

# Caring for Wounds with REPAIRD

## Suitability for Treatment

A wound is eligible to be treated with REPAIRD for the purposes of our case studies if it is:

- Acute and has not been treated, other than rinsed or debrided without drugs or chemicals
- Chronic, and has no remaining drugs or chemicals in the wound
- Can easily be photographed (see Photo Instructions)
- Wounds which require stitches are allowed; REPAIRD should be applied after stitching

## Preparing the Wound

The goal is proper care of the wound to promote healing and control hemorrhage. Here's how to prepare the wound for REPAIRD:

- Reduce significant bleeding before applying REPAIRD so that it is not washed away by heavy fluid loss
- Remove only large superficial foreign bodies
- Irrigate the wound with water or normal saline
- Do not introduce antiseptics, antimicrobials or other treatments that may contain, but are not limited to Iodine, Benzalkonium chloride, Isopropanol or Ethanol, EDTA and related

## Treating the Wound

- If the wound is wet with blood or exudate, frost/sprinkle the surface of the wound with REPAIRD until fully covered.
- If the wound is dry or previously sutured, you may use saline or pure glycerine to lightly moisten the wound to assure sufficient REPAIRD adherence to the wound surface. Apply an amount of saline or glycerin sufficient to lightly moisten the wound (surface should be glossy) but not a quantity which will run out of the wound. Applying too much fluid will cause loss of REPAIRD at wound site and reduce efficacy.
- You may pat the wound to remove excess fluid with a cotton gauze, assuring that it remains glossy to adhere the REPAIRD powder.
- A covering is not always necessary. In most cases with REPAIRD we do not apply a bandage. However, if you choose to do so, apply a non-absorbable dressing (Telfa, cotton gauze, etc.) to protect the wound, preventing product loss or further contamination or manipulation or attempted consumption (ie. licking) by the patient. Do not seal the wound, apply non-stick bandages or press gauze into the wound as this may remove the REPAIRD treatment or cause it to adhere to any covering rather than the wound.

## Post Treatment

The goal of treatment is to apply until the wound remains dry. If the wound appears moist on subsequent days after initial treatment, a further treatment of REPAIRD can be made.



**Remember to take a picture of the wound (see Photo Instructions) before treatment.**

Be sure to visit the Partner Portal to submit your picture and complete your brief questionnaire.

Questions? Connect with us at [agrilogicsanimalhealth.com/partnerportal](https://agrilogicsanimalhealth.com/partnerportal) or [info@agrilogicsanimalhealth](mailto:info@agrilogicsanimalhealth)

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