The Application of Dehydrated Human Amnion Chorion Membrane (DHACM) Allografts to Expedite Healing in Patients with Six Major Types of Refractory Non-Healing Wounds, 157 Cases

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Abstract

A retrospective quality control analysis of a single podiatry clinic at the Jesse Brown VA.

157 eligible patients with lower extremity wounds of varying etiology who failed (<50% reduction in wound size) with Standard of Care for at least 4 weeks.

Weekly dressing change and DHACM application was performed in our outpatient clinic.

Analysis of wound measurements were obtained post debridement in the clinic during follow-up visits.

Rate of closure using DHACM was calculated for the six types of wounds treated with DHACM.

Results

157 patients were identified as a potential recipient for DHACM treatment, received treatment (Healed, withdrawn, or treatment not initiated)

45% (70) were treated with a combination of DHACM (sheet, micromized, or placental matrix weekly)

126 patients received DHACM application after failure of SOC

DHACM treatment was withdrawn in 12 cases

Complete healing occurred in 87% (110) of the wounds treated

Average number of applications per healed wound was 5.4 applications

Conclusion

Based on this analysis, DHACM can significantly expedite healing in refractory wounds of varying etiologies.

References

