

Use of PICO^o Single Use Negative Pressure Wound Therapy System (sNPWT) was more effective than standard dressings in obese women after caesarean section due to a reduction in surgical site infections (SSIs)

Estimated cost savings with PICO sNPWT were primarily in women with pre-pregnancy BMI ≥ 35 kg/m²



Study overview

- A cost effectiveness evaluation of PICO sNPWT when used to help prevent SSIs in obese women after caesarean section (pre-gestational BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²)
- The analysis used data from a randomised controlled trial of obese women who received either PICO sNPWT (n=432) or standard dressings (n=444) after elective or emergency caesarean section¹
- Costs were estimated using data from four Danish national databases and were analysed from a healthcare perspective using a time period of 3 months after childbirth



Key results

- Estimated total healthcare costs per patient were similar with PICO sNPWT and standard dressings (Figure; p=0.81)
 - However, PICO sNPWT was dominant as it was more effective than standard care due to an absolute reduction in SSIs
 - Estimated costs per patient in women with pre-pregnancy BMI ≥ 35 kg/m² were lower with PICO sNPWT than with standard dressings (Figure)

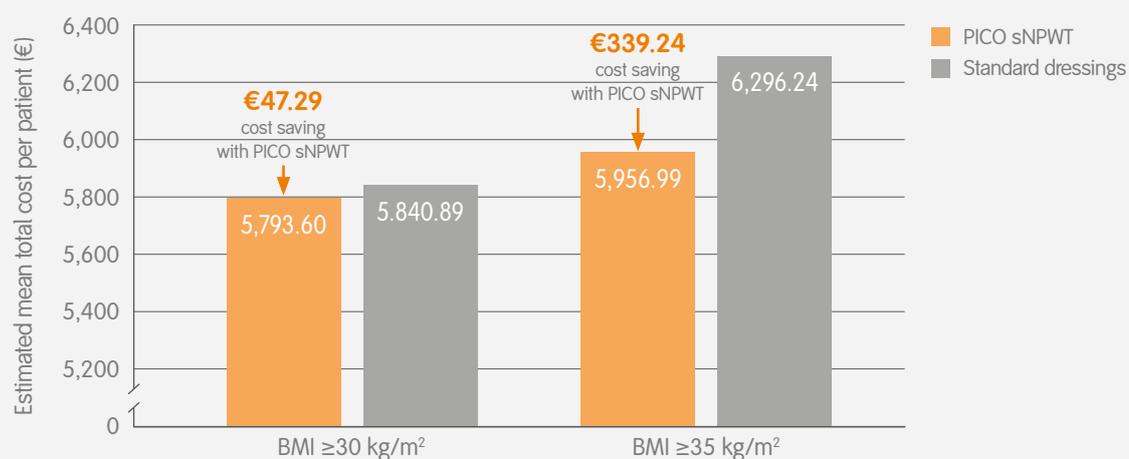


Figure. Estimated mean cost per patient with PICO sNPWT and standard dressings in obese women after caesarean section

Continued P2 >>

Evidence in focus (continued)



Conclusion

Use of PICO[®] sNPWT in obese women after caesarean section was estimated to be more effective due to SSI reductions, with similar costs, in women with pre-pregnancy BMI 30–34.9 kg/m²; it was also estimated to be cost saving compared with standard dressings in women with pre-pregnancy BMI \geq 35 kg/m².



Considerations

- The randomised controlled trial was not powered to detect statistically significant differences in costs or QALYs



Study citation

*Hyltig N, Joergensen JS, Wu C, et al. Cost-effectiveness of incisional negative pressure wound therapy compared with standard care after caesarean section in obese women: a trial-based economic evaluation. *BJOG*. 2019;126(5):619-627.

Available at: [British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology](#)

For detailed product information, including indications for use, contraindications, precautions and warnings, please consult the product's applicable Instructions for Use (IFU) prior to use.

References:

1. Hyltig N, Vinter CA, Kruse M, et al. Prophylactic incisional negative pressure wound therapy reduces the risk of surgical site infection after caesarean section in obese women: a pragmatic randomised clinical trial. *BJOG*. 2019;126(5):628-635.