

Effect of a new metalloproteinase inhibitor (NOSF) in the local management of pressure ulcers

Results of a clinical study

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INTRODUCTION

Various factors widely contribute to the chronicity of pressure ulcers: the cellular and systemic effects of aging, repeated ischemia–reperfusion injuries, bacterial contamination, local excess of Metalloproteinases.

The Nano-Oligosaccharide Factor (NOSF) is a new compound known to inhibit Matrix Metalloproteinases (MMP) activity, and then may contribute to promote the healing process.

AIM

The objective of this study was to assess the efficacy and tolerance of the **new lipidocolloid absorbent dressing impregnated with NOSF** * in the local management of stage 3 pressure ulcers (EPUAP Classification).

METHODS

This study was an open multicenter, non-comparative clinical trial. At baseline, pressure ulcer area was ranged from 3 to 50 cm², covered with granulation tissue (≥ 50 % of the wound bed).

For each included patient, clinical, planimetric (area tracings) and photographic evaluations were weekly recorded, during the 6 weeks follow-up, using standardised protocols. The relative rate of healing, determined through the pressure area reduction was selected as the primary efficacy criterion of this study.

RESULTS

The 25 included patients were followed during the 6 weeks period. Mainly located on sacral and heel areas, the baseline mean wound area was 6.53 cm² and was reduced by an average of 47.3% to 3.9 cm² at the end of treatment. Complete healing was obtained in 4 patients in an average time of 31 days.

Two local adverse events occurred under the tested dressing.



CONCLUSION

NOSF-matrix seems to be a very promising option for the local management of pressure ulcers, chronic wounds known to be of poor healing prognosis.