Innovative Solutions Utilizing Ovine Extracellular Matrix with Antimicrobial Silver in the Management of Wounds with Exposed Tendon and Bone

Igor Zilberman, DPM and Nooshin Zolfaghari ,DPM, MPH, CWS

South Florida Lower Extremity Center, Fort Lauderdale, FL

Introduction

Technologies to reduce the risk of microbial contamination are important additions to the wound care armamentum. An ECM technology containing ionic silver (ECM-Ag$^{\phi}$) offers a new tool to combat non-healing wounds, and can be used in the early phases of wound healing and prior to non-antimicrobial ECM technologies*.

Methods

Patients (n=4) with wounds including exposed bone and tendon were debrided prior to a 2-week challenge[1] with ECM-Ag technology. Dressings were changed every 3-7 days. After the initial 2-week challenge, treatment was switched to non-antimicrobial ECM technology, with weekly treatment.

Conclusions

An antimicrobial ECM technology offers a new approach to managing at risk wounds early . Following a two-week challenge all wounds responded positively to the ECM-Ag, and wounds were infection free, enabling a switch to a non-antimicrobial ECM.

References and Disclosures

1. Ayello EA, Carville K, Fletcher J, et al. Appropriate use of silver dressings in wounds. An expert working group consensus. . *Wounds International*. 2012.

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$^{\phi}$Endoform Antimicrobial Dermal Template;
*Endoform Natural Dermal Template;
#Hydrofera Blue; www.appulsemed.com

Results

Case Study 1

Patient: 88 year old female
Medical History: Underlying arterial disease, multiple toe amputations
Wound Description: Acute traumatic injury, periosteum exposed
Previous Treatments: Wet-to-dry, antibiotics

Week 0:
1.5 x 1.5 cm.
Debridement, ECM-Ag, GV/MB#.

Week 1:
1.5 x 1.2 cm.
Debridement, ECM-Ag, GV/MB.
- *20% reduction*

Week 5:
1.2 x 1.0 cm.
Debridement, ECM, GV/MB foam.
- *47% reduction*
- *Periosteum covered*

Case Study 2

Patient: 72 year old male
Medical History: Diabetic, osteomyelitis bilat great toe
Wound Description: Pressure injury, exposed periosteum
Previous Treatments: Diabetic shoe

Week 0:
2.0 x 1.0 cm.
Debrided callus, ECM-Ag, GV/MB foam.

Week 3:
0.7 x 0.5 cm.
Debridement, ECM, GV/MB.
- *83% reduction*
- *periwound epithelization*
- *granular base*

Week 6:
0.2 x 0.3 cm.
Debridement, ECM, GV/MB foam.
- *97% reduction*
- *Granulated base*

Case Study 3

Patient: 61 year old male
Medical History: Venous disease; diabetic neuropathy
Wound Description: Midfoot amputation, broke down under pressure, macerated periwound and hypergranular

Week 0:
4.0 x 1.0 cm.
Debrided, ECM-Ag, GV/MB foam, CAM boot.

Week 2:
3.0 x 1.0 cm.
Debridement, ECM, GV/MB.
- *25% reduction*
- *periwound maceration resolved*
- *granular base*

Week 4:
2.5 x 0.5 cm.
Debridement, ECM, GV/MB foam.
- *69% reduction*
- *Closed, with slight tunneling*

Case Study 4

Patient: 58 year old female
Medical History: Digital amputation, diabetes
Wound Description: Traumatic wound to 3rd toe – tendon exposed

Week 0:
1.5 x 1.5 cm.
Debrided, ECM-Ag, contact layer.

Week 2:
1.3 x 1.0 cm.
Debridement, ECM-Ag, GV/MB.
- *42% reduction*
- *Tendon partially covered*
- *granular base*

Week 4:
Wound closed