

A WOUND THERPEUTIC FOR COST-EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF POST-SURGICAL SCALP WOUNDS WITH EXPOSED BONE

S. Läubli et al., Department of Dermatology, University Hospital of Zurich, Switzerland
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OBJECTIVE/METHOD

Secondary intention healing has been considered to be painful, risking a high infection rate and requiring extensive care, but this is not substantiated in literature. The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of ① in secondary intention healing of scalp wounds. Following the excision of skin tumors, 15 consecutive patients

with a scalp wound with exposed bone were analysed retrospectively. The mean wound sizes of the 15 patients with a mean age of 76.87 ± 10.3 years (59–90 years) were 10.9 ± 6.84 cm² (0.4–22.6 cm²) with 4.8 ± 5.9 cm² (0.3–20.7 cm²) of exposed bone.

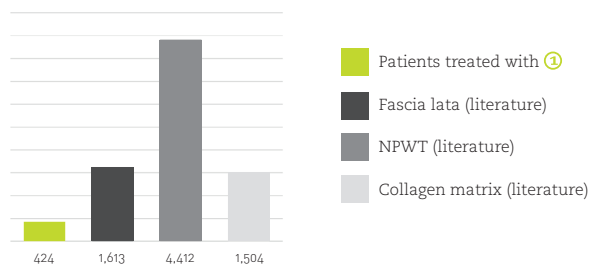
RESULTS

TEST PARAMETER	OPEN HEALING ①	FASCIA LATA (LITERATURE)	NPWT (LITERATURE)	COLLAGEN MATRIX (LITERATURE)
Number of patients	15	5	14	33
Mean days to wound healing	56.7	48.1	34.7	21.4
Mean total cost (EUR)	423.73	1,612.82	4,411.80	1,503.72
Mean total cost per day (EUR)	7.47	30.26	110.3	56.32

ADDITIONAL RESULTS

- None of the patients reported severe pain during or between the dressing exchanges.
- No wound showed clinical symptoms of a superficial or a deep infection.
- All patients reported a satisfactory cosmetic outcome.

Chart: Mean total cost (EUR) - treatment with ① compared to literature

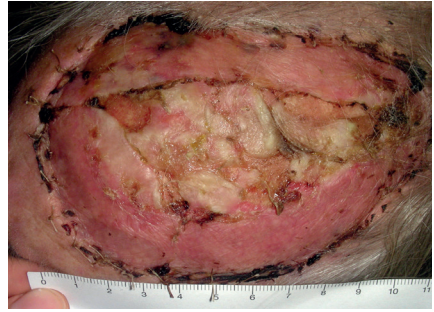


CASE REPORT

86-year-old female with a 22cm² scalp wound with 15.2 cm² of exposed bone



DAY 1 Treatment start after skin graft failed to take



DAY 11 Clean wound, visible induction of granulation tissue growth



DAY 30 Wound/exposed bone completely covered with granulation tissue



DAY 92 Complete wound closure with a good cosmetic outcome

TESTIMONIAL



Severin Läuchli, MD
University Hospital Zurich

“None of the 15 patients had clinical signs of infection and none of them reported severe pain. By week 2, areas of exposed bone in 7 of 15 (47%) patients had already been covered by granulation tissue, thus significantly and quickly reducing the risk of complications in the bone, with areas of exposed bone fully covered in 11 of 15 (73%) cases by week 4. The study indicates a substantial potential for cost saving.”

“The use of ☺ contributed to a significant reduction of risk for the study cohort, and avoided further scarring of donor sites requiring flap or skin-graft techniques.”