New wound dressing

[0001] The new wound dressing solves the problem of commonly used wound dressings which can cause blood circulation problems around the wound when the wound fluid is absorbed locally and the central portion of the applied dressing swells.

[0002] The present wound dressing solves this problem by providing an assembly of a barrier hydrogel layer (21) and a backing layer (22). The backing layer (22) is formed of a fabric layer made of cotton fibres. The backing layer (22) is larger than the barrier layer (21) and, on the surface not covered by the barrier layer (21), comprises an adhesive layer (23), which helps to attach the dressing to the skin (Figure 1).

[0003] The barrier hydrogel layer (21) swells as it takes up fluid from the wound area. Due to the gel structure of this barrier layer (21), the fluid is evenly distributed over the whole hydrogel. Thus localized extensive swelling can be avoided and the swelling of the barrier layer (21) has little tendency to induce separation of the barrier layer from the skin. At the same time, the hydrogel acts as a reservoir and can provide the wound with the required moisture necessary for the healing process.
The wound dressing of the present invention can additionally contain a further polymeric depot layer containing a wound healing compound absorbed therein. This further depot layer can be located between the barrier hydrogel layer (21) and the backing layer (22).

In general, an hourly dose of from 7 to 8 mg per cm² is delivered by the wound dressing. The material of the polymeric layer containing the wound healing compound and the amount of the wound healing compound present therein influence the final dose released to the skin.

Claims

1. A wound dressing comprising a hydrogel layer (21), a backing layer (22) and an adhesive layer (23).

2. A wound dressing according to claim 1, which further comprises a polymeric layer.

Figure 1