

Use Of KytoCel® Dressings In The Management Of Chronic Wounds In Children With Severe Epidermolysis Bullosa

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Introduction

The term epidermolysis bullosa (EB) represents a number of genetically determined skin disorders, each having a wide range of severity. The condition is characterised by an extreme fragility of the skin and mucous membranes and a susceptibility of these to blister or break down in response to minimal everyday friction and trauma. The affected protein and a specific gene mutation determine each type of EB^{1,2,3}.

In its mildest form, EB causes painful blistering to the hands and feet, limiting function and mobility. Other types of EB can lead to death in early infancy or progressive disability resulting from contractual scarring of the skin and mucous membranes.

Whilst work is progressing towards stem cell and other therapies at the present time management focuses on nutritional supplementation and pain control together with skin and wound care. Infection and critical colonisation of wounds predisposes to formation of chronic wounds which impact on quality of life⁴.

This paper describes the use of gelling fibre dressings containing chitosan for infants and children with severe forms of EB.

Method

A Total of 10 Children with all types of severe EB were selected for the study. Criteria included those with chronic wounds which were critically colonised or where presence of a biofilm was suspected.

In severe forms of EB, chronic wounds develop and healing is compromised by nutritional deficiencies, continual trauma, colonisation and infection and the underlying gene defect. Those with junctional and dystrophic forms of EB have proved to be especially prone to wounds which are particularly difficult to manage and frequently do not respond to conventional therapies.

The natural gelling fibre dressing used for this study (KytoCel®, Aspen Medical) is a highly absorbent dressing composed of natural, biodegradable acylated chitosan. These fibres bond with wound exudate to form a clear gel that locks-in fluid absorbs, pathogens and is conformable to the wound bed^{4,5}. Chitosan is a naturally-occurring starch (polymer) derived from the shells of crustaceans. It works by creating a positive charge. The absorbent properties of KytoCel® enable it to bind and lock away commonly encountered wound pathogens such as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Candida Albicans* and methicillin-resistant organisms. The positive charge of chitosan fibres facilitates haemostasis by binding to negatively charged red blood cells, resulting in faster coagulation^{5,6,7}. This ability to reduce bio-burden, absorb exudate and encourage coagulation is an advantage in children with EB where skin breakdown, bleeding and resulting infection remains a challenge.

Factors considered were the requirement of the product to: Aid healing, be atraumatic, reduce bleeding, be comfortable during wear time, reduce bioburden.

Results

Due to the rarity of severe EB only a total of 10 children were selected for the study varying from EB Simplex to severe dystrophic disease. Improved wound healing was demonstrated in all cases and bleeding reduced. The dressing was easy to apply and comfortable during wear time. Where complete gelling had not occurred, irrigation with saline facilitated atraumatic removal.

Discussion

Improvements in recalcitrant wounds where all other therapies have failed are very encouraging and further studies of the use of chitosan dressings in this group of patients will be helpful. We plan to try the products on neonates suffering wounds from prenatal activity and birth trauma to see if the healing process is accelerated.

Conclusion

Early results have indicated in this small pilot study that KytoCel® dressings are helpful in treating recalcitrant wounds in patients with severe forms of EB. We recommend that further studies should be undertaken extending to adult EB patients to see if the same benefits can improve patients' outcomes.

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Case study 1

An 8-year-old girl with EB simplex localised had severe blistering on her feet, which became worse in hot weather, the ulcerated area on her foot became heavily colonized and inflamed (Fig 1). KytoCel ribbon was gently packed into the ulcer with KerraLite Cool Border (Crawford Healthcare) applied as a secondary dressing. The dressings were changed daily as she likes to soak her feet in cool water after school. The ulcer appeared cleaner at the first dressing changed and healed within 2 weeks.



Simplex EB - 14th May 2014 25th May 2014 28th May 2014

Case study 2

An 11-year-old boy with severe generalized recessive dystrophic EB. Co-morbidities include anaemia and malabsorption syndrome. Nutrition is poor and increasing a tendency from chronic wounds. He dictated his dressing choice, which is not optimal for exudate management or control of the bio burden. After much encouragement he agreed to try KytoCel under his usual dressing on one wound that had failed to heal in 2 months. The dressings were changed every other day. After the first dressing change there was marked reduction in exudate and the wound appeared clean. By day 10 the wound had healed. He has now agreed to try KytoCel on some of his other wounds



Severe dystrophic EB-14th June 2014 16th June 2014 24th June 2014

Case study 3

A 3-year-old girl with laryngo ocular cutaneous syndrome, a rare form of junctional EB. Blistering and development of granulomas within her trachea mean she is dependent upon a tracheostomy for her survival. It is essential that the tube does not become dislodged and the securing tapes must therefore be very tight. The phalange of the tracheostomy tube rubbed against her fragile skin causing an area of ulceration, which was painful. She developed a resistant strain of pseudomonas in her sputum, which colonized the wound promoting bleeding and friable tissue (Image 1) the wound had failed to heal for 25 days. KytoCel was applied to the wound with KerraLite-Cool (Crawford Healthcare) as a secondary dressing. The dressing was changed daily. Within 2 weeks bleeding and exudate reduced and the wound had reduced in size. By 19 days the wound had healed and wound swabs confirmed eradication of pseudomonas; despite the fact her sputum remains colonized.



Junctional EB wound at 24th March 2014 28th March 2014 12th April 2014

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