatment within participant; < 1.2 ulcer:person = 18/16, 21/19 and 19/17
Other bias additional	Low risk	Adequate - no suggestion of problems
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	Unclear risk	Rating: unclear/low Reasons: unit of analysis issues (small) Comments: slight unit of analysis issues (but number of ulcers very close to number of participants)

Hondé 1994

Method	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, other selection of wound) Funding: industry funded - funded by Synthelabo Recherche (manufacturers of Inerpan) . Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	168 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 1 grade I (excluded from analysis), 187 II to IV (II: 54% and 64%; III: 40% and 30%; IV: 5.7% and 6.2%) (PU classification: Shea) Age: mean 83.5 (SD 7.8; range 64-101) years and mean 80.4 (SD 8.2, range 63-98)

	years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: mean surface area: 6.85 cm² and 8.99 cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; unclear necrotic; exudate unclear Comment: study says, "in cases of multiple ulcers, only one sore per patient was evaluated"
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - Comfeel (unspecified), n = 88. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: ineligible intervention - skin substitute (amino acid copolymer (leucine and methyl glutamate) - Interpam); n = 80. Grouped intervention category: ineligible intervention - skin substitute
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported (Kaplan Meier plot included)
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment unclear - vague statement about central randomisation. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded ('open label') and no evidence that outcome assessor was blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 24/88 (27%) (6 withdrew because of local complications (mainly necrosis), 18 withdrew for reasons unconnected with treatment (mainly death, transfer to another ward, discharge from hospital)). Group 2 - 14/80 (17.5%) (4 withdrew because of local complications (mainly necrosis), 10 withdrew for reasons unconnected with treatment (mainly death, transfer to another ward, discharge from hospital)) i.e. differential missing data rates; high differential rate - likely to change effect estimate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Inadequate - analysis methods differed from those of other trials

Hondé 1994 (*Continued*)

Other bias unit of analysis	Unclear risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person) - study says, "in cases of multiple ulcers, only one sore per patient was evaluated". Not stated how many this applied to
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Reasons: not blinded, attrition bias, unclear selection bias Comments: allocation concealment: according to a randomisation list prepared by biometry group (does not say what happened to list). Open label trial, "investigators asked to give an assessment of treatment performance (healed)". Time to event analysis using Wilcoxon. Age and grade of PU differences at baseline
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Imamura 1989

Methods	RCT (transposition); participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding: unclear. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 8 weeks (also reported at 1, 2, 4, 6 weeks) Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	141 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: I (23% and 21%), II and III (44% and 38%) and IV (34% and 41%) (PU classification: not stated) Age: not stated/translated. Duration of ulcer: not stated/translated. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: unclear infection; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: number with change in infection status reported, but unclear what sort of change
Interventions	Group 1: topical - sugar plus povidone iodine: sugar 70 g/100 g and povidone iodine 3 g/100 g; ointment applied directly on the wound or applied on a sheet of gauze and then applied on the wound once or twice a day; n = 72. Grouped intervention category: sugar plus povidone iodine Group 2: other topical - lysozyme ointment (5 g/100 g ointment applied directly on the wound or on a sheet of gauze and then on the wound once or twice a day); n = 69. Grouped intervention category: lysosyme ointment
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: complete healing not reported; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Imamura 1989 (*Continued*)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - random number table. Allocation concealment adequate - central randomisation with contact details or list held independently. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Other evidence for no blinding
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 27/72 (38%) (withdrew (1 because of adverse effects)). Group 2 - 29/69 (42%) (withdrew (1 because of adverse effects)). i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; high rate - more than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIA	High risk	Rating: very high Comments: unclear selection bias: baseline differences for proportion of Stage 4 ulcers (34% vs 41%); translated as 'not blinded'; attrition bias
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Kaya 2005

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: non-industry funding - declaration of interest: none. Setting: hospital with spinal chord injury Duration of follow-up unclear weeks Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	27 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 1 (24% and 25% of ulcers), 2 (68% and 71%) and 3 (results separate, but best to combine) (PU classification: NPUAP) Age: mean (SD): 35.3 (14.6), range 16-56 years and 29.7 (6.4), range 17-39 years.

Kaya 2005 (*Continued*)

	Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: mean (SD): 4.13 (2.73; range: 2-13) cm²; reporting of control group unclear: range 2-35 cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: spinal chord injury (78% complete, 22% incomplete SCI); 15 participants/25 ulcers and 12 participants/24 ulcers
Interventions	Group 1: hydrogel dressing - Elastogel (no further INF); n = 15. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: iodine containing dressing - povidone iodine soaked gauze; n = 12. Grouped intervention category: antimicrobial dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: complete healing not reported; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear - no information
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 0. Group 2 - 0; i.e. no missing data (no details)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	High risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis ulcer - for combination of stages I and II and III, ulcer:person ratio = 25/15 (1.7) and 24/12 (2.0)
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Adequate - no suggestion of problems
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Comments: unclear selection bias, unclear blinding; unit of analysis issues

Kraft 1993

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding: industry funded - Calgon Vestal Laboratories, manufacturer of foam dressing. Setting: hospital and care home with spinal injury Duration of follow-up 24 weeks (also reported at 3, 6, [illegible]? (graph) weeks) Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	38 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II (5[illegible]% overall) and III (PU classification: Enterstomal Therapy) Age: overall mean: 76, range 28-78 years. Duration of ulcer: 58% for 2 months or less; range 0-5 years. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: 33/38 were people with spinal cord injury
Interventions	Group 1: foam dressing - Epi-Lock (not in BNF); n = 24. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: gauze saline dressing - saline moist; n = 14. Grouped intervention category: basic dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcome: proportion completely healed at 24 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - not stated. Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - no information. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 11/24 (45%) and (5 staff-requested removal, 1 participant-requested removal, 1 special bed treatment, 4 reactions to treatment). Group 2 - 6/14 (43%) (2 died, 1 staff-requested removal, 1 participant-requested removal, 1 surgery, 1 reaction to treatment). i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; high rate - more than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported

Kraft 1993 (*Continued*)

Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, attrition bias Comments: all assessed by same rater (a registered nurse), but no information on what she knew

Matzen 1999

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding: not stated. Setting: community Duration of follow-up 12 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	32 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: III and IV: median for both groups was IV (PU classification: not stated) Age: median (range): 82 (32-97) years and 84 (46-89) years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; unclear necrotic; exudate not reported
Interventions	Group 1: hydrogel dressing - amorphous hydrocolloid (hydrogel, Coloplast) - in Cochrane Review as hydrogel; n = 17. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: gauze saline dressing - saline gauze; n = 15. Grouped intervention category: basic dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 12 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bi

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: unclear

Matzen 1999 (*Continued*)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 9/17 (53%) (5 other illness, 2 deaths, 1 missing schedule, 1 wish to cease participation). Group 2 - 11/15 (73%) (6 insufficient effect of treatment, 3 other illness, 1 death, 1 wish to cease participation) e. differential missing data rates; high differential rate - likely to change effect estimate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
Other bias additional	Low risk	Adequate - no suggestion of problems
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Comments: unclear selection bias, attrition bias; unlikely that outcome assessor blinded, but not clear who it was

Meaume 2003

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (unclear if > 1 wound per person) Funding: not stated. Setting: care home Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed)
Participants	38 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 2 (PU classification: EPUAP) Age: mean age 83.8 years, range 74.9-95.1 and 82.5 years, range 66.4-91.9 . Duration of ulcer: at least 4 weeks; NICE guideline: mean (range) 8.3 (1-24) weeks and 13.0 (1-52) weeks. Ulcer size: not reported (table 2 missing); NICE guideline: mean 4.9 (0.7-25.3) cm^2 and 5.4 (0.2-26.0) Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; some wounds sloughy; no wounds necrotic; exudate not reported Comment: red-yellow wounds in the red-yellow-black system (no necrosis, but some slough)
Interventions	Group 1: soft polymer dressing - Mepilex Border; n = 18. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: foam dressing - Tielle; n = 20. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing

Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment unclear - envelopes not said to be opaque. Baseline comparability unclear - no information. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded to interventions - clear description
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 1/18 ? (6%) (unclear if other withdrawals) (1 died during the study (so missing), 1 had hip fracture). Group 2 - 1/20? (5%) (unclear about withdrawals) (1 died (but unclear when and not listed by authors as missing); 1 developed symptoms of heart disorder). i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; low rate - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear reporting
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed) - implies 1 per person
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Comments: unclear selection bias - allocation concealment: envelopes not said to be opaque; also says block size unknown to investigators and predetermined list; not blinded; unclear re missing data and appropriate tables not available

Motta 1999

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding: industry funded - educational grant from Acryl Med (manufacturer of hydrogel). Setting: community Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	10 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II (20%) and III (PU classification: not stated) Age: 'average' 60 (range 34-76) years. Duration of ulcer: 'average' 49.8 days. Ulcer size: Group 1 IPD: mean (SD) area 10.2 cm² (SD 10.6), median 6.67 cm² (range 0.75-24); Group 2: mean(SD) 1.94 cm² (SD 1.48), median 2 cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate low-moderate levels Comment: exudate levels assumed from re
Interventions	Group 1: hydrogel dressing - Flexigel (not in BNF); n = 5. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: hydrocolloid dressing - DuoDERM CGF (not BNF); n = 5. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcom	High risk	Other evidence for no blinding
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcom	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 0. Group 2 - 0. i.e. no missing data (no details)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)

Motta 1999 (*Continued*)

Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Comments: circumstantial evidence for lack of blinding (e.g. parameters relating to dressing performance scored at each dressing change, and participants receiving wound care treatment in a home health-care environment); hydrogel group had 4/12 grade III ulcers and hydrocolloid had 2/12; ulcer area: mean 10.2 cm² and 1.9 cm²

Muller 2001

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: non-industry funding - cost effectiveness study stated to have an unrestricted grant from Knoll AG (manufacturers of collagenase); original trial states no support from either manufacturer. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up probably 16 weeks Unit of analysis: person (all ulcers analysed as a whole)
Participants	24 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: IV (PU classification: not stated) Age: mean (range) 72.4 (65-78) years and 74.6 (68-79) years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; no wounds necrotic; exudate not reported Comment: debridement to remove all necrotic tissue; 2/24 participants had 2 ulcers i.e. approx 1 ulcer/person. All participants were female. Heel ulcers only
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - DuoDERM: complete debridement first. New necrosis led to a change to alginate or collagenase (4/12; 33%); n = 12. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: collagenase-containing ointment - Novuxol (not BNF) (Novuxol + paraffin gauze secondary dressing. Complete debridement first. New necrosis led to a change to alginate or collagenase (1/12; 8%)); n = 12. Grouped intervention category: collagenase ointment
Outcom	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at probably 16 weeks; time to complete healing reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Muller 2001 (*Continued*)

Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded to interventions - clear description
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 1/12 (8%); 4/12 (33%) changed treatment (1 failed to comply with weekly inspection, so dropped; changed treatment for new necrosis). Group 2 - 1/12 (8%) changed treatment (changed treatment for new necrosis) i.e. differential switching data rates; switching rate low - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - reported incompletely as 'significant' or P value < 0.05
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (all ulcers analysed as a whole) - 2/24 (8%) participants had 2 ulcers - but participants analysed; ratio ulcers: participants = 13/12 (1.08) in each group
Other bias additional	Low risk	Adequate - no suggestion of problems
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high/very high Comments: not blinded; outcome assessor was 'physician each week', who also oversaw the changing of dressings (so not blinded)

Neill 1989

Method	RCT; ulcers randomised (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: industry funded - 3M Company. Setting: hospital and care home Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	87 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II (60% and 76%) and III (% of available cases) (PU classification: Shea) Age: not stated. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: mean (SD): 8.3 (9.9), range 0.4-43.9 cm^2 and 7.6 (8.6), range 0.2-35.2 cm^2

	Wound characteristics at baseline: some wounds infected; some wounds sloughy; some wounds necrotic; exudate not reported Comment: 32/42 (76%) and 32/45 (71%) had infected wounds at baseline. Initially 81% and 62% wounds necrotic but treated before randomised treatments given
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - Tegasorb (in BNF), dressing scheduled to be changed every 7 days; if there was necrotic tissue it was debrided; n = 100 ulcers randomised (total), number of participants not stated but available cases 87 total. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: gauze saline dressing - saline soaked-to-damp (dressing scheduled to be changed every 8 h; if there was necrotic tissue it was debrided); n = 100 ulcers randomised (total), number of participants not stated, but available cases 87 total. Grouped intervention category: basic dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	High risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment inadequate - alternation. Baseline comparability inadequate - baseline characteristics different between arms. Rating: high
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - overall 13/100 (13%) ulcers excluded from the analysis (intercurrent medical events (n = 11) and 2 had protocol violations). Group 2 - overall 13/100 (13%) ulcers excluded from the analysis (intercurrent medical events (n = 11) and 2 had protocol violations) i.e. overall rate only; low rate - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear reporting
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation ulcer and unit of analysis ulcer - 22/87 (25%) participants had 2 ulcers

Neill 1989a (*Continued*)

Other bias additional	Unclear risk	25% had 2 ulcers - not treated as paired data
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high very high Reason: high selection bias; unclear blinding, some unit of analysis issues Comment: some baseline differences in grade of ulcer 60% and 76% grade II and HC size was larger, with more necrotic tissue; if participants had 2 ulcers, then alteration; blinding not stated, overall 13/100 missing data; number of ulcers per group not stated, so available case used; 25% had 2 ulcers - not treated as paired data

Nisi 2005

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding: not stated. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	80 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 2-4 (proportion not stated) (PU classification: EPUAP) Age: mean 45 (range 35-85) years, overall. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; no wounds necrotic; exudate unclear Comment: debridement to remove infection and necrosis; some exudate but level not stated
Interventions	Group 1: protease-modulating dressing - Promogran: hydropolymer secondary dressing; preparation phase included hydrogel; n = 40. Grouped intervention category: protease modulating dressing Group 2: ineligible intervention - povidone iodine + paraffin-soaked gauze (50% povidone iodine wash then viscose-rayon gauze soaked in white Vaseline + hydropolymer secondary dressing; phase 1 included hydrogel); n = 40. Grouped intervention category: ineligible - basic dressing + antiseptic
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Nisi 2005 (*Continued*)

Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - no information on rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear whether outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 0 (all appear to be covered). Group 2 - 0 i.e. no missing data (no details)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	Unclear risk	Rating: unclear Reasons: unclear selection bias, unclear blinding Comments: times of healing given, so potential for time to event, but not reported

Nussbaum 1994

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: non-industry funding - study was funded by the John Labatt Seed Fund Award. Setting: hospital with spinal chord injury Duration of follow-up could choose (IPD) e.g. Results given at 8 (reviewer choice) weeks (also reported at various times from IPD graph weeks). Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	20 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: not stated (PU classification: not stated) Age: mean (range): 36 (15-46) years; 42.2 (26-59) years; 42 (30-61) years. Duration of ulcer: > 6 weeks 67%, 100%, 100%, < 1 week 33%, 0%, 0%. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: people with spinal chord injury (younger people)
Interventions	Group 1: basic wound contact dressing - paraffin gauze (Jelonet); n = 9. Grouped intervention category: basic dressing Group 2: ineligible intervention - ultrasound + UV (US/UV + Jelonet); n = 5. Grouped intervention category: ineligible - ultrasound + UV

	Group 3: laser - laser + Jelonet (laser + Jelonet; n = 6). Grouped intervention category: ineligible - laser
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at could choose (IPD) e.g. Results given at 8 (reviewer choice) weeks; time to complete healing reported (Kaplan Meier plot included)
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Blinded to interventions (clear description)
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 3/9 (33%) (2 elected to have wounds surgically repaired and withdrew; 1 transferred to acute hospital). Group 2 - 0. Group 3 - 1/6 (17%) (1 transferred to acute hospital). i.e. differential missing data rates; high differential rate - likely to change effect estimate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	High risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis ulcer - IPD reported per ulcer (but only 2/16 (12.5%) participants had 2 ulcers); ≤ 1.2 ulcer:person = 9/9, 6/5 and 7/6
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Reasons: unclear selection bias, attrition bias, unit of analysis issues Comments: PU grade not reported. Baseline characteristics: laser group had 2/6

		deeper ulcers (6-10 mm), other ulcers all shallower; control group had 2/6 acute ulcers
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Oleske 1986

Methods	RCT; nursing module (cluster)s randomised [illegible] 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: non-industry funding [illegible] supported by Rush-Presbyterian-St Lukes Medical Center and Chicago Community Trust. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 1.5 (12 days) weeks Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	15 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: I (22% and 50%) and II, results separately for II. Inclusion criteria state all should have break in skin (PU classification: Enis and Sarmiento) Age: overall mean (52, 69.6), range 52-93 years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: mean 3.5 (SD [illegible]), range 1.7-5.0 cm²; mean 7.9 (SD 7.3), range 1.2-22.7cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported, exudate not reported Comment: nursing modules on 4 participating units were randomised (no info on cluster size)
Interventions	Group 1: [illegible] dressing - self adhesive PU dressing; n = 7 (5 grade II). Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: gauze saline dressing - other (normal saline dressing); n = 8 (5 grade II). Grouped intervention category: basic dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 1.5 (12 days) weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	High risk	Sequence generation unclear - other. Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability inadequate - baseline characteristics different between arms. Rating: high
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Blinded to interventions (clear description)

Oleske 1986 (*Continued*)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 1/16 dropped from analysis but group unclear (1 unanticipated transfer to nursing home). Group 2 - 1/16 dropped from analysis but group unclear (1 unanticipated transfer to nursing home). i.e. overall rate of 1; high rate - comparable with control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Inadequate - reported incompletely (e.g. P value > 0.05)
Other bias unit of analysis	High risk	Unit of randomisation nursing module (cluster) and unit of analysis ulcer - 4/15 (27%) participants had 2 ulcers each (2 participants had different treatments for their 2 ulcers); < 1.3 ulcer:person ratio = 9/7 and 10/8
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Results not adjusted for clustering. Unclear if grades I and II are subgroups in this classification
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Reasons: inadequate selection bias (baseline characteristics), attrition bias, unit of analysis issues Comments: results not adjusted for clustering. Unclear if grades I and II are subgroups in this classification. Differences at baseline in proportion grade II (7/9 and 5/10 ulcers) and size of PU (mean 3.5 and 7.9 cm^2)
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Parish 1979

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: not stated. Setting: care home Duration of follow-up 4 weeks Unit of analysis: results for both people and ulcers
Participants	17 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: not stated (PU classification: not stated) Age: range 28-59 years, 29-57 years and 32-70 years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: collagenase: 10.24 cm^2; dextranomer: 20.25 cm^2 and sugar + egg white 5.76 cm^2 Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: assumed that all ulcers in a participant had to heal before a participant was

Parish 1979 (*Continued*)

	healed
Interventions	Group 1: collagenase-containing ointment - collaganese: ointment applied with wooden applicator and covered with a dry dressing; n = 5. Grouped intervention category: collagenase ointment Group 2: dextranomer - dextranomer (dextranomer beads poured into the ulcer and covered with dry dressing); n = 7. Grouped intervention category: dextranomer Group 3: sugar + egg white - sugar + egg white applied to the area 4 times/d (sugar + egg white applied to the area 4 times/d; n = 5. Grouped intervention category: sugar + egg white
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 4 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - none. Group 2 - none. Group 3 - none i.e. no missing data (no details)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Unclear risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis results for both people and ulcers - we used the results for the participants, but unclear what was meant by healing => unclear risk of bias
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	Unclear risk	Rating: unclear Reasons: unclear selection bias, unclear unit of analysis issues

Parish 1979 (*Continued*)

		Comments: says participants and investigators were blinded and nurses looked after participants => implies outcome assessors were investigators. Baseline differences said to be not statistically significant in area of ulcer

Payne 2004

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (1 wound per person, largest selected) Funding: industry funded - sponsored by Smith & Nephew Inc, makers of Dermagraft. Setting: community outpatients Duration of follow-up 26 weeks (also reported at 12 weeks) Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	34 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: III (PU classification: not stated) Age: mean (SD): 69.1 (18.5) years and 69.4 (16.5) years. Duration of ulcer: mean (range) : 29.2 (4.0-104.0) weeks and 30.2 (6-95.3) weeks. Ulcer size: mean (range): 21.1 (3.5-1.2) and 19.8 (5.2-10.7) cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; no wounds necrotic, exudate not reported Comment: after debridement, no infection or necrotic tissue
Interventions	Group 1: combination intervention - other: non-adherent + saline gauze + foam (Allevyn) dressing; n = 16. Grouped intervention category: mixed advanced and basic dressings Group 2: ineligible intervention - graft + conventional dressing (Dermagraft + intervention dressings); n = 18. Grouped intervention category: ineligible - graft + basic and adv
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 26 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment unclear - "sealed envelopes". Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was

Payne 2004 (*Continued*)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 11/16 (69%) (1 death due to unrelated cause, other withdrawals related to morbidity). Group 2 - 13/18 (72%) (3 deaths due to unrelated causes, other withdrawals related to morbidity) Imbalance in missing in both groups; high rate - more than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person) - largest ulcer selected
Other bias additional	Low risk	Adequate - no suggestion of problems
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Reasons: unclear selection bias, high attrition bias Comments: high levels of missing data (70%). Says it was single blind, so this could be the outcome assessor
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Payne 2009

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, largest selected) Funding: industry funded - funded by Smith & Nephew (manufacturers of PU foam). Setting: care home and hospital and community Duration of follow-up 4 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	36 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 2 (PU classification: NPUAP) Age: median 74.0 years and 71.5 years; mean (SD): 72.5 (14.3) years and 73.3 (12.4) years. Duration of ulcer: median 3.5 weeks and 2.0 weeks. Ulcer size: median 1.8 cm^2 and 1.4 cm^2 Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate low-moderate levels Comment: multicentre (2 hospital inpatient wards, 1 hospital outpatients, 1 community, 1 care home)
Interventions	Group 1: foam dressing - Allevyn Thin: no secondary dressing; n = 20. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: gauze saline dressing - saline soaked (secondary dressing as required); n = 16. Grouped intervention category: basic dressing

Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 4 weeks; time to complete healing reported	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Suppo. for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequ nce generation unclear - other. Allo- tion concealment unclear - no informa- on on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear - vague
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 6/20 (30%) (3 died, 1 developed wound infection, 1 developed an abscess unrelated to the study wound, 1 ineligible for other reasons). Group 2 - 3/16 (19%) (2 died, 1 asked to be discharged) i.e. differential missing data rates; high differential rate - likely to change effect estimate
Selective reporting (reporting b s)	L v risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person) - largest ulcer selected
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF AS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, attrition bias Comments: "randomisation schedule"; may be a difference in duration of wound at baseline (3.5 and 2.0 weeks)

Piatkowski 2012

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, largest selected) Funding: industry funded - educational grant from Lohmann & Rauscher GmbH (manufacturer of both interventions). Author employee. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 3 weeks (also reported at 2 weeks) Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	10 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 3 (NPUAP classification: EPUAP) Age: mean (range): 67.0 (59-71) years and 63 (52-68) years. Duration of ulcer: at least 4 weeks . Ulcer size: median (range) diameter: 11.4 (5.2-19.6) cm and 9.3 (4.3-21.0) cm. Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; no wounds sloughy; no wounds necrotic; exudate not reported
Interventions	Group 1: protease-modulating dressing - Suprasorb C: with Suprasorb P as secondary dressing; n = 5. Grouped intervention category: protease-modulating dressing Group 2: foam dressing - Suprasorb P (not in BNF); n = 5. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 3 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 0. Group 2 - 0 i.e. no missing data (clearly stated)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person) - largest ulcer selected
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists

Piatkowski 2012 (*Continued*)

ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	Unclear risk	Rating: unclear Reasons: unclear selection bias Comment: differences at baseline probably unimportant - slightly bigger diameter for the challenge group

Price 2000

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (on[illegible]und per person) Funding: not stated - clear statement of no funding. Setting: hospital and community Duration of follow-up 6 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	58 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: III (92% and 80%) and IV (PU classification: not stated) Age: mean (SD): 69.76 (...) years and 75.72 (16.8) years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: mean (SD): 9.8 (12.0) cm² and 7.3 (7.0) cm², median 4.18 cm² and 5.10 cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: change of settings from hospitals to their own homes. Same number of ulcers as participants in tables 1 and 2
Interventions	Group 1: [illegible]re dressing - type not stated (standard care); n = 26 (missing data added) [illegible]ed intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: ineligible intervention - radiant heat; n = 32 (missing data added). Grouped intervention category: ineligible - radiant heat
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 6 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment adequate - serially-numbered opaque sealed envelopes. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Blinded to interventions (clear description)

Price 2000 (*Continued*)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 1/26 (4%); Group 2 - 7/32 (22%). Reasons for 'missingness' across both groups: 3 died, 3 experienced general deterioration, 1 experienced device-related deterioration and 1 asked to withdraw: i.e. differential missing data rates: high differential rate - likely to change effect estimate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - outcome measured but not necessarily analysed for a good reason
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias (baseline differences); attrition bias Comments: time to event recorded for 75%, 50%, 25% healed but not 100% - probably available, but few events. Differences at baseline in diabetes, urinary incontinence, neurological disorders, BMI (direction not stated), proportion of stage III (92% and 80%)

Ramos-Torrecillas 2015

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: non-industry funding. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 5 (36 days) weeks Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	124 ulcers, participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 2 and 3 (control: 96%, group A: 85.3%, group B: 100% and group C: 60%) (PU classification: EPUAP) Age: overall mean (SD): 82.5 (4.7) years, range 64-90 years. Duration of ulcer: mean (SD): control 6.2 (1.5) months; group A 4.8 (1.1) months, group B 5.0 (1.6) months and group C 4 (1.1) months. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; no wounds necrotic; exudate not reported Comment: one long-stay hospital and 3 'geriatric centres' in Granada, Spain
Interventions	Group 1: hydrogel dressing - Intrasite Gel: saline cleansing, hydrogel and PU (secondary) dressing; n = 25 ulcers. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: ineligible intervention - growth factor gel (combining 2 GF groups (1 and 2 doses) + hydrogel; % estimated from graph (8% and 32% respectively); n = 59 ulcers. Grouped intervention category: ineligible - growth factor gel Group 3: growth factor gel + hyaluronic acid - platelet GF + HA + hydrogel (platelet

	GF + HA + hydrogel; n = 40 ulcers;. Grouped intervention category: ineligible - growth factor gel + HA
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 5 (35 days) weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded ('open label') and no evidence that outcome assessor was blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 15/115 (13%) overall (loss to follow-up). Group 2 - 15/115 (13%) overall (loss to follow-up). Group 3 - 15/115 (13%) overall (loss to follow-up). i.e. overall rate only; high rate - comparable with control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear reporting
Other bias unit of analysis	High risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis ulcer - multiple PUs per person treated with the same interventions. 140 ulcers in 100 persons across both groups. Unit of analysis issue
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Data extracted from graph
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded, unit of analysis issues, data extracted from graph Comments: some baseline differences (e.g. group C had more Grade II ulcers)

ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Rees 1999

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, most slowest healing wound selected) Funding: industry funded - funded by Johnson & Johnson Inc. Setting: unclear Duration of follow-up 16 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	124 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 3 and 4 (PU classification: NPUAP) Age: mean (SD) group 1: 50 (15.6) years; group 2: 48 (13.1) years; group 3: 49 (12.5) years and group 4: 51 (18.3) years. Duration of ulcer: median (IQR) Group 1: 30 (43) weeks; group 2: 22 (32) weeks; group 3: 33 (40) weeks and group 4: 22 (52) weeks. Ulcer size: ulcer volume median (IQR): group 1: 19.6 (21.9) cm²; group 2: 16.6 (15.1) cm²; group 3: 17.2 (19.[illegible]) cm² and group 4: 17.6 (33.8) cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; no wounds sloughy; no wounds necrotic; exudate not reported Comment: probably community-based study; ulcer selected that was likely to be the slowest healing, debridement to remove necrotic material and fibrin (slough)
Interventions	Group 1: hydrogel dressing - carboxymethylcellulose vehicle gel (as placebo) + saline gauze; n = 31. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: ineligible intervention - 100 µg / g of growth factor in sodium carboxymethylcellulose vehicle gel + saline gauze Group 3: ineligible intervention - 300 µg / g of growth factor in vehicle gel + saline gauze Group 4: ineligible intervention - 100 µg / g of growth factor in vehicle gel, twice daily + saline gauze Results available separately - numbers calculated from % - but results from groups 2-4 were combined (n = 93). Grouped intervention category: ineligible - growth factor gel
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 16 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear

Rees 1999 (*Continued*)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Missing data: Group 1 - unclear but may be 0. Group 2 - unclear but may be 1 (1 participant with 100 microg bid discontinued) . i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; unclear rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear reporting
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person) - ulcer selected that was likely to be the slowest healing
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Results calculated from percentages
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias; results calculated from percentages Comments: number of missing data unclear, assumed 0. Slight differences in duration of ulcer

Romanelli 2001

Methods	RCT (abstract); participants randomised (unclear if > 1 wound per person) Funding: not stated. Setting: not stated Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: unclear
Participants	12 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 2 and 3 (proportions not stated) (PU classification: EPUAP) Age: not stated. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported
Interventions	Group 1: hydrogel dressing - DuoDERM Hydrogel (not in BNF): with OpSite Flexigrid secondary dressing; n = 6. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: topical - tripeptide-copper gel + OpSite; n = 6. Grouped intervention category: tripeptide-copper
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported

Romanelli 2001 (*Continued*)

Notes		

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - no information. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 0 (implied). Group 2 - 0 (implied) i.e. unclear if data missing; unclear rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Unclear risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis unclear - 1 ulcer per person implied
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	Unclear risk	Rating: unclear Reasons: unclear selection bias, unclear attrition, unclear blinding (abstract); preliminary results Comments: abstract - few details

Sebern 1986

Methods	RCT; ulcers randomised (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: mixed industry and non-industry - part supported by Research Grant Award to the University Nursing dept from Sigma Theta Tau and part funded by 3M Medical Division. Setting: home care population Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	48 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II and III (41% and 70% grade III) (PU classification: Shea). All participants had chronic illness (focal cerebral disorders, spinal chord disorders, neurological disorders, cardiac disease, diabetes) Age - mean (SD): group 1: 76.3 (SD 17.6) years; group 2: 72.4 (SD 17.8) years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: group 1: grade II median (range) 1.9 (0.1-32.9) cm^2;

Sebern 1986 (*Continued*)

	grade III 6.1 (0.3-33.0) cm². Group 2: grade II 3.4 (0.6-23.9) cm², grade III 4.5 (0.5-47.1) cm²
Interventions	Group 1: vapour-permeable dressing: polyurethane adhesive dressing; vapour-permeable; n = unclear number randomised, but overall 48 participants in analysed population. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: gauze saline dressing - wet-to-dry; n = unclear number randomised, but overall 48 participants in analysed population. Grouped intervention category: basic dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: complete healing reported: time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	High risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - other. Baseline comparability inadequate - baseline characteristics different between arms. Rating: high
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear - vague
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 13/50 (26%) ulcers missing (number participants missing not reported) (Overall, the "Most frequent causes of dropout were: death, hospitalisation, and inability to comply with protocol for pressure relief" - no more information). Group 2 - 10/50 (20%) ulcers missing (number participants missing not reported) (Overall, the "Most frequent causes of dropout were: death, hospitalisation, and inability to comply with protocol for pressure relief" - no more information) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; unclear rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Comment: inadequate - reported incompletely (results given only for grade II ulcers and "not significantly different" for grade III ulcers)

Sebern 1986 (*Continued*)

Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation ulcer and unit of analysis ulcer; > 6 people had 2 or more ulcers; 6 people had 2 ulcers assigned to different treatments; 77/48 (1.6) ulcers: people in available case analysis
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Reasons: selection bias (baseline differences), unit of analysis issues; selective outcome reporting bias Comments: sequential list of 100 random numbers was used to assign the treatment: unclear where list kept. Outcome assessor was project director who made weekly visits to assess the wound and review the protocol for wound care - implies not blinded; baseline differences: proportion of stage II different (59% vs 30%) and size of ulcer differences but numbers only reported for stage II
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Seeley 1999

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, largest selected) Funding: not stated. Setting: care home and outpatients Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: person (selected ulcer)
Participants	40 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II (11 and 15%) and III (PU classification: AHCPR) Age: mean (SD): 76.7 (19.5) years and 75.7 (18.6) years. Duration of ulcer: median: 10 weeks and 9 weeks. Ulcer size: mean(SD): 4.61 (5.56) cm^2 and 6.84 (8.19) cm^2 Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; some wounds sloughy; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: slough: 4/19 (21%) and 5/20 (25%)
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - DuoDERM CGF (not BNF); n = 20. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: foam dressing - Allevyn Adhesive; n = 20. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing

Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Other evidence for no blinding
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 6/20 (30%) (2 adverse effects (both due to dressing), 1 death, 2 increased ulcer size, 1 unable to tolerate dressing). Group 2 - 8/20 (40%) (1 participant request, 3 loss to follow-up, 2 adverse effects (1 related to dressing), 1 death, 1 infection). i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; high rate - comparable with control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (selected ulcer) - largest ulcer selected
Other bias additional	Low risk	Adequate - no suggestion of problems
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded, some attrition bias Comments: stratified randomisation (by size); unlikely to be blinded - assessors were clinical investigators who changed dressings. Attrition bias borderline high (because of reasons for missingness)

Serena 2010

Methods	RCT (abstract); not stated randomised (unclear if > 1 wound per person) Funding: not stated. Setting: not stated Duration of follow-up 12 weeks Unit of analysis: person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed)
Participants	74 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage 3 (PU classification: NPUAP) Age: not stated. Duration of ulcer: mean (SD): 71 (?) weeks and 84 (139) weeks. Ulcer size: mean (SD): 8.1 (76.1) cm² and 9.8 (12.5) cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: debridement throughout trial
Interventions	Group 1: combination intervention - "primary nonadherent silicone dressing and foam dressing"; n = 44. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: ineligible intervention - skin substitute (Apligraf (bilayered living cell-based treatment)); n = 30. Grouped intervention category: ineligible - skin substitute
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 12 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Author's judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Missing data: Group 1 - none stated. Group 2 - none stated i.e. unclear if data missing; unclear rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Unclear risk	Unit of randomisation not stated and unit of analysis person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed) - implies 1 per person
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Unclear if the trial was stopped early because of the results

Serena 2010 (*Continued*)

ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, possibly terminated early, unclear blinding and attrition - absolute. Comments: conclusions say "although this study was terminated early… trials of longer duration are required". It is unclear if this means the trial was stopped early because of the results. Baseline difference in ulcer size and duration (larger for the bilayer)

Sipponen 2008

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: industry funded; authors have now founded a company to manufacturer intervention 1. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 26 weeks (6 months) Unit of analysis: results for both people and ulcers
Participants	37 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: 2 (39% and 45%), 3 (50% and 45%) and 4 (11% and 9%) (PU classification: EPUAP) Age: per protocol: mean (SD) 80 (10) years and 74 (8) years; range 58-98 years and 60-88 years. Location of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: width mean(SD): 3.2 (2.4) cm and 4.1 (2.2) cm Wound characteristics at baseline: some wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: 27/21 and 18/16 ulcers per person (18 (86%) and 14 (88%) participants had only 1 ulcer); number of ulcers infected not stated
Interventions	Group 1: resin salve - resin salve: Norway spruce salve mixed with butter between gauze; n = 21. Grouped intervention category: antimicrobial Group 2: hydrocolloid or hydrocolloid silver dressing - Aquacel + Aquacel Ag (Aquacel Ag if infected wounds (NS proportion)); n = 16). Grouped intervention category: advanced - antimicrobial
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 26 (6 months) weeks; time to complete healing reported (Kaplan Meier plot included)
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - other. Allocation concealment unclear - other. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline dif-

Sipponen 2008 (*Continued*)

		ference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear - v ue
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	ing da : Group 1 - 8/21 (38%) (3 deaths, admissions to operative treatent, 1 allergic skin reaction, 1 misdiagnosis, participant-based refusal without any ecific cause). Group 2 - 7/16 (44%) (4 eaths, 2 participant-based refusal without any specific cause, 1 participant-based refusal because of randomisation to control group) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; high rate - more than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Inadequate - other. Time to event outcome excluded dropouts
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis results for both people and ulcers - 3/21 (14%) and 2/16 (12.5%) participants had > 1 ulcer; study analysis seemed to require that all ulcers in a person should heal; ulcers:person ratio = 27/21 (1.3) and 18/16 (1.1)
Other bias additional	L risk	Adequate - no suggestion of problems
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, attrition bias, time to event outcome excluded drop outs, so risk of outcome reporting bias for that outcome only Comments: randomisation in permuted blocks of 4. Randomisation list in closed envelopes. Independent physicians in each hospital assessed wound - this is probably enough for blinding. Time to event outcome excluded dropouts

Sopata 2002

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: non-industry funding - declaration of interest: none. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 8 weeks Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	34 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II (non-blanching erythema and superficial damage - may be closer to NPUAP I; [illegible] and [illegible]%) and III (PU classification: Torrance) Age: mean (SD): 58.7 (14.1) years and 58.[illegible] (16.9) years. Range overall: 24-88 years. Duration of ulcer: mean (SD): [illegible].45 (1.6[illegible] weeks) and 2.46 (0.24) weeks. Ulcer size: mean (SD): 8.28 (13.90) cm² and 11.04 (11.[illegible]5) cm². Range: 0.41-98.78 and 0.68-51.05 cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: [illegible]me wounds infected; slough not reported; no wounds necrotic; exudate not reported Comment: participants were people with advanced cancer in palliative care department; 38/34 ulcers per person: [illegible]/17 ([illegible]%) and 10/17 (59%) participants had infected wounds
Interventions	Group 1: hydrogel dressing - Aquagel (not in BNF); n = 17. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: foam dressing - Lyofoam; n = 17. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 3/17 (18%) (3 died). Group 2 - 2/17 (12%) (2 died) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; low rate - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported

Sopata 2002 (*Continued*)

Other bias unit of analysis	High risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis ulcer - ulcer:person ratio = 20/17 (1.2) and 19/17 (1.1)
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: High Comments: unclear selection bias, unclear subgroup - grade II Torrance may be closer to NPUAP stage I, could be subgroup issue. Slightly larger wounds for foam. Slight unit of analysis issue

Thomas 1997a

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding: not stated. Setting: community Duration of follow-up: 6 weeks Unit of analysis: person (not ulcer/person)
Participants	99 participants stratified by wound. PU Stage: II and III (61% and 54% grade II) (PU classification: Stirling) Age: 78.8 (SD 14.3) years, 80.1 (SD 10.2) years. Duration of ulcer: 9 and 8 at < 1 month, 18 and 21 at 1-3 months, 21 and 20 at > 3 months. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: text says "for each wound type, patients were allocated to 2 treatment groups" - implied stratification
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - Granuflex: cleansed using 0.9% saline as necessary; n = 49. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: foam dressing - Tielle (cleansed using 0.9% saline as necessary); n = 50. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 6 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - "sealed envelopes". Baseline comparabil-

Thomas 1997a (*Continued*)

		ity unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded ('open label') and no evidence that outcome assessor was blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 1/49 (2%) and some may have died (reason not stated; overall 5 participants died). Group 2 - 2/50 (4%) and some may have died (reason not stated; overall 5 participants died) Rate. similar rate missing in both groups; low rate - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded Comments: difference in proportion of grade II ulcers (61% and 54%)

Thomas 1998

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, other selection of wound) Funding: industry funded - grant from Carrington labs Inc (hydrogel manufacturers). Setting: care home and community Duration of follow-up 10 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	41 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II (50% and 43%), III (38% and 50%) and IV (13% and 7%) (PU classification: not stated) Age: mean (SD): 79 (9) years and 72 (13) years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: mean (SD): 8.9 (9.3) cm^2 and 5.9 (6.0) cm^2 Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported
Interventions	Group 1: hydrogel dressing - Carrosyn Gel Wound Dressing (contains Acemannan hydrogel - from aloe vera); n = 22. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: gauze saline dressing - saline moist; n = 19. Grouped intervention category: basic dressing

Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 10 weeks; time to complete healing not reported	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Suppo. for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequ nce generation unclear - "ran- omised". Allocation concealment unclear no information on allocation conceal- ment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of impor- tance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear - vague
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 6/22 (27%) (4 died (not attributed to treatment), 1 showed de- terioration and was terminated from study, 1 participant hospitalised). Group 2 - 5/ 19 (26%) (2 died (not attributed to treat- ment), 1 showed deterioration and was ter- minated from study, 1 participant hospi- talised, 1 protocol violation) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; low rate - less than control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bi..)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person) - 1 per per- son; NS how selected
Other bias additiona!	Low risk	Adequate - no suggestion of problems
ALL-DO.. .. N RISK OF BIAS	Unclear risk	Rating: unclear Reasons: unclear selection bias; unclear blinding Comments: baseline difference in ulcer size (8.9 cm^2 and 5.9 cm^2, but not significant) ; unclear if outcome assessors were blinded - "study nurses who evaluated weekly"

Thomas 2005

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound per person) Funding: not stated. Setting: care home and outpatients Duration of follow-up 12 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	41 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage III (59%) or IV (52%) (PU classification: not stated) Age: mean (SD): 77.0 (11.5) years and 74.1 (13.8) years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: mean (SD): 12.1 (18.2) cm² and 11.0 (9.1) cm² Wound characteristics at baseline: no wounds infected; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: one ulcer evaluated per person
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid with or without alginate - DuoDERM with or without Sorbasan: calcium alginate filler given as needed if the wound was highly exudative. Dressing changed every 7 d; n = 20. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: ineligible intervention - radiant heat (dressing change every 7 d); n = 21. Grouped intervention category: ineligible - radiant heat
Outcomes	Primary outcome: proportion completely healed at 12 weeks; time to complete healing reported (Kaplan Meier plot included)
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment unclear - "opaque envelopes". Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded to interventions - deduced from interventions
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 4/20 (20%) (1 died, 3 hospitalised). Group 2 - 6/21 (29%) (2 died, 2 hospitalised, 2 dropped out for non-study-related reasons) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; high rate - comparable with control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported

Thomas 2005 (*Continued*)

Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person) - unclear if selected
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded, attrition bias Comments: outcome assessed at each visit after removing dressing - not blinded
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Van De Looverbosch 2004

Methods	RCT (abstract); participants randomised (unclear if > 1 wound per person) Funding: industry funded - Molnlycke Health Care sponsored the study. Setting: not stated Duration of follow-up: 8 weeks Unit of analysis: person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed)
Participants	11 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II only (no subcutaneous involvement) (PU classification: not stated) Age: mean 87.7 years and 88.2 years; 75 years and over. Duration of ulcer: more than 1 month. Ulcer size: not stated Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported
Interventions	Group 1: topical - enamel matrix protein; n = 6. Grouped intervention category: enamel matrix protein Group 2: topical - propylene glycol alginate (vehicle - propylene glycol alginate); n = 5. Grouped intervention category: propylene glycol alginate
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 8 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear -

Van De Looverbosch 2004 (*Continued*)

		baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded ("open label") and no evidence that outcome assessor was blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Missing data: Group 1 - none stated. Group 2 - none stated Unclear if data missing; unclear rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Unclear risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (unclear if > 1 ulcer analysed) - implies 1 per person
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded Comments: comparable in age, more women in control group

Xakellis 1992

Methods	RCT, participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, ulcer chosen at random) Funding: non-industry funding - explicit statement that not industry funded. Supported by The Family Health Foundation of America. Setting: care home Duration of follow-up 26 weeks (6 months) protocol Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)
Participants	39 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II (100% and 90%) and III (Shea - must have a break in the skin for inclusion) (PU classification: Shea) Age: mean (SD): 77.3 (16.9) years and 83.5 (10.6) years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: median (range): 0.66 (0.12-13.4) cm^2 and 0.38 (0.04-24.6) cm^2 Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; some wounds necrotic; exudate mixed levels Comment: necrotic tissue: 2/18 (11%) and 7/21 (33%) but debridement used before and throughout, so unclear whether successful. Exudate: level not stated, but 9/18 (50%) and 7/21 (33%) had exudate at baseline. Exudate and necrosis were independent predictors of healing
Interventions	Group 1: hydrocolloid dressing - DuoDERM; n = 18. Grouped intervention category: advanced dressing Group 2: gauze saline dressing - saline wet-to-moist; n = 21. Grouped intervention category: basic dressing

Xakellis 1992 (*Continued*)

Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 26 weeks (6 months); time to complete healing reported (Kaplan Meier plot included)
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation unclear - "randomised". Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded to interventions - clear description
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 2/18 (11%) (1 hospitalised, 1 withdrew consent). Group 2 - 3/21 (14%) (3 died) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; low rate - unlikely to alter the effect estimate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - full results reported
Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person) - ulcer chosen at random (by coin toss)
Other bias additional	Low risk	Adequate - no suggestion of problems
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded

Yapucu Güne 2007

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (> 1 wound per person, all followed) Funding: not stated. Setting: hospital inpatients Duration of follow-up 5 weeks Unit of analysis: ulcer
Participants	27 participants with pressure ulcers. PU Stage: II and III (96% III in both groups) (PU classification: AHCRQ) Age: mean (SD): 65.80 (6.30) years and 66.56 (5.53) years. Duration of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: not stated

	Wound characteristics at baseline: unclear infection; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not reported Comment: staging used AHRQ guidelines (probably NPUAP). Infection implied (control said to be a treatment for infected ulcers). 50+ ulcers (1 participant excluded and not stated no. of ulcers), 27 participants; all ulcers assessed
Interventions	Group 1: honey - unprocessed gauze impregnated (dressing): semi-permeable adhesive secondary dressing; n = 15. Grouped intervention category: antimicrobial Group 2: combination dressing - ethoxy-diaminoacridine plus nitrofurazone dressings; n = 12. Grouped intervention category: antimicrobial
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: proportion completely healed at 5 weeks; time to complete healing not reported
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - computer-generated. Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability adequate - no suggestion of problems. Rating: unclear
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not blinded to interventions - clear description
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Missing data: Group 1 - 0. Group 2 - 1/12 (8%) (1 died) i.e. similar rate missing in both groups; high rate - comparable with control event rate
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Adequate - reported incompletely as 'significant' or P value < 0.05
Other bias unit of analysis	High risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis ulcer - ulcer:person ratio: 25/15 (1.7) and 26/12 (2.2)
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Only available case analysis reported
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	High risk	Rating: very high Reasons: unclear selection bias, not blinded, attrition bias, unit of analysis issues

Yapucu Güne 2007 (*Continued*)

ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS 2	High risk	

Zeron 2007

Methods	RCT; participants randomised (only 1 wound p[illegible]person) Funding: unclear - product supplied by Aspid. Setti[illegible]hospita[illegible]inpatients Duration of follow-up 3 weeks Unit of analysis: person (1 ulcer/person)	
Participants	24 participants with pressure ul[illegible]ers. PU Sta[illegible]: 2 and 3 (PU classification: NPUAP) Age: mean 79.8 years and 78.3 [illegible]ears. Durati[illegible] of ulcer: not stated. Ulcer size: diameter mean (SD): 3.4 (1.2) cm and 2.9 (1.3) cm Wound characteristics at baseline: infection not reported; slough not reported; necrosis not reported; exudate not r[illegible]ported Comment: IPD reported	
Interventions	Group 1: protease-m[illegible]dulat[illegible]g dressing - Fibroquel: collagen plus polyvinylpyrrolidone + zinc oxide paste cl[illegible]nsing; n[illegible]12. Grouped intervention category: protease-modulating dressing Group [illegible] polyv[illegible]w[illegible]pyrr[illegible]done (PVP + zinc oxide paste cleansing); n = 12. Grouped interventio[illegible]tego[illegible]asic dressing	
Outcomes	Primary out[illegible]mes: proportion completely healed at 3 weeks; time to complete healing not repor[illegible]	
Notes		

Risk of bias

Bias	**Authors' judgement**	**Support for judgement**
Selection bias	Unclear risk	Sequence generation adequate - random number tables. Allocation concealment unclear - no information on allocation concealment. Baseline comparability unclear - baseline difference but unclear of importance. Rating: unclear
Blindin[illegible]of out[illegible]me assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear who outcome assessor was
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing data: Group 1 - none. Group 2 - none. i.e. no missing data (clearly stated)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear reporting

Zeron 2007 (*Continued*)

Other bias unit of analysis	Low risk	Unit of randomisation person and unit of analysis person (1 ulcer/person)
Other bias additional	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists
ALL-DOMAIN RISK OF BIAS	Unclear risk	Rating: unclear Reasons: unclear selection bias, unclear who outcome assessor was, unclear reporting of numbers healed (but not a problem) Comments: healing data not reported explicitly, but deduced from IPD on ulcer size (number with zero size)

AHRQ: US Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
BNF: British National Formulary
HC: hydrocolloid
IPD: individual participant data
NPWT: negative pressure wound therapy
NS: not stated
RCT: randomized controlled trial
UV: ultraviolet

Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
Abbott 1968	Ineligible outcomes
Agren 1985	Ineligible outcomes
Ahmad 2008	Ineligible intervention
Alvarez 199	Ineligible outcomes
Alvarez 2000a	Ineligible outcomes
Alvarez 2000b	Ineligible outcomes
Alvarez 2002	Ineligible outcomes
Alvarez Vázquez 2014	Ineligible patient population

(*Continued*)

Aminian 1999	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Amione 2005	Comparison of two interventions in the same class
Anitua 2008	Ineligible patient population
Anonymous 1982	Ineligible study design
Anonymous 2000	Ineligible study design
Anzai 1989	Ineligible patient population
Avanzi 1998a	Ineligible outcomes
Avanzi 1998b	Ineligible outcomes
Avanzi 2000a	Ineligible outcomes
Avanzi 2000b	Ineligible outcomes
Avanzi 2000c	Ineligible outcomes
Avanzi 2001	Ineligible outcomes
Baade 1965	Ineligible intervention
Baatenburg de Jong 2004	Ineligible patient population
Baker 1981	Ineligible study design
Bale 1997b	Ineligible outcomes
Bale 1997c	Comparison of two interventions in the same class
Bale 1998a	Ineligible patient population
Bale 1998b	Ineligible outcomes
Bale 2001	Ineligible outcomes
Banks 1997a	Ineligible outcomes
Banks 1997b	Ineligible indication
Barnes 1992	Comparison of two interventions in the same class

(*Continued*)

Bazzigaluppi 1991	Ineligible study design
Becker 1984	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Beele 2010	Ineligible patient population
Berard 1986	Ineligible study design
Bigolari 1991	Ineligible patient population
Bito 2012	Mixed intervention
Blanco Blanco 2002	Ineligible indication
Blum 1973	Ineligible patient population
Boxer 1969	Ineligible outcomes
Boykin 1989	Ineligible study design
Brady 1987	Ineligible study design
Brem 2000	Ineligible study design
Brett 2003	Ineligible outcomes
Brown-Etris 1999a	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Brown-Etris 1999b	Mixed intervention
Burgos 2000	Comparison of two interventions in the same class
Burke 1998	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Capillas Pérez 2000	Ineligible patient population
Carusone 2001	Ineligible indication
Casali 1997	Ineligible study design
Chang 1998	Ineligible outcomes
Chen 2004	Ineligible intervention
Cheneworth 1994	Ineligible study design
Chirwa 2010	Ineligible patient population

(*Continued*)

Chuangsuwanich 2011a	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Chuangsuwanich 2011b	Ineligible outcomes
Chuangsuwanich 2013	Ineligible outcomes
Colin 1996a	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Colin 1996b	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Colonna 2004	Ineligible study design
Cooper 2008	Ineligible patient population
Coutts 2000	Ineligible outcomes
D'Aniello 1998	Ineligible outcomes
Dat 2014	Ineligible study design
Day 1995	Comparison of two interventions in the same class
De Laat 2005	Ineligible outcomes
De Laat 2011	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Dealey 1997	Ineligible outcomes
Dealey 1998	Ineligible study design
Dealey 2008	Editorial
Dierick 2004a	Ineligible outcomes
Dierick 2004b	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Dobrzanski 1990	Comparison of two interventions in the same class
Durovic 2008	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Dwivedi 2016	Ineligible type of healing outcome
El Zayat 1989	Ineligible study design
Ellis 2002	Ineligible type of healing outcome

(*Continued*)

Ellis 2003	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Engdahl 1980	Ineligible study design
Esch 1989	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Farsaei 2014	Ineligible patient population
Fear 1992	Ineligible outcomes
Feldman 2005	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Felzani 2011	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Flanagan 1995	Ineligible study design
Ford 2002	Mixed intervention
Fowler 1983	Ineligible study design
Franek 2011	Mixed intervention
Franek 2012	Mixed intervention
Franken 1999	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Fulco 2015	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Fønnebø 2008	Ineligible study design
García González 2002	Ineligible outcomes
Garrett 1969	Ineligible outcomes
Gerding 1992	Ineligible patient population
Gilligan 2014	Ineligible intervention
Goldmeier 1992	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Gostishchev 1982	Ineligible study design
Greer 1999	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Gregory 1997	Ineligible intervention
Guthrie 1989	Ineligible type of healing outcome

(*Continued*)

Hamilton Hislop 1962	Ineligible study design
Hampton 1998	Ineligible patient population
Harada 1996	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Harding 1996	Ineligible outcomes
Harding 2000	Ineligible study design
Helaly 1988	Ineligible patient population
Heuckeroth 2013	Ineligible study design
Heyer 2013	Ineligible study design
Hinz 1986	Ineligible patient population
Hirshberg 2001	Ineligible intervention
Hock 1997	Comparison of two interventions in the same class
Hofman 1994	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Horch 2005	Ineligible study design
Hsu 2000	Ineligible study design
Hu 2009	Ineligible patient population
Ishibashi 1991	Ineligible patient population
Ishibashi 1996	Ineligible patient population
Janssen 1989	Ineligible patient population
Jercinovic 1994	Ineligible intervention
Johnson 1992	Mixed intervention
Kallianinen 2000	Ineligible intervention
Karap 2008	Ineligible outcomes
Kerihuel 2010	Ineligible type of healing outcome

(*Continued*)

Kerstein 2004	Ineligible study design
Kim 1996	Ineligible patient population
Kloth 2000a	Mixed intervention
Kloth 2000b	Ineligible study design
Kloth 2001	Mixed intervention
Kloth 2002	Mixed intervention
Knudsen 1982	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Kohr 2000	Ineligible outcomes
Kordestani 2008	Ineligible study design
Kucan 1981	Ineligible outcomes
Kuflik 2001	Ineligible patient population
Kuisma 1987	Ineligible indication
Kukita 1990	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Kurring 1994	Ineligible study design
Kurzuk-Howard 1985	Ineligible study design
Landi 2003	Ineligible intervention
Langer 1996	Ineligible intervention
Lazareth 2012	Ineligible patient population
Lechner 1991	No results
Lee 1997	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Lee 2014	Ineligible patient population
LeVasseur 1991	Ineligible study design
Li 2016	Dressings/topical agents not the only difference between interventions (nursing care was also different)
Lin 1997	Ineligible study design

(*Continued*)

Lindsay 2011	Ineligible study design
Lingner 1984	Ineligible study design
Liu 2012	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Liu 2013	Ineligible study design
Ljungberg 1998	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Llewellyn 1996	Ineligible outcomes
Lopez-Jimenez 2003	Ineligible outcomes
Lum 1996	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Macario 2002	Ineligible study design
Manzanero-Lopez 2004	Protocol only and review still not published
Martin 1996	Ineligible outcomes
Meaume 1996a	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Meaume 1996b	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Meaume 2005	Ineligible patient population
Mian 1992	Ineligible study design
Milne 2012	Concluded - selection into phase 2 of trial on basis of results
Mizuhara 2012	Mixed intervention
Mo 2015	Ineligible patient population
Moberg 19[illegible]	Mixed intervention
Mody 20[illegible]	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Moody 1991	Ineligible study design
Moody 2002	Ineligible study design
Moore 2011	Ineligible patient population

(*Continued*)

Morimoto 2015	Ineligible study design
Motta 1991	Ineligible study design
Motta 2004	Ineligible patient population
Mouës 2004	Ineligible patient population
Mouës 2007	Ineligible patient population
Mulder 1989a	Ineligible patient population
Mulder 1989b	Ineligible patient population
Mulder 1993a	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Mulder 1993b	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Mustoe 1994	Ineligible intervention
Myers 1990	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Münter 2006	Ineligible patient population
Nasar 1982	Ineligible type of healing outcome
NCT02299557	Ineligible patient population
Neill 1989b	Ineligible study design
Niezgoda 2004	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Niimura 1990	Ineligible patient population
Niimura 1991	Ineligible patient population
Nixon 199	Ineligible intervention
Ohura 20	Mixed intervention
Olivar 1999	Ineligible intervention
Ovington 1999	Ineligible study design
Ozdemir 2011	Ineligible type of healing outcome

(*Continued*)

Panahi 2015	Ineligible patient population
Payne 2001	Ineligible intervention
Perez 2000	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Peschardt 1997	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Picard 2015	Ineligible patient population
Pierce 1994	Ineligible outcomes
Pullen 2002	Ineligible outcomes
Quelard 1985	Ineligible intervention
Ramsay 1979	Ineligible study design
Rhodes 1979	Ineligible study design
Rhodes 2001	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Roberts 1959	Ineligible indication
Robson 1992a	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Robson 1992b	Ineligible intervention
Robson 1992c	Ineligible intervention
Robson 1994	Ineligible intervention
Romanelli 2008	Ineligible patient population
Romanelli 2009	Ineligible patient population
Rooman 1991	Ineligible patient population
Routkovsky Norval 1996	Comparison of two interventions in the same class
Saha 2012	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Saidkhani 2016	Ineligible study design
Sayag 1996	Ineligible type of healing outcome

(*Continued*)

Saydak 1990	Ineligible study design
Scevola 2010	Ineligible outcomes
Scott 1999	Ineligible study design
Seaman 2000	Comparison of two interventions in the same class
Sebern 1989	Ineligible outcomes
Serra 2005	Ineligible study design
Settel 1969	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Shamimi Nouri 2008	Ineligible outcomes
Shannon 1988	Ineligible study design
Sherman 2000	Ineligible study design
Shirakawa 2005	Ineligible study design
Shojaei 2008	Ineligible outcomes
Shrivastava 2011	Ineligible patient population
Sibbald 2011	Ineligible patient population
Small 2002	Mixed intervention
Smietanka 1981	Ineligible study design
Souliotis 2016	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Stepan 2014	Ineligible study design
Stephen 20[illegible]	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Stoker 19[illegible]	Ineligible study design
Strong 1985	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Subbanna 2007	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Takahashi 2006	Ineligible study design

(*Continued*)

Teot 2008	Ineligible outcomes
Teot 1997	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Tewes 1993	Ineligible study design
Thomas 1993	Ineligible outcomes
Thomas 1997b	Ineligible outcomes
Toba 1997	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Tolentino 2011	Ineligible study design
Toriyabe 2004	Ineligible study design
Torra i Bou 1999	Ineligible outcomes
Trial 2010	Ineligible outcomes
Tricco 2015	Ineligible study design
Unglaub 2004	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Valentini 2015	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Van Leen 2004	Ineligible study design
Varma 1973	Ineligible outcomes
Vernassiere 2005	Ineligible patient population
Wagstaff 2014	Comparison of two interventions in the same class
Wallace 2009	Ineligible study design
Wang 201	Ineligible intervention
Wanner 2 03	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Watts 1994	Ineligible outcomes
Waycaster 2011	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Waycaster 2013	Confounded - selection into phase 2 of trial on basis of results

(*Continued*)

Weheida 1991	Ineligible patient population
Weststrate 1999	Ineligible study design
Whitney 1999	Mixed intervention
Whitney 2001	Mixed intervention
Wild 2009	Ineligible outcomes
Wild 2012	Ineligible outcomes
Winter 1990	Ineligible patient population
Woo 2009	Ineligible outcomes
Worsley 1991	Ineligible patient population
Yastrub 2004	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Yastrub 2005	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Young 1973	Ineligible study design
Young 1997	Ineligible type of healing outcome
Yura 1984	Ineligible patient population
Zhou 2001	Ineligible intervention
Zuloff-Shani 2010	Ineligible study design

Characteristics of ongoing studies *[ordered by study ID]*

ChiCTR-TRC-13003959

Trial name or title	ChiCTR-TRC-13003959
Methods	RCT pilot study; Duration 3 months
Participants	30 eligible participants with pressure ulcers randomised in a ratio of 1:1
Interventions	Treatment group: indirect moxibustion for 30 min before application of a dressing, 1 session daily, 5 sessions weekly for 4 weeks Control group will only receive a dressing, applied in the same way as in the treatment group

ChiCTR-TRC-13003959 (*Continued*)

Outcomes	Primary outcomes: wound surface area (WSA) and proportion of ulcers healed within trial period
Starting date	registered 7/12/2013
Contact information	
Notes	Protocol only

ISRCTN57842461

Trial name or title	ISCRCTN57842461 study reported to be registered
Methods	RCT; participants randomised Duration 8 weeks
Participants	820 participants with at least 1 grade II pressure ulcer will be recruited from primary health care and home care centres
Interventions	Polyurethane foam and hydrocolloid dressings
Outcomes	Primary outcome: percentage of wounds healed after 8 weeks. Secondary outcomes will include cost-effectiveness, as evaluated by cost per healed and cost per treated participant and safety evaluated by adverse events
Starting date	Not stated
Contact information	
Notes	Protocol only; trial not on ClinicalTrials.gov

RCT: randomised controlled trial

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Direct evidence: individual interventions, number with complete healing

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Interventions vs saline gauze	10		Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Hydrocolloid vs saline gauze	4	279	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.89 [0.91, 3.93]
1.2 Hydrogel vs saline gauze	3	110	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	2.44 [0.64, 9.27]
1.3 Foam vs saline gauze	3	93	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.51 [0.78, 2.90]
2 Interventions vs hydrocolloid	13		Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
2.1 Hydrogel vs hydrocolloid	4	322	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.11 [0.74, 1.67]
2.2 Foam vs hydrocolloid	6	292	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.05 [0.81, 1.36]
2.3 Collagenase ointment vs hydrocolloid	2	61	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.51 [0.93, 2.43]
2.4 Protease-modulating dressing vs hydrocolloid	1	65	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.03 [0.64, 1.66]

Comparison 2. Direct evidence group intervention, number with complete healing

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Intervention 1 vs intervention 2	18		Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Advanced dressing vs basic dressing	11	532	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.55 [1.10, 2.19]
1.2 Antimicrobial dressing vs advanced dressing	2	125	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.69 [0.48, 0.99]
1.3 Collagenase ointment vs advanced dressing	2	61	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.51 [0.93, 2.43]
1.4 Protease-modulating dressing vs advanced dressing	3	112	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.13 [0.80, 1.60]

Comparison 3. Direct evidence: individual interventions, time-to-healing data

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Time-to-healing (survival analysis)	7		Hazard Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Hydrocolloid versus saline gauze	2	95	Hazard Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.75 [1.00, 3.05]
1.2 Hydrogel versus hydrocolloid	1	43	Hazard Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.30 [0.54, 3.13]
1.3 Protease-modulating versus hydrocolloid	1	65	Hazard Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.34 [0.67, 2.65]
1.4 Collagenase ointment versus hydrocolloid	1	24	Hazard Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	2.59 [1.01, 6.62]
1.5 Foam versus saline gauze	1	36	Hazard Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.13 [0.42, 3.00]
1.6 Hydrocolloid +/- alginate versus ineligible: radiant heat	1	41	Hazard Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	0.64 [0.23, 1.77]

Comparison 4. Direct evidence: group interventions, time-to-healing data

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Time-to-healing (survival analysis)	5		Hazard Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Advanced dressing versus basic dressing	3		Hazard Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.57 [0.97, 2.55]
1.2 Protease-modulating dressing versus advanced dressing	1		Hazard Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	1.34 [0.67, 2.65]
1.3 Advanced dressings versus collagenase ointment			Hazard Ratio (Fixed, 95% CI)	0.27 [0.11, 0.67]

Comparison 5. Direct evidence - non-network comparisons

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Intervention 1 vs intervention 2	4		Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 Sugar + povidone iodine vs lysosyme	1		Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.2 Enamel matrix protein vs propylene glycol alginate	1		Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]