

WIMBA

 WOUND CARE



Create
an optimal healing environment.

The Clinical Challenge

One of the key challenges in veterinary medicine is ensuring consistent wound healing. Mechanical forces, such as constant or repetitive pressure that may lead to pressure sores, can compromise blood flow and oxygen delivery to the wound site. Additional factors including temperature and moisture regulation, infection, and excess exudate can further interfere with the recovery process.

The WIMBA Solution

The WIMBA Wound Care protective spacers provide a breathable, flexible barrier that helps surround wounds or calluses, distributing pressure and protecting from accidental trauma. Their lightweight lattice structure offers comfort while maintaining superior airflow, creating safer conditions for recovery.

When applied over a standard wound cover and secured with a bandage wrap, the spacer's 3D design spreads external forces across a wider area. This reduces localized pressure on the wound while the open structure supports ventilation, helping regulate temperature and promoting a healthier healing process.

Experience

the Power of WIMBA Wound Care

Versatile application

The WIMBA Wound Care protective spacer is an innovative solution for effective wound management in veterinary practice. It forms a protective ring that shields wounds, surgical sites, and calluses from external contact and pressure, creating an optimal environment for healing.



Printed in 3D technology
ensuring breathable and flexible properties.



Lightweight & durable:
for comfort and reliability.



Designed for diverse applications,
supporting recovery across different wound types.



Pressure relief
- absorbs and redistributes forces across a larger surface area.



Optimized healing environment
- supports thermoregulation with a primary dressing.



Water-resistant,
easy to clean.



Bruno

Case Study

4 months

03.04.2025**Veterinary Visit**

During a dermatological examination, calluses were reported on both elbows—hairless, thickened, pigmented skin with present fistulas with purulent discharge.

9 days

11.08.2025**Beginning therapy with WIMBA Wound Care**

Left Elbow Area wound is around 4x4 cm big;
Right Elbow Area wound is about 3x3 cm big

Left Elbow Area Right Elbow Area

9 days

20.08.2025**1st checkup**

The wound on the Left Elbow Area has decreased.
A scab is visible on the Right Elbow Area.



13 days

29.08.2025**2nd checkup**

Significant reduction in wound on Left Elbow Area
A scab has formed on the Right Elbow Area

**11.09.2025****3rd checkup**

Fully healed both Elbow Areas



Bruno

Real Case, Real Result

Protective spacers applied

The approach was selected at each visit based on what kept the dog most comfortable and was practical for the person applying the bandage.



Bruno

Summary of treatment and dressing testing

What were the wounds treated with, and how often were the dressings changed?

Bruno was on manuka therapy, during which the dressings were changed every other day. The next plan was to increase the frequency of dressing changes to twice daily and to introduce a compounded ointment prescribed by the veterinarian. Improvement or deterioration in the condition of the wounds was visible relatively quickly at each dressing change.

The **Donut showed the greatest potential**—it was soft yet sufficiently rigid not to collapse under the dog's weight. It remained in place both during wrapping and when the dog changed position.

How did Bruno respond to the dressings?

The dog **did not display adverse reactions to the dressings**: he did not chew them, lick them, or show interest in them. He lay on the dressings and was unbothered by them. As Bruno was not walking much (only short trips to the garden), the risk of the dressing catching on objects was low.

What were the main challenges related to applying or the functioning of the dressings?

Applying the dressings was difficult because the patient (Bruno) tucked the wounds under himself and rolled onto his side. The functional issue concerned the Dome dressing. Due to its excessive height, the Dome shifted to the side while being secured with a bandage. In addition, when the dog lay down or changed position, this dressing moved, likely encroaching on the wound and potentially irritating it. For this reason, at a later stage,

Gradient Dome and Dount were used, which proved more stable. In the latter case, a Winged Donut was applied as a solution to prevent sliding.

