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Germán V. M. Rossani

Instituto de investigación de ciencias biomédicas INICIB, Facultad de Medicina Humana, Universidad Ricardo Palma, grossani@ingecel.com

Rafael I. Hernández Patiño

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AUTOLOGOUS SERUM IN VASCULAR ULCER OF LONG EVOLUTION

SUERO AUTÓLOGO EN ÚLCERA VASCULAR DE LARGA EVOLUCIÓN

Germán V. M. Rossani^{1,2,a}, Rafael I. Hernández Patiño^{1,2,a}

ABSTRACT

The treatment of chronic wounds continues to be a topic of great interest due to the slow evolution and difficult healing they present, despite the development of new therapies on wound care and treatment. We present the case of a 76 year old male patient with a chronic vascular ulcer, 3 years of evolution, located in the distal portion of the left leg, with severe incompetence of saphenous vein minor to predominance of left lower limb. Who receives as treatment the application of autologous serum, achieving epithelialization and subsequent healing of the lesion.

Key words: Autologous serum; Vascular ulcers; Scarring (source: MeSH NLM).

RESUMEN

El tratamiento de las heridas crónicas sigue siendo un tema de gran interés debido a la evolución lenta y la difícil cicatrización que presentan, a pesar del desarrollo de nuevas terapias sobre el cuidado y tratamiento de las heridas.

Se presenta el caso de un paciente varón, de 76 años con una úlcera vascular crónica, de 3 años de evolución, localizada en la porción distal de la pierna izquierda, con severa incompetencia de vena safena menor a predominio de miembro inferior izquierdo. Quien recibe como tratamiento la aplicación de suero autólogo, logrando la epitelización y posterior cicatrización de la lesión.

Palabras clave: Suero autólogo; Úlceras vasculares; Cicatrización (fuente: DeCS BIREME).

INTRODUCTION

The treatment of chronic wounds continues to be a topic of great interest, despite the development of new therapies for the care and management of wounds that are difficult to resolve, due to the slow or prolonged injuries healing evolution.

Lesions of vascular origin are generally associated with diabetic patients, who usually have a recurrence up to five years in 70% of cases⁽¹⁾. It represents an important cause of morbidity in the world due to its tendency to chronicity, even reaching the amputation of the limb.

Vascular lesions in non-diabetic patients, characterized by significant alterations in the peripheral and deep blood circulation, also represent a serious problem due to their predisposition to infections, which is related to the severity of the ulcer⁽²⁾. This situation leads to recurrent hospitalizations, and in some cases long periods of absence from work, which entails high costs for hospital economic costs and have a direct impact on quality of life⁽³⁾.

A series of studies have been carried out on growth factors, achieving a certain consensus on the benefit they provide by efficiently reducing repair

¹ Instituto de investigación de ciencias biomédicas INICIB, Facultad de Medicina Humana, Universidad Ricardo Palma.

² Instituto Peruano de Ingeniería Celular y Manufactura de tejidos INGECEL.

^a Cirujano Plástico, Estético y Reconstructivo.

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time and wound healing⁽²⁾.

However, questions arise in the medical community about how to predict the proper ratio between the different factors involved in the repair process. Currently, some growth factors have been isolated, but these are not yet available to the entire population, unlike autologous serum⁽²⁾.

In this clinical case, the autologous serum obtained from whole blood with calcium citrate was used, which was centrifuged at 3,500 rpm in 8 minutes and all of the autologous serum was separated. This was activated with 10% calcium chloride, and covered with paraffin gauze dressing and gauze. This protocol was repeated with intervals of 4 days⁽⁴⁾.

The application shows an activation of the initial healing within the first 24 hours, where it is observed how the dermal buttons begin to be stimulated, which are replacing the initial scar tissue by noble tissue.

CASE REPORT

A 76-year-old male patient, retired, from Huari (home town) and Lima. As a pathological history, he presented a left hip prosthesis due to osteoarthritis, with a 10-year evolution time. His disease began 3 years ago, initially presenting a dermal lesion

type phlyctena in the internal malleolus of the left foot. It went through intermittent stages of exacerbation, modifying its appearance and size, with an intermittent positive response to clinical management of antibiotic therapy (oral route) and topical treatment (regenerative creams). On occasions, hospitalization was carried out to expand the study of the patient, clinical management, and antibiotic therapy (intravenously), performing daily cures with biological dressings to control the extent of the lesion.

He arrives at our service, presenting an injury in the distal region of his left leg. Oral antibiotic management was performed with ciprofloxacin 500mg every 12 hours and paracetamol 500mg every eight hours, but without apparent improvement during the last month. (view photos).

Physical examination revealed a lesion measuring approximately 10x15 cm, extending from the medial malleolus to the external malleolus in a surrounding manner. It is covered with a hydrocolloid dressing, with 80% granulation tissue, serohematic secretion, signs of maceration and foul odor, irregular borders, erythema and surrounding edema. Distal pulse present and pain of 5/10 according to visual analogue scale.



Figure 1. 24 hours after starting therapy, where an immediate response to the initial healing process is observed. **A)** View of the inner of the left leg **B)** Anterior view of the distal portion of the left leg, and **C)** View of the outer of the left leg.



In auxiliary examination: hemoglobin of 13 mg/dL, sedimentation rate of 20 mm/h, C-reactive protein of 1.76 mg/L, glucose 105 mg/dL, creatinine 1.60 mg/dL. Secretion culture of the sample positive to *S. aureus*, resistant to ciprofloxacin and sensitive to clindamycin.

Treatment with clindamycin 300 mg every eight hours is started and a first cleaning of the affected area was performed with Isodine foam and solution,

Later sodium chloride is applied to the bloody bed, it is covered with autologous serum gauze topically and paraffin gauze; occlusive closure is performed for 24 hours.

At 24 hours, the occlusive patch was opened and a reduction of the bloody bed was evidenced, areas with the presence of macerated tissue and a velvety appearance, with the appearance of dermal buttons (view photo).



CLINICAL CASE

Figure 2. 24 hours after starting therapy, where an immediate response to the initial healing process is observed. **A)** View of the inner of the left leg **B)** Anterior view of the distal portion of the left leg, and **C)** View of the outer of the left leg.



Figure 3. Photograph 48 hours after starting therapy, where a reduction of the affected area is appreciated, with decreased secretion, erythema and surrounding edema.



Figure 4. Photograph of the initial healing progress 7 days after starting the treatment, where residual areas of lesion in progress of resolution can be seen, with epithelialization areas.

The lesion progresses favorably until the 4th week, obtaining 95% healing and leaving a residual lesion in the internal malleolus region with characteristics similar to those described in the initial process 3 years ago, without further progress.

A venous Doppler exam was performed, finding severe incompetence of the small saphenous vein, with slight incompetence of the distal great saphenous vein, perforating and accessory veins. We proceeded to the specialist to perform a surgical correction of the vascular lesion.



Figure 5. Residual lesion in the internal malleolus of the left leg. Doppler ultrasound showing incompetence of the small saphenous vein, with slight incompetence of the distal great saphenous vein, perforating and accessory veins.



CLINICAL CASE

Figure 6. After 3 months of treatment, a scarring of the vascular ulcer is observed.

A total closure of the lesion is achieved after 3 months from the start of treatment with the autologous serum.

DISCUSSION

Chronic vascular lesions become a vicious circle due to their ease of contamination, a process characterized by an excessive increase in the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and proteolytic enzymes. This causes an alteration in the pH of the affected area, making the repair and healing process difficult.

In general, patients with chronic vascular lesions are usually cared for in a conventional way, receiving antibiotic/antimicrobial treatment for 2 weeks, daily topical dressings and covered with hydrogels or foams that allow exudate control until the elimination of the infection, improving the conditions of injury.

Autologous serum is used as an alternative therapy in the absence of response to conventional treatment, in order to help restore the inactivity of growth factors⁽⁵⁾. This massive release of proteins 5-8 times their physiological concentration, secreted by platelets, exerts its action to promote repair⁽⁵⁾.

Monton E, et al., presented a retrospective study of clinical practice (vascular ulcers, diabetic feet, radiopathies, loss of substance, complex cases and

reconstruction). In this study, 151 patients were evaluated, of whom 47 received another type of treatment for a period of 30 months, using platelet-rich plasma (PRP) in chronic wounds with 6 months of treatment⁽⁶⁾. A significant, although not significant, reduction in the time to healing was obtained in patients treated with PRP (mean 2.6 months) compared to the previous time (11.9 months). This improvement was achieved in 72% of the patients (n = 108) through a single application of PRP, alone or in combination⁽⁶⁾.

Several cases were reported where the evolution of reparative phenomena were absent or appeared for very long periods of time (23 years in one reported case), and in which multiple reparative procedures had failed. Very favorable results were obtained from the point of view of the efficacy of cures after therapies based on clinical observation of the evolution of the reparative process⁽⁶⁾.

The use of autologous serum is a therapy that is increasingly used in clinical practice in different specialties due to the benefits it provides in accelerating tissue repair processes. To date, no adverse reactions have been reported; this probably because it is easy to extract and manipulate under established protocols. In addition, it is a therapy that reduces hospital costs that usually cause this type of chronic injury.

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Correspondence: Germán Rossani Alatrasta.

Address: Calle Arturo Toscanini 150 Dpto 101 – Urb. Betelgeuse – San Borja.

Telephone: 996414005

Email: grossani@ingecel.com

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