Evaluation of Topical Off-The-Shelf (OTS) Therapies to Improve Burn Wound Healing During Prolonged Field Care

**Presenting Author**
Larua E. Cooper, MD (PGY2), United States Army Institute of Surgical Research, San Antonio, TX

**Co-authors**
Kevin McGovern, MD, Brooke Army Medical Center, San Antonio, TX
Japier Chapa, BS, USAISR, San Antonio, TX
Sean Christy, BS, USAISR, San Antonio, TX
Robert Christy, PhD, USAISR, San Antonio, TX
Anders Carlsson, PhD, USAISR, San Antonio, TX
Rodney Chan, MD, USAISR, San Antonio, TX

**Disclosure Information**
Author and Co-authors have no relevant financial relationships to declare

**Abstract**

Introduction: Surgical debridement of injured service members is only permitted once the combat casualty arrives at a Role 4 level of care. While awaiting definitive treatment, wounds are at risk of infection and delayed healing. In order to address this gap in military medical care, several effective topical off-the-shelf (OTS) dressings have been identified that are either already FDA approved or in the approval processes and have far forward, field-deployable potential for use. The purpose of this study is to optimize combat burn wound care so that injured service members may not need evacuation to the burn clinic and combat power can be preserved.

Methods: Twelve deep-partial thickness burns will be created on the dorsum of anesthetized swine (Sus scrofa domestica) using a thermocoupled burn device at 100°C. One hour following burn, non-surgical debridement will be performed and either the OTS dressing or standard of care Silver sulfadiazine will be placed on the wound in order to simulate a prolonged field care (PFC) environment. Wounds will be assessed on post-burn days (PBD) 3, 7, 14, 21, and 28. Dressings are removed and replaced at each assessment. Assessments consist of digital photographs, 3-D photographs, laser speckle contrast imaging (LSCI), and biopsies for histology and colony-forming unit (CFU) count. Primary outcome will be percent reepithelialization on PBD 28.

Results: Experiments are currently ongoing and preliminary data will be presented during the meeting.

Conclusions: We hope to identify readily deployable OTS dressings that perform better than the current PFC treatments for battlefield burns during PFC scenarios.

**Learning Objectives**
1. Compare burn wounds treated with OTS dressings to burns treated with PFC standard of care Silver sulfadiazine.
2. Determine if re-epithelialization is greater at PBD 28 for OTS dressings as compared to standard of care.
3. Conclude if any OTS dressings can improve wound healing in the PFC setting.
References:


