

Type	Improved wound healing	Prevention and removal of biofilm	Antimicrobial activity	Cytotoxicity and tolerability	Quality of life	Cost-effective
RCT	●	●	●	●		

## Evaluation of the efficacy and tolerability of a solution containing propyl betaine and polihexanide

Romanelli M, Dini V, Barbanera S, Bertone MS.  
Skin Pharmacol Physiol 2010;23(Suppl 1):41 – 44.

### Objective

The objective of this randomized controlled trial was to investigate the effects of a wound cleansing solution containing polihexanide and betaine (Prontosan® Wound Irrigation Solution) in venous leg ulcers.

### Methods

A portable device was used on the wound bed to assess surface pH, which has been shown to be one of the most useful non-invasive biophysical parameters in order to correlate the level of bacterial burden in different types of chronic wounds. In addition, patients were asked to self-assess subjectively the intensity of pain using a validated 10 mm visual analogue scale.

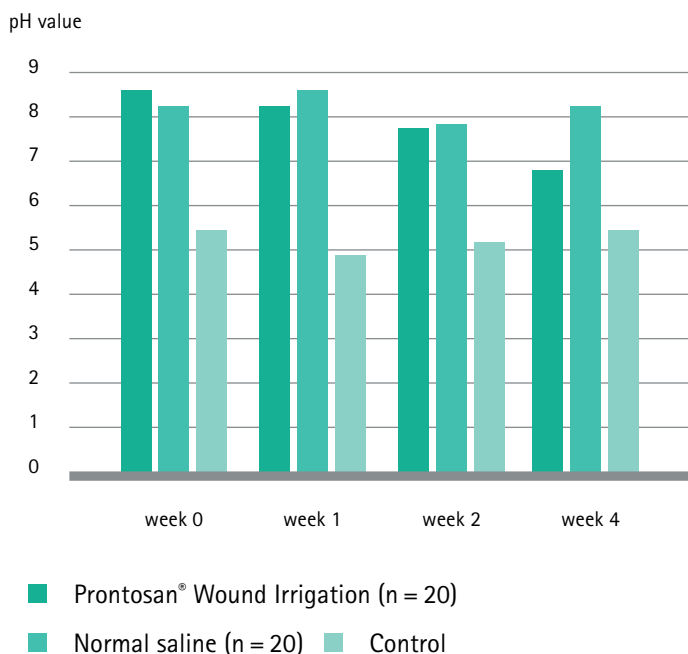
### Results

Baseline pH on the wound surface (median range) was initially 8.9, and after 4 weeks of cleansing treatment and moist wound dressing was reduced and stable at 7.0 in the group treated with active cleanser. The pH value was significantly lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) in this group compared to the control group at the end of the study. The treatment with the solution containing polihexanide and betaine (Prontosan® Wound Irrigation Solution) was well tolerated by the patients and was found useful in the absorption of wound odour. Pain was better controlled ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the polihexanide and betaine group when compared to the control group.

### Conclusion

Treatment with Prontosan® Wound Irrigation Solution can lead to a decrease in pH, which is a surrogate marker for bacterial burden and is well tolerated for the treatment of chronic ulcers.

Results of pH measurement in the wounds during the study period of 4 weeks.



Pain evaluation during treatment of venous leg ulcers before and after 4 weeks of treatment with Prontosan® Wound Solution compared to standard therapy.

