36. HUMAN AMNION/CHORION MEMBRANE IN THE TREATMENT OF DIABETIC ULCERS

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Introduction. Diabetic ulcers are complex chronic wounds that require several surgical interventions that lead to low quality of life of the patient. Human amnion/chorion membrane therapy has more advantages in treatment of foot ulcers, serving as a biological dressing.

Aim of study. Evaluating the efficacy and safety of human amniotic membrane allograft in treating chronic diabetic foot ulcers.

Methods and materials. We started the study with a group of 10 patients with chronic non-healing wounds. The patients were selected following all the inclusion criteria. All patients received only one application of dehydrated human amniotic membrane that was cut to match the wound size ensuring that it was consistently covered and adhered to the entire wound surface. At each weekly visit, vital signs were taken and blood glucose levels measured.

Results. Was determined a 85 % epithelialization occurred without drainage and need for dressing with utilisation of amniotic membrane at diabetic patients with foot ulcers.

Conclusion. Our clinical trial results have confirmed outcomes, that amniotic membrane should be considered an advanced skin substitute for ulcers and wounds in patients with circulatory disorders.