

4th International Workshop on Wound Technology

JANUARY 15-17, 2012 • PALAIS DES CONGRÈS • PORTE MAILLOT • PARIS • FRANCE

→ Dressing with soft silicone technology in the management of dystrophic recessive epidermolysis bullosa (DREB) in Brazil.

V. Declair Cohen (São Paulo-Sp, Br)

Background. *Epidermolysis bullosa* (EB) is a congenital disease characterized by fragility of the skin and mucosa. Blisters and erosions formation are response to a minimal trauma. There are several distinct types of EB, each with a different prognosis varying from minor blistering to death in early infancy. One of the concern in the assessment of these patients is to implement an appropriate skin and wound care in order of minimise complications as infection and deformity from contracture scarring. Dressings should be carefully selected in order of ensuring the best quality of life for these patients. **Aim.** To report benefits of using soft silicone dressing to protect vulnerable areas to minimise wounds and subsequent scarring of the skin and to treat wounds in patients with DREB. **Methods.** Twenty-seven Patients with a mean of 80% of body area affected were treated with a silicone dressing and then compared with a control group who continued treatment with traditional dressings included gauze soaked in oil - petroleum jelly. The areas at risk of skin trauma was that coverage with silicone with foam structures. **Results.** Compared with the control group patients showed improvement in skin quality, shorter healing time, and less pain at dressing change and less risk of damage of the area with intact skin.

4th International Workshop on Wound Technology

JANUARY 15-17, 2012 • PALAIS DES CONGRÈS • PORTE MAILLOT • PARIS • FRANCE

EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA

V. DECLAIR COHEN

BENEFITS OF ANALYSIS OF BLOOD MORPHOLOGY IN THE EVALUATION OF CHILDREN WITH DYSTROPHIC *EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA* (EB)

Background. *Epidermolysis bullosa* (EB) is a congenital disease characterized by fragility of the skin and mucosa. Blisters and erosions formation are response to a minimal trauma. The concern in the assessment of these patients is to establish the diagnosis, implement appropriate skin care and treatment of extracutaneous complications in order to ensure the best quality of life for these patients. The relationship between the patient's clinical symptoms and the shifts in peripheral blood as part of a total patient evaluation has been described for researchers in the worldwide as an accurate and cost-effective means of monitoring therapeutic.

Aim. To report benefits of using High Resolution Blood Morphology in assessing the disease condition and treatment follow-up of the patient with EB.

Method. Sixteen patients (12 m 4 f) were underwent evaluation of a drop of peripheral blood. After collecting of the blood sample, a live and coagulation screening test as well as free-radical oxidative footprints screening test was analyzed through the method of Bradford Research Institute.

Results. High Resolution Blood Morphology allowed us to evaluate and identify blood morphologies correlating with disease states like anemia, metabolic imbalances, malnutrition, oxidative stress, systemic toxicity and hormonal dysfunction. In spite of ours results, we clarify that his assessment is not a diagnostic test but functional assessment.

Conclusion. The analysis enables us, from a drop of peripheral blood, to detect a morphologic alteration which has opened a way for the treatment follow-up of patients with EB thereby facilitating the patient's welfare.