



PRODUCT SELECTION & IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

Pressure, offloaded.

A practical reference for choosing, applying and maintaining Wimba Wound Care spacers across paw, limb, and recumbent-patient scenarios.

DOCUMENT

Product Selection & Implementation
Guide · v2026.1

AUDIENCE

Veterinary distributors, small-animal
clinicians and nursing staff

CONTACT

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IN THIS GUIDE

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CHAPTER 01

Example use cases.

Illustrative examples only. All wound management decisions — dressing selection, frequency of care, and adjunct therapies — remain at the discretion of the treating veterinarian.

01

8 SCENARIOS · 4 CATEGORIES



Paw Pad Injuries

CATEGORY 1 OF 4

LACERATION

Paw Pad Laceration

Cut or traumatic wound to paw pad.

S618 Standard Donut

CLINICAL CHALLENGE

Protecting a paw pad wound from repeated ground contact and mechanical irritation during ambulation, while the clinician's primary wound management plan is in place.

HOW IT MAY BE USED

May be incorporated into the clinician's wound management plan once protection from ground contact or mechanical irritation during ambulation is desired. Can be placed over a primary dressing to help offload pressure from the wound surface while the patient is weight-bearing.

INTENDED FUNCTION

Reduce mechanical irritation to the wound site; provide a soft, protective layer between the wound dressing and the ground.

SKIN LESION

Paw Pad Skin Lesion

Allergic or unknown-origin wound on paw pad.

CLINICAL CHALLENGE

Protecting an active paw pad wound from mechanical stress during movement in a patient that cannot be fully restricted from weight-bearing.

HOW IT MAY BE USED

May be added to the clinician's existing wound management plan to protect the wound surface during ambulation. The dome's structure creates a protective chamber over the wound, reducing direct

INTENDED FUNCTION

Shield the wound from impact and friction during walking; reduce risk of further mechanical disruption to the wound site.



Elbow & Hock Wounds

CATEGORY 2 OF 4

PRESSURE

Elbow Pressure Sores

Pressure-related wounds at the elbow.

S621 Large Donut

S622 Wings

S619 Gradient Dome

CLINICAL CHALLENGE

Managing pressure-related wounds at the elbow in a patient with reduced mobility — where prolonged recumbency creates repeated mechanical stress over bony prominences.

HOW IT MAY BE USED

Can be incorporated alongside the clinician's wound management plan to offload pressure from the affected elbow. The Wings variant may be considered where device retention is a concern due to the patient's tendency to lie on the affected side.

INTENDED FUNCTION

Redistribute pressure away from the wound site; protect from friction, contamination and self-trauma between dressing changes.

CALLUS

Elbow Calluses

Callus management with concurrent therapy.

S621 Large Donut

S622 Wings

CLINICAL CHALLENGE

Supporting the management of elbow calluses in a patient receiving concurrent therapies, where continuous protection between clinical visits is a goal.

HOW IT MAY BE USED

May be incorporated into the clinician's plan to provide ongoing protection of the affected area between scheduled appointments. Can help shield the site from environmental factors such as friction, moisture and surface contact.

INTENDED FUNCTION

Maintain a protected environment around the callus; reduce mechanical disruption between clinical visits.



Bandage-Related Wounds

CATEGORY 3 OF 4

ACTIVE SORE

Bandage Sore — Active

Sore developed at hock under existing bandage.

S620 Standard Dome

CLINICAL CHALLENGE

A pressure sore has developed at the caudal hock as a result of bandaging following a surgical procedure. The bandage must remain in place, but friction and direct pressure on the sore need to be reduced.

HOW IT MAY BE USED

Can be placed over the affected area within the bandage construct to protect the sore from further mechanical pressure and rubbing. Should be assessed and replaced in line with the clinician's regular dressing change schedule.

INTENDED FUNCTION

Eliminate contact between the bandage and the wound surface; protect from further friction and pressure.

PREVENTION

Bandage Sore — Prevention

Proactive protection under extended bandages.

S620 Dome

S619 Gradient Dome

S618 Donut

CLINICAL CHALLENGE

A patient requires extended bandaging over a bony prominence — such as the hock or carpus — where skin breakdown from sustained pressure is a known risk.

HOW IT MAY BE USED

May be incorporated at the outset of bandaging to proactively protect at-risk areas. Product selection should be based on anatomy, wound shape, and the degree of mechanical protection required.

INTENDED FUNCTION

Prevent skin breakdown by offloading pressure from the at-risk area throughout the bandaging period.



In-Hospital Use

CATEGORY 4 OF 4

ICU

ICU — Hips & Bony Prominences

Pressure prevention for recumbent patients.

S621 Large Donut

S622 Wings

CLINICAL CHALLENGE

A patient is unable to reposition independently due to sedation, post-operative status or neurological compromise. Bony prominences — particularly the hips, elbows and hocks — are at risk of pressure injury during extended recumbency.

HOW IT MAY BE USED

May be placed over at-risk bony prominences as part of the nursing care plan for recumbent patients. The Wings variant is particularly suited to patients that cannot be easily repositioned, as it supports device retention through the bandage.

INTENDED FUNCTION

Redistribute pressure away from bony prominences; reduce the risk of pressure injury development during hospitalization.

IN-PATIENT

In-Patient — Elbow Pads

Elbow protection for hospitalized patients.

S621 Large Donut

S622 Wings

CLINICAL CHALLENGE

Any hospitalized patient at risk of developing elbow calluses or pressure sores due to extended recumbency — orthopedic recovery, elderly patients, large or heavy breeds.

HOW IT MAY BE USED

May be fitted at admission as part of the standard nursing care plan. The Wings variant is recommended for large breeds where device retention during movement and lying is a concern.

INTENDED FUNCTION

Prevent callus formation and elbow pressure sores throughout hospitalization.

CHAPTER 02

Product selection.

Select based on wound location, patient size, activity level and retention needs. Dimensions are nominal; refer to packaging for batch-specific tolerances.

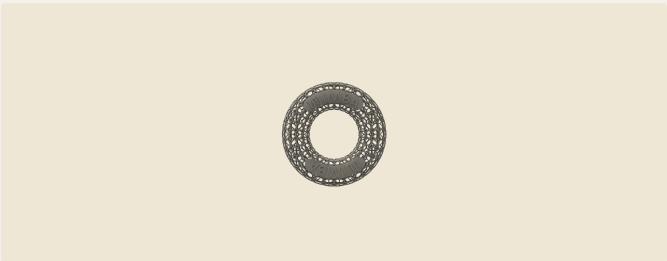
02

6 SKUS · 3 GEOMETRIES

S618

DONUT

Standard Donut



Internal Ø 28 mm
External Ø 58 mm
Height 15 mm

CONSIDER WHEN

Wound is smaller or on a distal limb; small to medium breed; pressure offloading needed over a defined bony prominence.

S621

DONUT

Large Donut



Internal Ø 45 mm
External Ø 85 mm
Height 20 mm

CONSIDER WHEN

Wound is over a large bony prominence (elbow, hip); large or giant breed; greater surface area for pressure redistribution needed.

S622

DONUT + WINGS

Large Donut Wings



S620

DOME

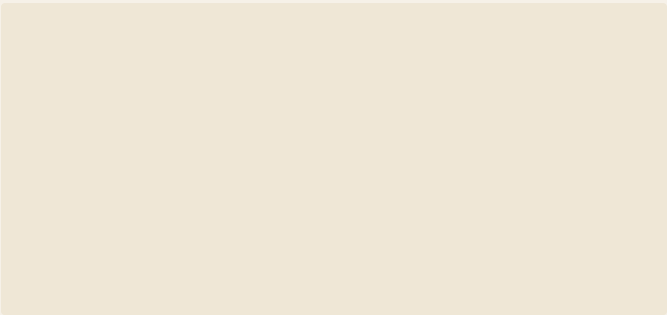
Standard Dome



S619

GRADIENT DOME

Standard Gradient Dome



Internal Ø 30 mm
External Ø 50 mm
Height 20 mm

CONSIDER WHEN

Peri-wound tissue is fragile or sensitive; greater mechanical protection needed; wound has recently undergone surgical intervention.

S623

STICKS

Standard Sticks & Connectors



Length 140 mm
Height 15 mm cyl.
Connector Trimmable

CONSIDER WHEN

Wound is linear — laceration, incision or suture line; round or dome geometry would not appropriately encircle the site.

Selection at a glance.

WOUND SHAPE

Round / focal

→ Donut or Dome structure. Choose Donut for offloading, Dome for impact protection.

WOUND SHAPE

Linear

→ **S623 Sticks & Connectors**. Build a custom-length frame around the incision.

PATIENT PROFILE

Recumbent / large breed

→ S622 Wings for retention; S619 Gradient Dome for fragile, friable tissue.

CHAPTER 03

Quick
*reference
guide.*

03

8 SCENARIOS · 1 TABLE

CLINICAL SCENARIO	POTENTIAL PRODUCT(S)	INTENDED FUNCTION
Paw pad laceration	S618 Standard Donut	Protect wound from ground contact during ambulation.
Paw pad skin lesion	S620 Standard Dome	Shield wound from impact and friction during walking.
Elbow pressure sores	S621 Large Donut · S622 Wings · S619 Gradient Dome	Offload pressure; protect from friction and self-trauma.
Elbow calluses	S621 Large Donut · S622 Wings	Protect site between clinical visits; reduce mechanical disruption.
Bandage sore — active	S620 Standard Dome	Eliminate contact between bandage and wound; reduce friction.
Bandage sore — prevention	S620 Dome · S619 Gradient Dome · S618 Donut	Prevent skin breakdown at at-risk pressure points.
Recumbent patient — ICU / in-patient	S621 Large Donut · S622 Wings	Redistribute pressure from bony prominences during recumbency.
Linear wound / suture line	S623 Standard Sticks	Protect linear wound or incision from mechanical stress.

CHAPTER 04

Four-step *application.*

A single protocol that applies to every Wimba Wound Care product. Follow each step in order; never bypass the primary dressing.

04

4 STEPS · ALL SKUS

1

Select the correct size

Choose a product that completely encircles the wound. The device should rest entirely on surrounding healthy tissue to effectively off-load pressure from the site.

2

Prepare the wound site

Follow standard veterinary protocols for wound cleaning. For any open wound, ulcer or surgical site, apply a primary dressing — non-adherent pad or gauze — directly onto the wound bed first.

3

Position the product

Place the device over the prepared area so the wound and primary dressing are centered within the aperture. The device must not contact the open wound directly.

4

Secure with bandage

Wrap with cohesive or conforming bandage. For Wings (S622), use the diagonal wing-wrapping technique to anchor securely on large breeds. Replace at each scheduled dressing change.

Maintenance and monitoring

Inspect the device at each bandage change and replace if damaged, compressed, contaminated, or no longer providing adequate offloading.

CHAPTER 05

Cleaning & *handling.*

05

CARE · STERILIZATION · STORAGE

Routine cleaning

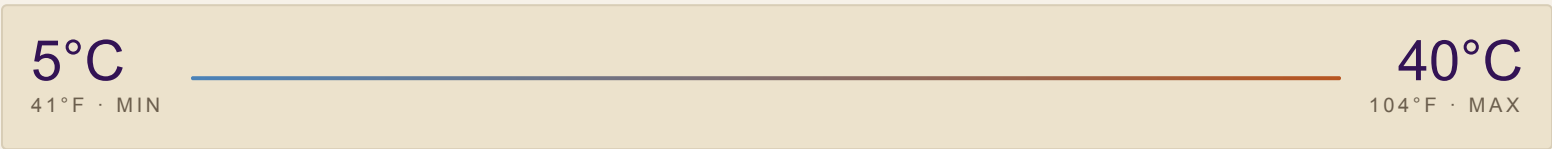
- Clean with lukewarm water and mild, pH-neutral soap, antiseptic/antimicrobial or virucidal disinfectants.
- Rinse thoroughly.
- Use a soft brush to clean lattice structure if needed.
- Air dry completely before reuse.

Do not

- Do not autoclave or use any steam-based sterilization.
- Do not use it on multiple patients.
- Do not exceed the safe temperature window below.
- Do not reuse a deformed, soiled or fatigued spacer.

Operating temperature.

Use and store within the following window. Excessive heat risks permanent deformation of the material.



OPTIONAL STERILIZATION

Low-temperature gas (EtO) cycle.

For sites with established ethylene-oxide protocols, low-temperature gas sterilization cycle is permitted at a maximum of 122°F (50°C), followed by a 24-hour aeration period. No more than 5 cycles is recommended.

CHAPTER 06

Disclaimer

06

Read before use. This guide is educational; clinical judgement governs every application.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Prescription use. This product is intended for use by, or on the order of, a licensed veterinary professional.

External use only. The spacer must not come into direct contact with the open wound bed. A primary dressing must always be placed between the wound and the spacer.

Discontinuation. Discontinue use and consult a veterinary professional if any signs of skin irritation, allergic reaction or infection occur at the application site.

Educational scope. The information in this guide is for educational purposes only and is not a substitute for professional veterinary medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. All wound management decisions remain at the discretion of the treating veterinary professional.

Support & ordering.

CLINICAL QUESTIONS

Clinical Customer Success team responds within one business day.

hello@wimba.vet

DISTRIBUTOR PORTAL

Order forms, sample kits and refreshed point-of-sale assets.

franek@wimba.vet

REPORTING

Report any suspected adverse skin reaction or device malfunction.

help@wimba.vet

For every wound there's a Wimba

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