

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CRYOPRESERVED AMNIOTIC SUSPENSION ALLOGRAFT IN THE SPINAL CORD INJURY VETERAN POPULATION FOR SACRAL AND ISCHIAL PRESSURE ULCERS

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OBJECTIVE

A patient with spinal cord injury (SCI) relies on sitting for ambulation and the impact of a pressure ulcer on the sacral or ischial area can be devastating.¹ Cryopreserved Amniotic Suspension Allograft² (CASA) can speed closure of these wounds by essential natural proteins, cytokines and growth factors.

METHOD

Four patient cases were reviewed to illustrate the effectiveness of CASA in SCI patients with sacral and ischial wounds. All wounds were initially treated with standard dressings and off-loading, including specialty mattresses and chair cushions. One patient was treated twice with CASA for two separate wounds achieving complete closure (100%) of both wounds. Another patient, who was very resistant to off-loading, experienced a 15% area reduction of the wound in 8 weeks with 6 treatments. Another patient experienced a 32% area reduction of the wound after 5 weeks with 6 treatments. Another patient is in the process of receiving treatments and data will be reported at time of presentation. There were no reported side-effects.

RESULTS

CASA was utilized to closure on two SCI wounds with closure times averaging 6 weeks without the need for surgery or other adjunctive therapies and without reported side-effects. CASA was also shown to reduce two other wounds by an average of 26.5% wound area in an average of 6.5 weeks.

CONCLUSION

CASA expedites closure rates in the SCI patient wounds when off-loading. The reduced time to closure, in this very difficult patient population, also proves a reduction in cost of care and most importantly, an improvement in the quality of life in the Veteran population.

References:
1. Kregel JA, Pilon M, Nguyen V, Shalagin J, Nakajima S. Comparative management of pressure ulcers in spinal cord injury. Current concepts and future trends. The Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine. 2013;36(5):572-585. doi:10.1177/1073900913500900.
2. Wogamon C, et al. Prospective Study of Cryopreserved Amniotic Suspension Allograft (CASA) in Sacral and Ischial Pressure Ulcers and Wound Allograft. The Journal of Foot and Ankle Surgery. 2015; 54(4): 401. doi:10.1177/1077022115231030.

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PATIENT 1

Patient 1 was initially treated with a topical silver (silver sulfadiazine) for 16 months without resolution of the wound. The patient was treated with 6 CASA injections in an 8 week time period resulting in complete closure of the wound. Patient returned 7 weeks later with a new sacral wound below the first healed wound which was still intact. The patient was treated with 3 CASA injections in a 3 week time period resulting in complete closure of the second wound. The previously healed wound remained intact throughout treatment of the second wound.



6/25/15: 0.7 x 0.2 x 0.3 cm



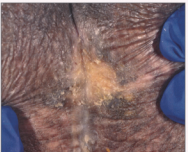
8/7/15: 0.2 cm, with no depth



10/9/15: 0.6 x 0.4 x 0.2 cm



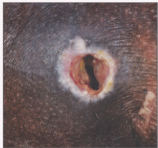
10/30/15: 1.5 x 0.6 x 0.2 cm



11/13/15: Wound closed

PATIENT 2

Patient 2 was initially treated with topical (cadexomer iodine) and foam padding for 7 months without resolution of the wound. The patient was treated with 6 CASA injections in a 6 week time period resulting in 99% reduction in the wound. Injections were discontinued as patient greatly decreased his off-loading time and he developed other systemic issues that complicated treatment.



4/24/15: 1.5 x 2.3 x 3.0 cm



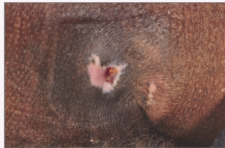
5/15/15: 0.8 x 0.8 x 2.0 cm



6/05/15: 0.2 x 0.2 x 2.0 cm

PATIENT 3

Patient 3 was initially treated with topical silver sulfadiazine and cadexomer iodine for 27 weeks without resolution or reduction of the wound. Even though the patient was very resistant to off-loading, the patient experienced a 41% reduction of the wound in 7 weeks after only four injections.



8/21/15: 1.1 x 1.1 x 0.3 cm



10/9/15: 0.9 x 0.8 x 0.2 cm