

SORBACT[®] COMPRESS IN INFECTED EB WOUNDS

Clinical efficacy of dialkylcarbamoylechloride-coated cotton acetate dressing versus combination of normal saline dressing and 2 % mupirocin ointment in infected wounds of epidermolysis bullosa

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Epidermolysis bullosa, EB, is a group of genetic skin diseases causing a fragile blistering skin which requires a major challenge for wound care clinicians.

The aim of the study was to assess the clinical efficacy of Sorbact[®] Compress, compared to a combination of normal saline dressing and 2 % mupirocin- a broad spectrum antibiotic used in superficial skin infection.

The primary clinical outcomes were the duration of wound closure and bacterial elimination in EB wounds.

KEY FINDINGS

A single-blind controlled trial including 14 infected EB wounds on 5 patients, 80 % of the wounds were diagnosed as dystrophic EB in which blisters tend to leave severe scarring.

The wounds were divided in two groups, one was treated with Sorbact[®] Compress and the other with normal saline dressing and 2 % mupirocin ointment.

- The average time required for wound closure in the Sorbact[®] Compress-group was 8.6 ± 2.7 days compared to 11.1 ± 2.8 days for the other group.
- Both groups showed complete bacterial elimination on the third day.
- Dressing changes occurred every 3 days for the Sorbact[®] Compress-group compared to 3 times daily in the other group.

Faster wound closure was achieved with Sorbact[®] Compress, which was statistically significant (p = 0.014).

Comparison of bacterial elimination in EB wounds showed that Sorbact[®] Compress was as effective as the combination of normal saline dressing and topical antibiotic.

Fewer dressing changes were needed with Sorbact[®] Compress.

	GROUP 1 Sorbact [®] Compress	GROUP 2 Normal saline dressing and 2 % mupirocin ointment
WOUND CLOSURE	8.6 ± 2.7 days	11.1 ± 2.8 days
BACTERIAL ELIMINATION	3 days	3 days
DRESSING CHANGES	every 3 days	3 times/day

DISCUSSION

- The ease of use and the fewer needs for dressing changes with Sorbact[®] Compress can be expected to improve patients' compliance.
- The study is the first trial comparing these two treatments in infected EB wounds.

Sorbact[®] Compress can be used as alternative treatment for infected wounds avoiding the risk of bacterial resistance.

COMMERCIAL INVOLVEMENT

None

KEYWORDS

Sorbact, infected epidermolysis bullosa, wound, DACC-coated, Indonesia