

# Surgical Wounds Healing By Secondary Intention - 2

<b>Submission date</b> 15/02/2019	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 25/03/2019	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 31/03/2026	<b>Condition category</b> Surgery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

After an operation, most wounds are closed using stitches or staples. Some wounds cannot be closed in this way and are left open. Sometimes wounds that have been closed may open up again. These "open" wounds are usually left to heal, over time, from the bottom up rather than attempting to close them again by some other means (healing by secondary intention). The most common treatment for these wounds is plain dressings. Another type of treatment is Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT) which is a relatively new treatment for open surgical wounds. It uses a small machine to apply suction to a wound through a special dressing. Use of NPWT has become more common and is used in around one third of people with open surgical wounds. It is not known which of these (NPWT or wound dressings) is the most effective treatment for surgical wounds healing by secondary intention and which treatment is best value for money. The aim of this study is to compare NPWT to normal wound dressings to see if it makes any difference to how quickly these open wounds heal.

### Who can participate?

Patients aged 16 years or older with a surgical wound healing by secondary intention

### What does the study involve?

Participants receive one of the two treatments (NPWT or wound dressings), selected at random using a computer system. The two groups are compared over 12 months including how long it takes their wounds to heal, number of infections, hospital admissions and further operations, and how much both treatments cost.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The information from this study may help to treat people with open wounds more effectively in the future. As with any treatment there are always potential risks, although side effects in both treatments are very uncommon. Where negative pressure wound therapy machines are used, the device may present a trip hazard and so care should be taken when moving around. Where a wound is located on the stomach, there is an increased risk of developing a fistula, an abnormal opening between organs and the skin. Where normal wound dressings are used, there may be a

need for frequent dressing changes, sometimes daily. These are usually completed by a nurse. Being in this study will not harm or disadvantage participant's care in any way and participants will be monitored regularly as part of usual NHS care.

Where is the study run from?  
University of York (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?  
November 2018 to January 2024

Who is funding the study?  
National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) (UK)

Who is the main contact?  
Catherine Arundel  
catherine.arundel@york.ac.uk

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

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catherine.arundel@york.ac.uk

**Type(s)**  
Public

**Contact name**  
Ms Catherine Arundel

**ORCID ID**  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0512-4339>

**Contact details**

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Lower Ground Floor  
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United Kingdom  
YO10 5DD  
+44 (0)1904 321 116  
catherine.arundel@york.ac.uk

## **Additional identifiers**

### **Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)**

Nil known

### **Protocol serial number**

Sponsor ID: R2319; HTA 17/42/94; 40908

## **Study information**

### **Scientific Title**

A pragmatic, multicentre, randomised controlled trial to assess the clinical and cost effectiveness of negative pressure wound therapy versus usual care for surgical wounds healing by secondary intention (SWHSI 2)

### **Acronym**

SWHSI-2

### **Study objectives**

Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT) is superior to usual care in the treatment of surgical wounds healing by secondary intention (SWHSI).

### **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

### **Ethics approval(s)**

Approved 05/04/2019, Yorkshire and The Humber - Leeds East Research Ethics Committee (NHSBT Newcastle Blood Donor Centre, Holland Drive, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 4NQ; +44(0) 207 1048 088; nrescommittee.yorkandhumber-leedseast@nhs.net), ref: 19/YH/0054

### **Study design**

Pragmatic multi-centre randomized controlled trial

### **Primary study design**

Interventional

### **Study type(s)**

Treatment

## **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Surgical wounds healing by secondary intention

## **Interventions**

Current intervention as of 01/04/2022:

Patients with a potential planned SWHSI (pre-operatively) or a SWHSI occurring at any point following surgery will be screened for potential eligibility by their clinical care team or GP.

Patients who agree to take part will receive one of the two treatments selected at random using a computer system.

**Intervention: Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT).**

Participants will be treated with negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT). The patient's wound is filled with a suitable dressing, and a liner may also be used to protect the wound. A vacuum pump is then attached which applies suction to the wound. A disposable, plastic canister slots into the pump to collect wound exudate and this is removed and replaced either when it becomes full, or at least once a week.

The device is generally used as part of the SWHSI treatment pathway rather than to the point of healing and is administered by both nurses and clinicians.

The use of any CE marked NPWT device, providing pressure of 60-150mmHg, in use within the NHS will be permitted in this trial, given that the principles of any device are similar and there is no evidence to suggest clinical or cost-effectiveness differences between devices. The device will be used in accordance with manufacturer guidance, and the clinical care team, in conjunction with local treatment guidelines, will determine the duration of device use, and whether this includes continuous or intermittent pressure cycles.

**Control: Usual Care (no NPWT)**

Usual care will be that used locally, without NPWT. This is most likely to be other sorts of wound dressings and use of any dressing type will be permitted. The frequency of dressing changes will continue as per standard practice.

Participants in both groups will be followed up by telephone on a weekly basis until the participant's wound has healed. Following wound healing, a face to face visit will be completed to assess the wound, complete a wound infection assessment, and to collect a photograph of the healed wound. Healing status will then be confirmed by telephone for two further weeks.

Participants in both groups will be asked to complete short questionnaires at 3 months, 6 months and 12 months which include assessment of pain, wound infection, quality of life and resource use.

**Previous intervention:**

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**Control: Usual Care (no NPWT)**

Usual care will be that used locally, without NPWT. This is most likely to be other sorts of wound dressings and use of any dressing type will be permitted. The frequency of dressing changes will continue as per standard practice.

Participants in both groups will be followed up by telephone on a weekly basis until the participant's wound has healed. Following wound healing, three face to face visits will be completed to assess the wound, complete a wound infection assessment, and to collect photographs of the healed wound.

Participants in both groups will be asked to complete short questionnaires at 3 months, 6 months and 12 months which include assessment of pain, wound infection, quality of life and resource use.

### **Intervention Type**

Device

### **Phase**

Not Applicable

### **Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)**

Negative Pressure Wound Therapy; Usual wound dressings

### **Primary outcome(s)**

Current primary outcome measure as of 18/11/2020:

Time to healing in days from randomisation (defined using the commonly used and clinically certified criteria 'complete epithelial cover in the absence of a scab (eschar)'). Confirmation of wound healing by a health care professional will initially be participant-reported through weekly telephone contact with the research nurse. Participants will be asked to report if their clinician or nurse has indicated that their wound is healed. In the event the participant reports their wound to be healed, but this has not been confirmed by a healthcare professional, the research nurse will contact the clinical care team to obtain this confirmation. Once wound healing has been confirmed by a healthcare professional and treatment has ceased, participants will undergo clinical assessments on three subsequent consecutive weeks. The first healing visit will be completed face to face wherever possible, during which standardised photographs will be taken of the wound for blinded outcome verification. We will also ask participants to take and return a photograph of the wound themselves. Study-specific instructions will be provided to the participant.

The second and third post healing visits may be completed by telephone if required.

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### **Key secondary outcome(s)**

Current Secondary outcome measures as of 11/03/2024:

1. Clinical events including antibiotic treatment, hospital admission or discharge, treatment status (including reasons for dressing or treatment failure or change), re-operation (including skin grafting and closure surgery\*), amputation and death will be assessed using clinic records and patient-reported events on a weekly basis until the point of wound healing.  
\*The decision for closure surgery will be made blinded to treatment allocation as far as is possible
2. Wound infection assessed using the Bluebelle Wound Healing Questionnaire (WHQ). The questionnaire includes items to assess signs, symptoms and wound care interventions indicative of surgical site infection (SSI) and can be completed by patient self-report or by healthcare professionals. The tool may be used to assess wounds in hospital or after the patient has been discharged. The WHQ will be completed by the participants themselves at baseline, 3 month follow-up assessments, and will also be completed by the patient at the initial healing visit
3. Wound pain, assessed using a visual analogue scale (with anchors 0 'no pain' and 10 'worst imaginable pain'). The scale will be completed by the participants themselves at baseline, 3, 6 and 12 month follow-up assessments
4. Quality of life, measured using the EQ-5D-5L at baseline, 3 months, 6 months and 12 months follow-up assessments
5. Resource use: wound-related NHS consultations, support (e.g. occupational therapy, in-home adaptations) and out-of-pocket costs collected using a patient-reported questionnaire at baseline, 3, 6 and 12 months

Previous secondary outcome measures as of 01/04/2022:

1. Clinical events including antibiotic treatment, hospital admission or discharge, treatment status (including reasons for dressing or treatment failure or change), re-operation (including skin grafting and closure surgery\*), amputation and death will be assessed using clinic records and patient-reported events on a weekly basis until the point of wound healing.  
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**Completion date**

31/01/2024

## Eligibility

**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Aged 16 years or over

2. Has an acute SWHSI (i.e. a wound left open as planned following surgery or a wound initially closed using sutures, clips, or other closure methods and dehisced along the whole or part of its length, and of less than 6 weeks in duration), arising from any surgical specialty and occurring on any part of the body, deemed appropriate to receive either NPWT or wound dressing treatment

3. Has a SWHSI that is considered ready for NPWT treatment (i.e. contains at least 80% viable tissue or has only a very thin layer of slough requiring no further debridement)

4. Patient is not deemed to be malnourished, as per NICE guidelines CG 32 (BMI <18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; unplanned\* weight loss >10% in the last 3-6 months; BMI <20kg/m<sup>2</sup> and unplanned\* weight loss >5% in the last 3-6 months) or assessed as at high risk of malnutrition using the Malnutrition Universal Screening Tool (MUST)

\*Patients with weight loss arising either from underlying comorbidity (e.g. ulcerative colitis) or from the reasons for surgery being completed (e.g. bowel cancer) may be included at the clinician's discretion

5. Willing and able to give informed consent and provide follow-up data

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Mixed

**Lower age limit**

16 years

**Upper age limit**

100 years

**Sex**

All

**Total final enrolment**

686

**Key exclusion criteria**

Current participant exclusion criteria as of 01/04/2022:

1. Life expectancy of less than 6 months e.g. undergoing end stage palliative care
2. Active systemic infection (including osteomyelitis) at baseline as defined by clinical and/or laboratory assessment. Note: Patients who have an active infection, but are improving following 1 week's duration of antibiotics may be included at the clinician's discretion
3. Inadequate haemostasis or patients who are at risk of bleeding
4. Chronic wounds non-surgical in origin (e.g. pressure ulcers or foot ulcers)\*  
\*Note diabetic foot ulcers which have been incised and drained or debrided as an inpatient in theatre may be included given this constitutes a surgical wound.
5. Current wound has previously been, or is currently being, treated with NPWT
6. Planned delayed primary closure of the wound
7. Contraindication to NPWT including: presence of unclear undermining in the wound cavity; presence of necrotic tissue, malignant tissue or eschar; wounds involving exposed blood vessels and/or organs, anastomotic sites and/or nerves (including the "open abdomen" where the abdominal fascia is open); wounds situated where, in the opinion of the treating clinician, a vacuum seal cannot be obtained; presence of a non-enteric or unexplored fistula; people requiring emergency airway aspiration, pleural mediastinal or chest tube drainage or surgical suction (removed 07/11/2019: people with a sensitivity or allergy to silver)
8. Currently participating in another wound research study, where the primary outcome time point has not yet been reached

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2. Active systemic infection (including osteomyelitis) at baseline as defined by clinical and/or laboratory assessment. Note: Patients who have an active infection, but are improving following 1 week's duration of antibiotics may be included at the clinician's discretion
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5. Current wound has previously been, or is currently being, treated with NPWT
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8. Currently participating in another wound research study, where the primary outcome time point has not yet been reached

**Date of first enrolment**

01/05/2019

**Date of final enrolment**

13/01/2023

## **Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

Scotland

Wales

**Study participating centre**

**Hull University Teaching Hospital NHS Trust**

Hull Royal Infirmary

Anlaby Road

Hull

England

HU3 2JZ

**Study participating centre**

**University Hospitals of Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust**

Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre

Edgbaston

Birmingham

England

B15 2TH

**Study participating centre**

**Royal Liverpool and Broadgreen University Hospitals NHS Trust**  
Royal Liverpool University Hospital  
Prescot Street  
Liverpool  
England  
L7 8XP

**Study participating centre**

**Doncaster and Bassetlaw Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**  
Doncaster Royal Infirmary  
Armthorpe Road  
Doncaster  
England  
DN2 5LT

**Study participating centre**

**The Dudley Group NHS Foundation Trust**  
Russells Hall Hospital  
Pensnett Road  
Dudley  
England  
DY1 2HQ

**Study participating centre**

**Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust**  
Royal Cornwall Hospital  
Treliske  
Truro  
England  
TR1 3LJ

**Study participating centre**

**Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust**  
St Mary's Hospital  
Praed Street  
London  
England  
W2 1NY

**Study participating centre**

**The Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**  
The Freeman Hospital  
High Heaton  
Newcastle  
England  
NE7 7DN

**Study participating centre**  
**Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust**  
St James' University Hospital  
Beckett Street  
Leeds  
England  
LS9 7TF

**Study participating centre**  
**Norfolk and Norwich University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**  
Colney Lane  
Norwich  
England  
NR3 7UY

**Study participating centre**  
**University Hospitals of Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust**  
Heartlands Hospital  
Bordesley Green East  
Birmingham  
England  
B9 5SS

**Study participating centre**  
**St George's University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**  
Blackshaw Road  
Tooting  
London  
England  
SW17 0QT

**Study participating centre**  
**Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust**  
Pinderfields Hospital

Aberford Road  
Wakefield  
England  
WF1 4DG

**Study participating centre**  
**Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust**  
Royal Oldham Hospital  
Rochdale Road  
Oldham  
England  
OL1 2JH

**Study participating centre**  
**Aneurin Bevan University Health Board**  
Royal Gwent Hospital  
Cardiff Road  
Newport  
Wales  
NP20 2UB

**Study participating centre**  
**Queen Elizabeth Hospital Kings Lynn NHS Trust**  
Gayton Road  
Kings Lynn  
England  
PE30 4ET

**Study participating centre**  
**Northumbria Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust**  
Tissue Viability Office  
Nursery Park  
Ashington  
England  
NE63 0HP

**Study participating centre**  
**University Hospitals of Derby and Burton**  
Uttoxeter Rd

Derby  
England  
DE22 3NE

**Study participating centre**  
**Sunderland Royal Hospital**  
South Tyneside and Sunderland NHS Foundation Trust  
Kayll Road  
Sunderland  
England  
SR4 7TP

**Study participating centre**  
**Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust**  
Manchester Royal Infirmary  
Oxford Road  
Manchester  
England  
M13 9WL

**Study participating centre**  
**Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust**  
Frimley Park Hospital  
Portsmouth Road  
Frimley  
Camberley  
England  
GU16 7UJ

**Study participating centre**  
**Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**  
Bradford Royal Infirmary  
Duckworth Lane  
Bradford  
England  
BD9 6RJ

**Study participating centre**  
**NHS Lanarkshire**  
University Hospital Hairmyres  
Eaglesham Road

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Scotland  
G75 5RG

**Study participating centre**

**NHS Lothian**

Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh  
51 Little France Crescent  
Old Dalkeith Road  
Edinburgh  
Scotland  
EH16 4SA

**Study participating centre**

**North Bristol NHS Trust**

Southmead Hospital  
Bristol  
England  
BS10 5NB

**Study participating centre**

**Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust**

Royal Free Hospital  
Pond Street  
London  
England  
NW3 2QG

**Study participating centre**

**University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust**

Glenfield Hospital  
Groby Road  
Leicester  
England  
LE3 9QP

**Study participating centre**

**The Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital NHS Trust**

Mytton Oak Road

Shrewsbury  
England  
SY3 8XQ

**Study participating centre**  
**Worcestershire Acute Hospitals NHS Trust**  
Worcestershire Royal Hospital  
Charles Hastings Way  
Worcester  
England  
WR5 1DD

## Sponsor information

**Organisation**  
Hull University Teaching Hospital NHS Trust

**ROR**  
<https://ror.org/01b11x021>

## Funder(s)

**Funder type**  
Government

**Funder Name**  
Health Technology Assessment Programme

**Alternative Name(s)**  
NIHR Health Technology Assessment Programme, Health Technology Assessment (HTA), HTA

**Funding Body Type**  
Government organisation

**Funding Body Subtype**  
National government

**Location**  
United Kingdom

# Results and Publications

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

Current IPD sharing plan as of 23/10/2025:

Anonymised datasets generated and analysed during the current study will be stored in the publicly available open research repository OSF. Data is now available via this repository, following completion of analysis and subsequent publication via the following link: [https://osf.io/8mehf/overview?view\\_only=07643d8f208f45f18b214594ca645103](https://osf.io/8mehf/overview?view_only=07643d8f208f45f18b214594ca645103)

Sharing of this anonymised data is covered by original participant consent for the SWHSI-2 trial which permits sharing of data to support future research via sharing anonymously.

Previous IPD sharing plan:

Anonymised datasets generated and analysed during the current study will be stored in a publicly available open research repository (<https://osf.io/echxv>). Data is anticipated to be available via this repository by end 2024, following completion of analysis and subsequent publication. Sharing of this anonymised data is covered by original participant consent for the SWHSI-2 trial which permits sharing of data to support future research via sharing anonymously.

## IPD sharing plan summary

Stored in publicly available repository

## Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>		15/04/2025	23/04/2025	Yes	No
<a href="#">Results article</a>	Outcomes and learning from the internal pilot phase and main trial	02/07/2025	03/07/2025	Yes	No
<a href="#">Protocol article</a>		25/10/2021	19/01/2023	Yes	No
<a href="#">Dataset</a>		13/05/2025	21/05/2025	No	No
<a href="#">HRA research summary</a>			28/06/2023	No	No
<a href="#">Other files</a>	Health economics analysis plan version 1.0	14/12/2022	03/02/2023	No	No
<a href="#">Other publications</a>	SWAT results	31/03/2026	31/03/2026	Yes	No
<a href="#">Statistical Analysis Plan</a>	version 1.0	14/12/2022	03/02/2023	No	No
<a href="#">Study website</a>		11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes