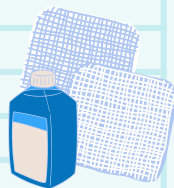


WOUND CARE MATERIALS

Cleansers

Woven Gauze
 Potable Tap Water
 Normal Saline
 Wound Cleansers
 Vashe
 Quarter strength Dakins Solution



Topicals

A&D, Vaseline
 Medihoney
 Polyhexamethylene biguanide
 Silver hydrogel
 Silver sulfadiazine
 Mupirocin
 Callagenase



Peri wound Barriers

A&D
 Dimethicone
 Zinc Barrier Ointment
 No Sting Skin Prep



Contact Dressings

Non-Occlusive Oil Emulsion
 Nonadherent Pads
 Occlusive Petrolatum
 Alginate, CMC

Absorbent Dressings

Foam
 ABD Pad
 Super Absorb Pad



Supportive Dressings

Rolled Gauze
 Self-Adhesive Wrap
 Elastic Bandage (Ace Wrap)
 Netting, Sleeve

HOW TO CARE FOR WOUNDS

1 PREPARE

- Clean your hands whenever you are touching any wound, and wear gloves if available
 - **Best:** washing with soap & water
 - **Good:** hand sanitizer, body wipes, tap water
- Get supplies together in the cleanest area possible
- Remove old dressing: soaking the old dressing with water can help if it's stuck and painful

2 CLEAN WOUND

- Wash with mild soap and rinse with lots of water (sterile/clean water bottle)
- If you don't have soap, use mild shampoo or rinse under running water
- **DIY wound wash:**
 - Mix 1-2 teaspoons of antibiotic soap into a water bottle
 - Poke a hole into the top and pour on the wound
 - Rinse with clean water
- Avoid peroxide, alcohol, bleach, or other chemicals
 - These dry out the area & prevent healing

3 APPLY DRESSING

First Layer (Nonstick)

- Put ointment (like antibiotic ointment or Medihoney*) on a non-stick dressing or gauze. If you have Adaptic or Xeroform, cut it to fit the wound
- Place this directly on the wound
- *Do not use Medihoney if allergic to bees or honey

Second Layer (Absorbent)

- Apply soft, cushion dressing to protect from injury (ABD pad, dry gauze, or menstrual pads)
- Gravity and drainage don't mix. Make sure the dressing goes **BELOW/BEYOND** the border of the wound to catch drainage when you stand or walk

4 PROTECT WOUND

- Secure the dressings using rolled gauze with tape, ACE, or Coban wrapped loosely
- Change dressings daily or at least every other day
- Change dressing if drainage soaks through
- Covering wounds keeps out bacteria and lets them heal

XYLAZINE WOUND CARE



MICHIGAN-OPEN.ORG



WHAT IS XYLAZINE?

Zy*luh*zeen aka tranq or tranq dope/boy

Xylazine is a drug meant to put large animals to sleep and not for human use.

Xylazine is becoming more common in the street opioid supply.

We are continuing to learn about xylazine use, and we will keep updating as new information becomes available.

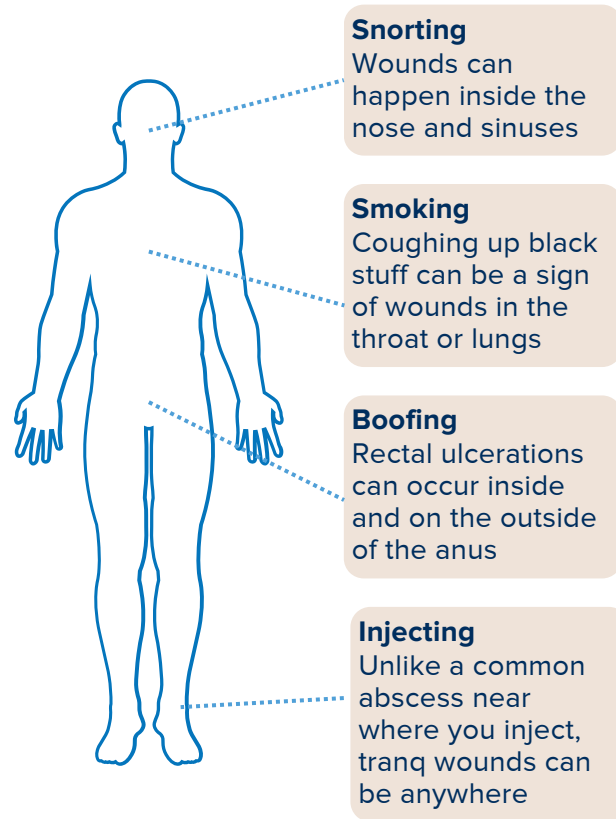
Side effects include:

- Wounds that need immediate attention and care
- When taken in large doses or with opioid drugs, it can cause heavy sedation and loss of consciousness, leading to blackouts that can last for hours
 - This can lead to unsafe situations, including robberies, assaults, cutting off blood supply to limbs, and outdoor extremes like too hot or cold weather
- Short-term issues like low blood oxygen (anemia)

XYLAZINE WOUNDS

Where can wounds be found?

Wounds can pop up anywhere on the body, no matter if you inject, smoke, snort, boof, etc.



Safety tips to reduce wounds:

- Use new supplies every time and avoid sharing, if possible
- Wipe the needle after drawing up a shot, and wait a few seconds after injecting before pulling out
- Use local drug checking or Xylazine test strips and seek different batches if possible
- Keep an eye on your wounds, and connect with wound care services
- Try to be in a comfortable position sitting down that doesn't cut off circulation to arms or legs if you nod out for a while
- Use around trusted people if you can, pay attention to your surroundings, and keep belongings in a secured spot in case of heavy sedation

What do wounds look like?

- Bumps or bug bites that can then turn into purple spots like a bruise with wavy borders or blisters that look darker underneath
- “Pinpoint” holes usually drain a lot and can tunnel underneath the skin
- Large open sores
- Dark, black pieces of dead skin or scabs (Eschar)

How do wounds progress?

Stage 1: “Pinpoint”

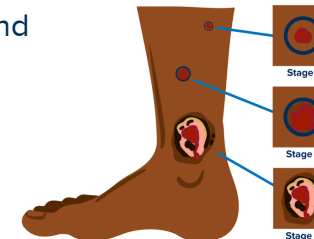
Drawing a circle can help watch growth and healing.

Stage 2: “Pea Size”

The wound is almost touching the circle.
[Seek Medical Care.](#)

Stage 3: “Infection”

The wound has grown outside the circle and shows infection and tissue death.
GET MEDICAL CARE NOW.



IMPORTANT

- Treat wounds immediately!
- Keep wounds clean, moist, and covered
- Wounds with yellow, crusty layers of dead skin and fluid built up (slough), or wounds with black inside (necrosis, eschar) cannot heal; the yellow, top pale layer or black stuff needs to be removed (debrided)
- Worsening wounds can develop dead tissue and eschar, which block healing
- Keep the skin around wounds as healthy as possible
- Make sure skin doesn't get too wet/wrinkly/white (macerated)
- Petroleum jelly on the skin and absorptive pads/wrapping to soak up drainage can help this

MEDICAL CARE

Get medical care as soon as possible if you have wounds along with any of these symptoms:

- Chills
- Skin turns dark or black
- Pieces of skin are falling off
- Thick smelly yellow or green drainage

EMERGENCY CARE

Go to the emergency room immediately if you have wounds along with any of these symptoms:

- Fever
- Fast heart rate
- Skin is red, hard & hot to touch
- Severe or worsening pain at wound site
- Can't feel or move body part where the wound is located
- Bone and/or tendons are showing