



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

NONSURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC CUTANEOUS WOUNDS

ESSAY

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in
Dermatology , Andrology and Sexually Transmitted Diseases*

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2003

Bosseila

بعلما قولاً ١ فيه لغة فخر
رؤسيتها

مستمع

نستبد فمعلنا قالسها رة بعلما غنبا ولتبا
رؤسيتها

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Abstract

Humans have applied a wide range of topical treatments to wounds to wounds ranging from the use of honey and diluted wine to sea water. Practical wound management has changed in recent years. It's believed that three major revolutions occurred in clinical wound treatment which include: occlusive dressing therapy, the use of skin substitutes and the topical administration of growth factors. In this review we tried to provide practitioners with principles of chronic wound care and recent alternative therapies.

Key words:

Wound healing, Occlusive dressing, Skin substitutes, Growth factors.

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<i>TGFβ</i>	Transforming growth factor β.
<i>TNF</i>	Tumor necrosis factor.
<i>VEGF</i>	Vascular endothelial growth factor.

INTRODUCTION

The term wound is used to describe a disruption of normal anatomical structure and function, which results from pathological processes beginning internally or externally to the involved organ.

Wound healing is the restoration of tissue continuity after injury; it involves wound closure and restoration of function to the damaged tissue. Cutaneous wound healing can be categorized, in clinical terms, into first, second, and third intention. Although the type of wound, timing of wound closure, and wound care techniques used may vary, the process of healing and the factors affecting the healing process are basically the same for all wounds.

There are local factors, systemic factors, and systemic effects relating to an open wound that can impair healing. Local factors include inadequate nutrients, tissue hypoxia, local infection, wound exudates, wound trauma and wound desiccation, whereas systemic factors include loss of body proteins, inadequate nutrition, systemic infection, tumors, use of medication and presence of some metabolic disorders.

The subject of wound management is a potentially confusing one, there have been rapid advances and changes in recommended practice based on a new understanding of the subject, many health care professionals have a responsibility for the management of the patients with wounds and almost all specialties can be involved.

So wound management is a subject of great importance since a great deal of the dermatologists' job is to help wound healing.

In this essay we will discuss the physiology of wound healing with explanation of the dermatological aspects of chronic wounds, the impediments of these process and different methods of their management.

Aim of work :

The aim of this essay is to provide practitioners with principals of chronic wound care, which requires prior knowledge of the fundamentals of the physiological and pathological aspects of chronic cutaneous wounds.