CLAIMS

1. A negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10), the dressing comprising a backing layer (7,70), an adhesive skin contact layer (2, 20, 200) and an absorbent structure (11) arranged between the backing layer (7, 70) and the adhesive skin contact layer (2, 20, 200), wherein the adhesive skin contact layer (2, 20, 200) is configured to detachably adhere the dressing to a dermal surface, wherein the backing layer (7, 70) comprises a coupling member (8, 80) configured to connect the dressing to a negative pressure source,

   wherein the absorbent structure (11) comprises a superabsorbent layer (6, 60), the superabsorbent layer (6, 60) comprising an upper layer and a lower layer, the upper layer and the lower layer enclosing a first material comprising non-woven fibres, an absorbent material and a hot melt binder, wherein the superabsorbent layer (6, 60) has a basis weight of between 400 g/m^2 and 520 g/m^2, further wherein the hot melt binder is present in an amount of between 40 and 100 g/m^2.

2. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to claim 1, wherein the hot melt binder comprises a copolymer.

3. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the hot melt binder comprises ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA).

4. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the hot melt binder is present in an amount of 70 g/m^2.

5. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the superabsorbent layer comprises an upper cellulosic fabric layer and a lower cellulosic outer fabric layer, together which enclose the superabsorbent layer (6, 60).

6. The negative pressure wound dressing according to claim 5, wherein the hot melt binder is comprised in at least one of the upper cellulosic fabric layer and the lower cellulosic fabric layer.

7. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the absorbent material comprises sodium polyacrylate.

8. The negative pressure wound dressing according to claim 7, wherein the sodium polyacrylate is in powder or fibre form.

9. The negative pressure wound dressing according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the fibres comprised in the superabsorbent layer are of a non-woven material.

10. The negative pressure wound dressing according to claim 9, wherein the non-woven material is a cellulose based non-woven fibre structure.

11. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the superabsorbent layer (6, 60) has a thickness of between 1.40mm and 2.20mm.

12. The negative pressure wound dressing according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the superabsorbent layer has a density of between 0.200 g/cm^3 and 0.305 g/cm^3.

13. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the superabsorbent layer (6, 60) has an absorbent capacity of between 15 g/g 10min and 35 g/g 10min, when measured using the Liquid Handling Direct Immersion Technique.

14. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the absorbent structure (11) comprises a wound contact layer (4, 40) arranged to contact a wound when the adhesive skin contact layer (2, 20, 200) is adhered to the skin adjacent the wound.

15. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the absorbent structure (11) further comprises a transmission layer (5, 50) and a wound contact layer (4, 40).

16. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the first material comprises gel-forming fibres.

17. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to claim 16, wherein the gel-forming fibres are carboxymethylcellulose fibres, preferably sodium carboxymethylcellulose fibres.

18. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to claim 17, wherein the gel-forming fibres comprise at least a portion of the hot melt binder.

19. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to claim 18, wherein the hot melt binder is dispersed throughout or upon the gel-forming fibres.

20. The negative pressure wound dressing (1, 10) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the superabsorbent layer (6, 60) can absorb and retain at least about 15 g/g 10min of Solution A, wherein Solution A is formed by dissolving 8.298 g of sodium chloride and 0.368 g of calcium chloride dihydrate in deionised water and making up to 1 litre, when measured using the Liquid Handling Direct Immersion Technique.