

SICHVAC^(TM)

Generic name: Closed wound drainage system

Brand name: SICHVAC

Product code: SCMCWS

Product Mfg Ref code: SM-SD



SICHVAC is a sterile, disposable medical device designed to remove accumulated fluids such as blood, pus, or serous exudate from surgical or traumatic wounds. SICHVAC operates on a closed negative pressure mechanism, helping to reduce infection risk and promote faster wound healing.

Size (FG/Fr)	Color Code	Outer Diameter (Approx.)
6 FG	Light Green	2.0 mm
8 FG	Blue	2.7 mm
10 FG	Black	3.3 mm
12 FG	White	4.0 mm
14 FG	Green	4.7 mm
16 FG	Orange	5.3 mm
18 FG	Red	6.0 mm

- Small (6 Fr – 10 Fr): Best for thin fluids and small incisions.
- Medium (12 Fr – 15 Fr): Standard for most surgical sites.
- Large (16 Fr – 19 Fr): Used when thick fluid or heavy bleeding is expected to prevent clogging.

Materials:

- Perforated drainage catheter - 150 cm with 20 cm perforation at end
- Connector/ adaptor
- Collection chamber - 800 ml
- Clamp
- Trocar

Indications For Use

- **Excessive Fluid Buildup:** Following surgery, there can be an accumulation of blood, serum, and other fluids around the wound site. SICHVAC helps remove these fluids, creating a cleaner environment for tissue repair.
- **Dead Space Reduction:** Dead space refers to empty pockets within the wound that can fill with fluids and delay closure. SICHVAC helps eliminate these pockets, promoting faster healing.
- **Flap Procedures:** In some reconstructive surgeries, skin flaps are used to cover defects. SICHVAC can help prevent fluid collection under the flap, which can compromise its survival.

Contraindications

- **Open wounds:** SICHVAC is designed for wounds that have already been closed surgically. Using SICHVAC on an open wound can damage the delicate healing tissue and increase the risk of infection.
- **Necrotic tissue:** If a wound contains a significant amount of dead tissue (necrosis), SICHVAC may not be effective. The suction can further damage the necrotic tissue and make it more difficult for healthy tissue to grow.
- **Coagulopathies:** These are conditions that impair blood clotting. SICHVAC can increase bleeding in patients with coagulopathies, so it's generally avoided.
- **Bleeding risk:** If there's a high risk of bleeding from the wound site, SICHVAC may not be suitable as it could dislodge clots and worsen bleeding.
- **Exposed organs or blood vessels:** SICHVAC should not be applied directly over exposed organs or blood vessels, as it could damage them.
- **Areas with limited blood supply:** In areas with poor blood circulation, SICHVAC can further restrict blood flow and hinder healing.
- **Severe pain:** SICHVAC can be uncomfortable, and if a patient is already experiencing significant pain, it may not be well-tolerated.
- **Skin fragility:** Patients with very thin or fragile skin may be at risk for skin breakdown from the SICHVAC and adhesive dressings used with the system.

To manage SICHVAC at home, you must regularly empty the reservoir and "reset" the vacuum to ensure it keeps pulling fluid away from your surgical site.

Daily Maintenance Steps

- **Hand Hygiene:** Always wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water before and after handling the drain.
- **Emptying the Reservoir:**
 - Unplug the drainage cap.
 - Pour the fluid into a clean measuring cup.
 - Note the amount (in mL or cc), color, and odor.
- **Resetting the Suction:**
 - Squeeze the bulb or reservoir flat with your hand to push out all the air.
 - While keeping it squeezed flat, replace the plug firmly.
 - The reservoir should remain collapsed; if it expands immediately, check that the plug is secure.
- **Recording Output:** Keep a daily log of the fluid volume. This helps your doctor decide when the drain can be safely removed, typically when output drops below 30 mL per 24 hours for two days.

Managing Tubing & Blockages

- **Prevent Tugging:** Use a safety pin to attach the reservoir to your clothing (below the level of the wound) to prevent it from pulling on your skin.
- **"Stripping" the Tube:** If you see a clot blocking the fluid, hold the tube near your body and use an alcohol pad or lotion on your other hand to pinch and slide down the length of the tube toward the reservoir.
- **Hygiene:** While showering, do not submerge the reservoir in a bath or pool.

When to Call Your Doctor

Contact your surgical team immediately if you notice:

- **Signs of Infection:** Increased redness, warmth, swelling, or foul-smelling pus.
- **Sudden Changes:** A sudden spike in bright red blood or the drain stops collecting fluid entirely.
- **System Failure:** The drain will not stay collapsed (loss of vacuum) or the tube accidentally falls out.