



Diyabetik ayakta hiperbarik oksijen için hasta seçimi

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II. Ulusal Diyabetik Ayak
İnfeksiyonları Simpozyumu



Diyabetik ayakta hiperbarik oksijen için hasta seçimi;

- Hiperbarik oksijenin fayda edeceği hastalar;
- Hiperbarik oksijenin fayda etmeyeceği hastalar;
- Hiperbarik oksijenin zarar vereceği hastalar.

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Advances in wound healing: a review of current wound healing products.

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Abstract

Successful wound care involves optimizing patient local and systemic conditions in conjunction with an ideal wound healing environment. Many different products have been developed to influence this wound environment to provide a pathogen-free, protected, and moist area for healing to occur. Newer products are currently being used to replace or augment various substrates in the wound healing cascade. This review of the current state of the art in wound-healing products looks at the latest applications of silver in microbial prophylaxis and treatment, including issues involving resistance and side effects, the latest uses of negative pressure wound devices, advanced dressings and skin substitutes, biologic wound products including growth factor applications, and hyperbaric oxygen as an adjunct in wound healing. With the abundance of available products, the goal is to find the most appropriate modality or combination of modalities to optimize healing.

ongoing. Initial theories focused on increases in oxygen availability at the tissue level [49]. The increased atmospheric pressure increases arterial oxygen pressure (PaO_2), which in turn causes vasoconstriction. This vasoconstriction on the arterial end reduces capillary pressure, which promotes fluid absorption into the venous system thereby reducing edema, as well as causing an increase in hyperoxygenated plasma to the tissues. This effect typically lasts for several hours after the treatment has finished [50]. Tissue repair processes such as collagen elongation and deposition and bacterial killing by macrophages are dependent upon oxygen, so increased levels, especially in wound areas that already have impaired perfusion, serve to facilitate wound healing.

On a molecular level, recent studies have focused on the effects of hyperbaric oxygen on neovascularization of diabetic wounds. Angiogenesis refers to the ingrowth of new vessels into a wound from the surrounding tissue. Vasculogenesis is the process whereby progenitor stem cells differentiate and reform a vascular network within a wound [51]. These processes are impaired in the diabetic patient, but evidence suggests that hyperbaric oxygen can help improve these pathways.

Neovascularization in wounds is dependent upon two main processes [52]. First-endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs) and other stem cells are mobilized from the bone

HBO'nun öncelikle faydalı olacağı hastalar;

- İskemik (hipoksik)
- Ödemli (hipoksik)
- Enfekte (hipoksik)















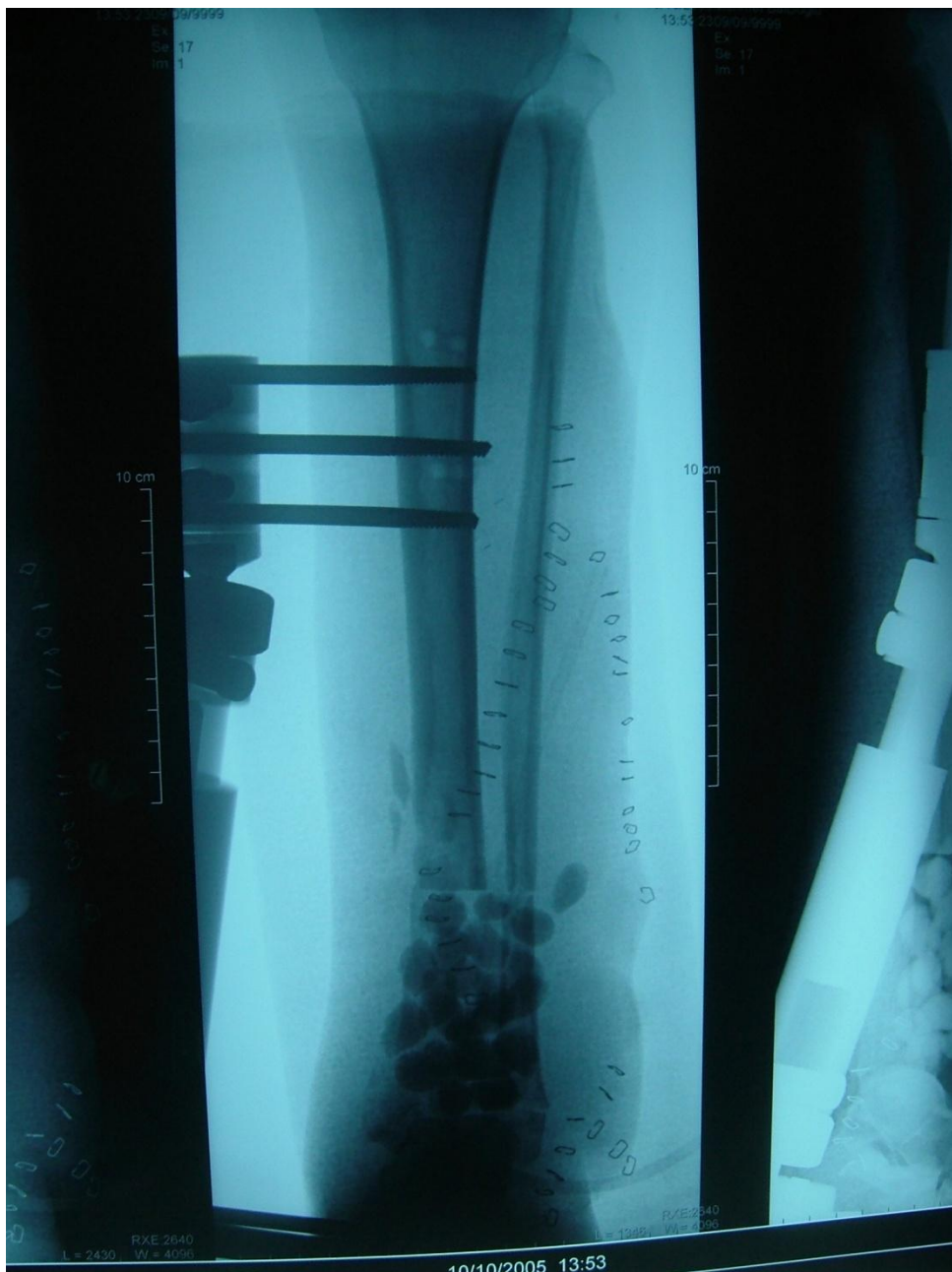






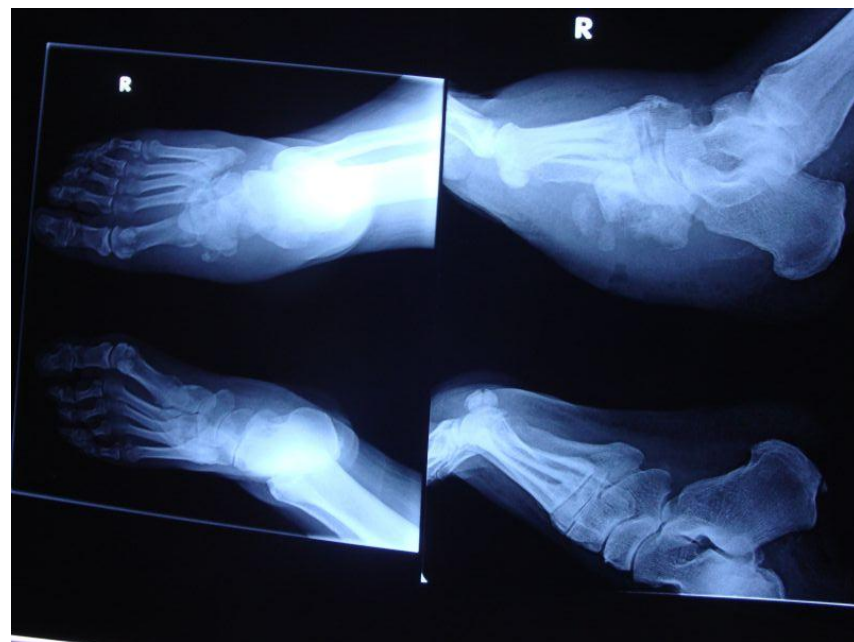












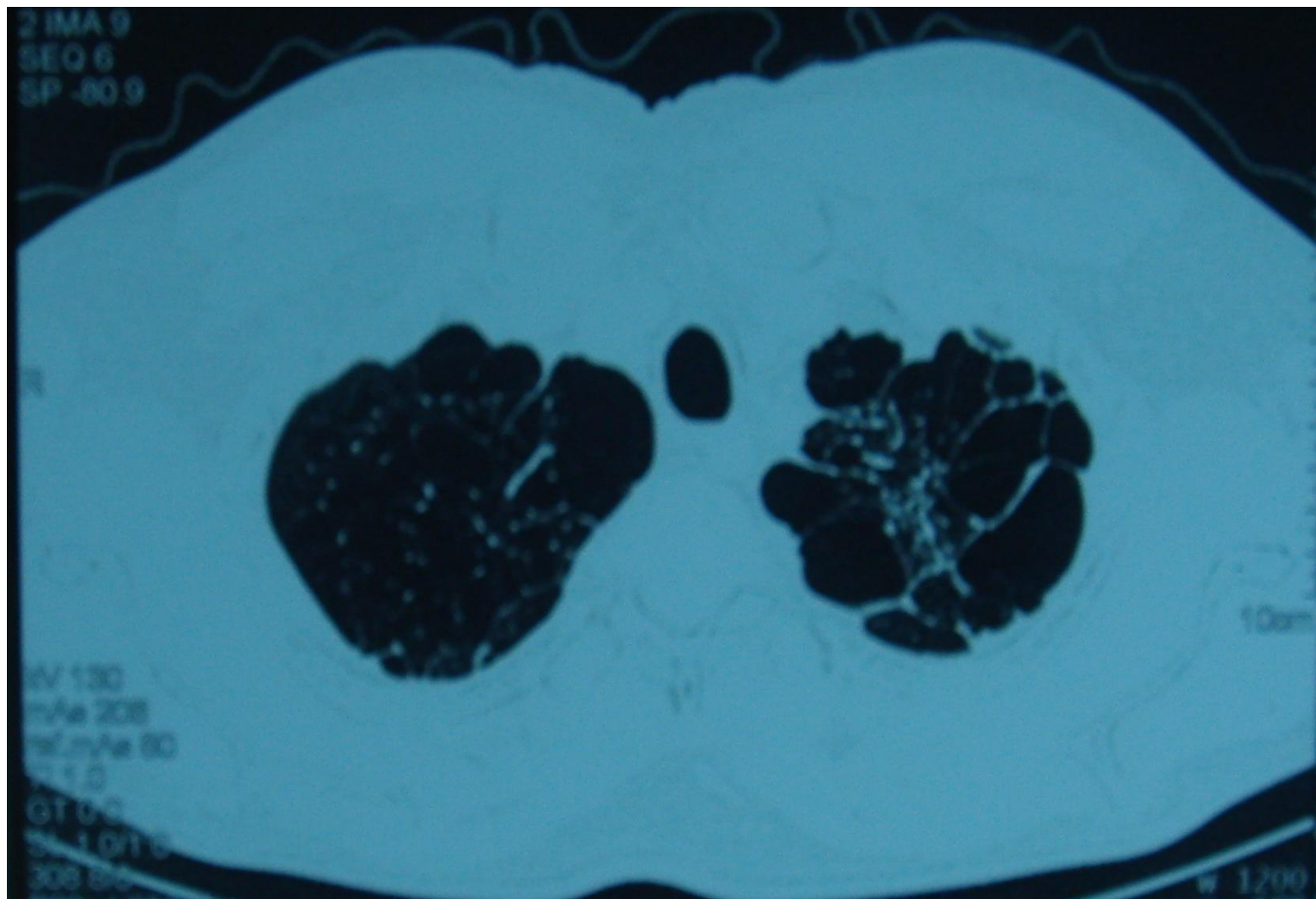


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