

使用自體培養表皮治療塵爆患者之經驗
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Cultured autologous epidermis in burn patient of dust explosion

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Purpose:

Aggressive surgical approach with early tangential excision and wound closure are the principle of burn treatment. Split-thickness skin (STSG) autografts are the gold standard for burn wound closure and remain the mainstay of treatment to provide permanent wound coverage and achieve healing. However, in burns that affect greater than 50% of total body surface area, the patient has insufficient areas of unaffected skin from which split-thickness skin grafts can be harvested. The use of cultured epithelial (or epidermal) autografts (CEAs) has first reported in 1981 and offers a potential solutaion to assist in burn wound closure.

Materials and Methods:

Nearly two months later from water park dust explosion, the cultured epithelial autografts (CEAs) in two patients with burns involving over 80% total body surface area.

Results:

The take rate is 60-70% on average at 4 weeks after treatment with CEAs which is combined with 1:6 meshed expansion grafts. By comparison, the take rate is lower obviously(<10%) in the area which covered CEA alone.

Conclusion:

Our results suggest that cultured epithelial autografts (CEAs) in treating a full-thickness skin wound in severely burned patients results is a alternative tool and also good potential to save lives by providing epidermal cover.