THE NEGATIVE PRESSURE WOUND THERAPY IN MELTING GRAFT-WOUND SYNDROME: A FAST WORKING IMPRESSIVE OPTION (P060)

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Introduction: The colonization of burn wounds by Pseudomonas aeruginosa can lead to septic shock, organ injuries, and high mortality rates. Negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) was approved by the FDA in 1997 and has become an adjunct for many surgeons in treating these infections.

The negative pressure wound therapy with instillation (NPWTi) is first described in 2008 and there are a few studies to compare traditional Negative Pressure Wound Therapy to NPWTi. In one of these studies presented at the 2013 Technology Innovations in Plastic Surgery meeting in San Francisco, the results suggested a significant decrease in hospital stay compared to the traditional NPWT.

By describing this case, we want to underline the numerical decrease of colonization by P. Aeruginosa in burn wounds with using the NPWTi

Case Presentation: NPWTi was used to a 8-year-old Caucasian child who has a second degree burn on both of his face and scalp. The patient had a flame burn for three months and despite both debridement and grafting, still has open wounds smelly and moist. Melting graft-wound syndrome is appeared to diagnose and the wound-tissue culture results in Pseudomonas aeruginosa with the colonization of 1x10^6 cfu/ml. After debridement and using a three times NPWTi system, the wound was seemed to be like healing and the tissue culture was ended up with no bacterial growth. We re-grafted the wounds and the results were just like in the photos

Conclusions: The melting graft-wound is a significant clinical problem and the pathophysiology, clinical course, and treatment of the melting graft-wound syndrome are not well understood. We stated a treatment option for an unrecoverable and frequent clinical problem like melting graft-wound syndrome by using the NPWTi

References:
