

Sanches Pinto DC; Sakai RL; Rocha FS; Campos MH; Andrade A; Reis RC; Almeida PCC; Mattar CA; Faiwichow L.

PLASTIC SURGERY AND BURNS HOSPITAL OF THE STATE PUBLIC SERVANT OF SAO PAULO
BRAZILIAN SOCIETY FOR ADVANCED WOUND TREATMENT

INTRODUCTION

Face burns are extremely important in the medical area, requiring a specific approach. The incidence of face and neck scarring may reach high incidence, up to 39.6%. Biocellulose dressings have been developed as temporary skin substitutes for human skin aiming at reducing the infection rate, assisting and accelerating the tissue regeneration, provoking the patient's well-being (comfort and pain), facilitating handling and ensuring a better cost-benefit relationship. Among them is the biocellulose film produced by the bacterium *Acetobacter Xylinum*. Through a process of metabolic transformation, the bacterium synthesizes cellulose microgels, forming a gelatinous blanket, composed of 99.5% water. Using a dehydration process, the cellulose film dressing is obtained.

OBJECTIVE

To report the experience of the Plastic Surgery and Burns Service of the State Public Service Hospital of Sao Paulo with the use of the biocellulose film for the treatment of superficial burns of the face, evaluating tissue regeneration velocity, comfort, pain and ease of application.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This study was developed in the Burns Service of the Public State Hospital of Sao Paulo, from January to December 2009. Twenty patients were selected, presenting superficial burns of the face, treated with the biocellulose film (Bionext). This dressing was applied immediately after cleaning the burned area. It remained until complete epithelialization and spontaneous detachment of the same.

CONCLUSION

Biocellulose dressings have been shown to be an excellent treatment option for superficial second-degree burns in terms of ease of handling, pain reduction, patient comfort and tissue restoration velocity.

RESULTS

We observed the following results:

- Ease of application
- Spontaneous detachment
- Little pain
- Practicality (no work needed)
- Good patient acceptance (comfort)
- Can be wet after 48 hours (bath)
- Preserved nasal, ocular and buccal opening (allows oral feeding without pain)
- Re-epithelialization in 7 to 10 days
- Aesthetically pleasing
- Excellent cost-benefit



2° burn Application of membrane Membrane detachment Conclusion



2° burn Application of membrane Membrane detachment Conclusion



2° burn Application of membrane After membrane detachment