

## 含银亲水纤维敷料封闭中厚皮供皮区创面的临床观察

张放<sup>1,2</sup>, 唐洪泰<sup>1</sup>, 王广庆<sup>1</sup>, 张梅<sup>1</sup>, 黄毅<sup>3</sup>, 王亮<sup>1</sup>, 胡晓燕<sup>1</sup>, 夏照帆<sup>1\*</sup>

1. 第二军医大学长海医院烧伤科, 全军烧伤研究所, 上海 200433
2. 解放军南京军区 73901 部队, 上海 200439
3. 江西省赣州市立医院烧伤科, 江西 341000

**[摘要]** **目的** 通过与传统凡士林油纱进行比较, 分析新型含银亲水纤维敷料封闭中厚皮供皮区的临床效果。**方法** 选取第二军医大学长海医院烧伤科 2012 年 3 月至 2013 年 3 月收治的自体中厚皮移植手术患者为研究对象。符合入选标准的 30 例患者按供皮区封闭方法分为两组, 试验组(10 例)为含银亲水纤维敷料封闭中厚皮供皮区, 对照组(20 例)为传统凡士林油纱封闭中厚皮供皮区。每一试验组病例产生时, 按诊断类似配比 2 例对照组病例。记录入选患者的人口统计学特征、供皮区情况、术后供皮区创面感染情况、创面上皮化时间、术后第 1 次更换外层纱布时间、术后第 1 次更换外层纱布疼痛情况及纱布渗血层数。**结果** 试验组供皮区创面上皮化时间(d)早于对照组( $9.60 \pm 0.84$  vs  $10.90 \pm 1.02$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), 术后第 1 次更换外层纱布疼痛评分小于对照组( $1.50 \pm 0.71$  vs  $3.75 \pm 0.79$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), 术后第 1 次更换外层纱布时间(d)晚于对照组( $7.30 \pm 0.48$  vs  $5.45 \pm 1.64$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), 术后第 1 次更换外层纱布渗血层数少于对照组( $1.00 \pm 0.67$  vs  $3.10 \pm 0.85$ ,  $P < 0.05$ )。两组创面均未出现感染。**结论** 新型含银亲水纤维敷料封闭中厚皮供皮区方法可以缩短创面愈合时间, 减少患者痛苦, 具有良好的杀菌和止血作用, 疗效满意。

**[关键词]** 封闭敷料; 皮肤移植; 供皮区; 创口愈合

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### Application of silver-containing Hydrofiber<sup>®</sup> dressing in sealing donor site of the split-skin: a clinical observation

ZHANG Fang<sup>1,2</sup>, TANG Hong-tai<sup>1</sup>, WANG Guang-qing<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Mei<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Yi<sup>3</sup>, WANG Liang<sup>1</sup>, HU Xiao-yan<sup>1</sup>, XIA Zhao-fan<sup>1\*</sup>

1. Department of Burns, Burn Institute of PLA, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China
2. No. 73901 Troop, PLA Nanjing Military Area Command, Shanghai 200439, China
3. Department of Burns, Ganzhou Municipal Hospital, Ganzhou 341000, Jiangxi, China

**[Abstract]** **Objective** To evaluate the clinical efficacy of silver-containing Hydrofiber<sup>®</sup> dressing in sealing the donor sites of the split-skin by comparing with traditional petrolatum gauze. **Methods** A prospective case-control study was performed from March 2012 to March 2013 in Department of Burn, Changhai Hospital. A total of 30 patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria were allocated into two groups according to the methods of sealing the donor sites. The donor sites of the study group (10 patients) were treated with silver-containing Hydrofiber<sup>®</sup> dressing and those in the control group (20 patients) were treated with petrolatum gauze. For each study case, two cases with similar diagnosis were allocated as controls. The following data were recorded: demographic data, condition of donor sites, infection rate of the donor sites, time for re-epithelization of the donor sites, time of first postoperative dressing change, pain score and number of gauges soaked with blood during first postoperative dressing change. **Results** The study group needed a significantly shorter time for re-epithelization of the donor sites compared with the control group ( $[9.60 \pm 0.84]$  d vs  $[10.90 \pm 1.02]$  d,  $P < 0.05$ ). The study group also exhibited significantly lower pain score during first postoperative dressing change as compared with the control group ( $1.50 \pm 0.71$  vs

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**[作者简介]** 张放, 博士, 住院医师. E-mail: zhangfang390@163.com

\* 通信作者(Corresponding author). Tel: 021-31161821, E-mail: xiazaofan@163.com

3.75±0.79,  $P<0.05$ ). The time interval between skin grafting and first postoperative dressing change in study group was significantly longer than that in the control group ( $[7.30\pm0.48]$  d vs  $[5.45\pm1.64]$  d,  $P<0.05$ ). The number of gauzes soaked with blood at the first postoperative dressing change in study group was significantly less than that in the control group ( $1.00\pm0.67$  vs  $3.10\pm0.85$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). Wound infection was not found in both study group and control group.

**Conclusion** Silver-containing Hydrofiber<sup>®</sup> dressing applied for the donor site of the split-skin can promote the healing of the donor sites, reduce local pain, and have satisfactory antiseptic and hemostatic effects, with acceptable therapeutic outcomes.

[Key words] occlusive dressings; skin transplantation; donor site; wound healing

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自体中厚皮片移植常用于修复烧伤、创伤等导致的皮肤缺损创面,而中厚皮供皮区创面的正确处理目前尚无定论<sup>[1]</sup>。选用合适的创面覆盖物可以促进供皮区创面愈合,减少创面出血量,减轻患者痛苦,对治疗具有重要意义<sup>[2]</sup>。凡士林油纱常用于封闭中厚皮供皮区创面,一般 10~14 d 创面可以完全上皮化。但凡士林油纱本身无抗菌作用,长时间覆盖后与供皮区粘连紧密,强行去除会影响新生上皮生长,导致创面疼痛出血。含银亲水纤维敷料中含有羧甲基纤维素钠及离子银,其应用于烧创伤、压疮、糖尿病足等渗出较多创面皆有良好的疗效<sup>[3-5]</sup>。但关于含银亲水纤维敷料应用于中厚皮供皮区创面的报道目前很少,本研究将含银亲水纤维敷料应用于中厚皮供皮区,通过与传统的凡士林油纱比较分析其效果,为临床决策提供参考。

## 1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 选取第二军医大学长海医院烧伤科 2012 年 3 月至 2013 年 3 月期间收治的自体中厚皮植皮手术患者作为研究对象。本研究未采用随机方法分组,每次术前将两种供皮区处理方案及可能的优缺点向患者说明,患者全面了解供皮区处理方案及可能后果后,自行决定采取何种方案,研究人员未参与或影响患者对供皮区处理方式的选择。入选患者术前均签署手术知情同意书。依据供皮区处理方案将入选患者分为两组:试验组采用含银亲水纤维敷料覆盖中厚皮供皮区,对照组采用传统凡士林油纱封闭中厚皮供皮区。每一试验组病例产生时,按诊断类似配比 2 例对照组病例。入组标准:(1)年龄 18~60 岁,性别不限;(2)供皮区限于双大腿,供皮区范围为 30~600 cm<sup>2</sup>;(3)排除患有严重肝肾肾功能不全、糖尿病、肿瘤或其他慢性消耗性疾病者<sup>[6]</sup>。

入选患者共 30 例,试验组 10 例,对照组 20 例。试验组:男 7 例、女 3 例,年龄 18~59 岁,平均(36.50±14.17)岁;其中烧伤 6 例,创伤 3 例,慢性创

面 1 例。对照组:男 13 例、女 7 例,年龄 21~59 岁,平均(37.30±14.26)岁;其中烧伤 11 例,创伤 7 例,慢性创面 2 例。两组患者年龄、性别、创面情况等一般资料比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。

1.2 治疗方法 试验组:在全身麻醉或蛛网膜下隙阻滞麻醉下手术,碘伏严格消毒患者大腿外侧供皮区,根据植皮创面大小用电动取皮刀(Zimmer 公司,美国)或滚轴刀切取中厚皮片(图 1A)。将含银亲水纤维敷料爱康肤银[AQUACEL<sup>®</sup>-Ag ConaTec Ltd,批号:国食药监械(进)字 2010 第 3640024 号]适当裁剪,覆盖于供皮区创面(图 1B),外层覆盖多层无菌植皮纱布后绷带加压包扎。术后由两名主治医师根据患者供皮区外敷料渗湿情况、患者体温变化等决策更换供皮区外层纱布时机,并参与评估更换外层纱布时患者视觉模拟(VAS)疼痛评分。术后第 8 天拆除外层无菌纱布,保留原含银亲水纤维敷料覆盖供皮区创面(图 1C),半暴露治疗至供皮区创面完全上皮化(图 1D)。对照组:患者麻醉及取皮方法同试验组,供皮区创面采用单层凡士林油纱[绍兴振德医用敷料有限公司,批号:国食药监械(准)字 2008 第 3640565 号]封闭,在其外侧用多层无菌植皮纱布覆盖,外用绷带加压包扎。术后同样由两名主治医师决策更换供皮区外层纱布时机和评估更换外层纱布时患者 VAS 疼痛评分。术后第 8 天拆除外层无菌纱布,保留原单层凡士林油纱,半暴露治疗至供皮区创面完全上皮化。

1.3 术后评估 记录入选患者的供皮区情况、供皮区创面感染情况、术后第 1 次更换外层纱布时间、术后第 1 次更换外层纱布患者疼痛情况(VAS 评分)、术后第 1 次更换外层纱布渗血层数、创面上皮化时间。创面感染包括:(1)创面细菌培养阳性;(2)第 1 次更换最内层敷料时创面刺痛伴明显脓性渗出或明显恶臭气味<sup>[6-7]</sup>。VAS 疼痛评分:患者根据自己的主观疼痛感觉在 100 mm 长的横线上标出相应位置,研究人员将其换算成 VAS 疼痛评分<sup>[8]</sup>。



图 1 含银亲水纤维敷料覆盖中厚皮供皮区治疗方法

Fig 1 Silver-containing Hydrofiber<sup>®</sup> dressing in sealing donor site of the split-skin

A: Design the donor site at the lateral of the patient's thigh, the range of donor site was 6 cm×14 cm, split-thickness skin graft about the wound size was obtained using roller dermatome after strict sterilization; B: AQUACEL<sup>®</sup>-Ag was trimmed to the shape of the donor site, and then was used to cover the donor site of split-thickness skin graft; C: On the 8<sup>th</sup> post-operative day, outer layer dressing of the donor site was removed, AQUACEL<sup>®</sup>-Ag kept intact on the donor site; D: On the 9<sup>th</sup> post-operative day, AQUACEL<sup>®</sup>-Ag fell off from the donor site, re-epithelization of donor site was fine, and the healing of the donor was satisfactory

1.4 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 11.5 统计软件包进行分析。计数资料的比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验,数据以百分率表示;计量资料的比较采用  $t$  检验,数据以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示。检验水准( $\alpha$ )为 0.05。

## 2 结果

两组供皮区创面面积差异无统计学意义( $P =$

0.371)。两组术后供皮区创面周围均未见明显炎症反应,创面未出现过敏、感染等情况。试验组术后供皮区创面上皮化时间早于对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),术后第 1 次更换外层纱布 VAS 评分小于对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),术后第 1 次更换外层纱布时间晚于对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),术后第 1 次更换外层敷料纱布渗血层数少于对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。详见表 1。

表 1 两组患者供皮区评估指标

Tab 1 Evaluation indices for the skin grafting of the two groups

Index	Study group (N=10)	Control group (N=20)	P value
Area of donor sites A/cm <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$	129.80±83.99	171.90±133.09	0.371
Time of re-epithelialization of donor sites after operation t/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$	9.60±0.84	10.90±1.02	0.002
Time of first postoperative change of outer layer dressing t/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$	7.30±0.48	5.45±1.64	0.002
Layers of errhysis gauges at the first outer layer dressing change $\bar{x} \pm s$	1.00±0.67	3.10±0.85	0.000
VAS pain score at the first outer layer dressing change $\bar{x} \pm s$	1.50±0.71	3.75±0.79	0.000
Cases of infection after operation of donor sites n(%)	0(0)	0(0)	1

VAS: Visual analogue scale

## 3 讨论

目前,皮肤缺损及修复是烧创伤外科最为常见的难题之一,自体中厚皮移植术仍然是临床修复皮肤缺损的重要手段<sup>[9]</sup>。但自体皮移植手术往往会给患者在供皮区增加新的创面,术后供皮区可能会伴发出血、感染、瘢痕增生,甚至出现创面不愈等并发症。而临床医生往往更重视植皮区创面的愈合情

况,却忽略了供皮区创面的修复问题。传统供皮区处理方法主要是单层凡士林油纱封闭,外侧覆盖多层无菌植皮纱布后加压包扎。该方法只能起到隔绝保护供皮区的作用,止血效果不理想,无局部抗感染作用,而且更换外层纱布时患者疼痛明显。

本研究发现将新型含银亲水纤维敷料——爱康肤银用于自体中厚皮移植术后供皮区创面不失为一种较为理想的方法。首先,新型含银亲水纤维敷料

与传统凡士林油纱相比有显著的杀菌作用。中厚皮供皮区创面早期渗出多,易滋生细菌,并发创面感染,影响创面愈合。传统方法凡士林油纱覆盖创面只能通过术前供皮区的严格消毒、术中无菌操作及术后定期更换外层无菌敷料来防止供皮区创面感染,敷料本身没有起到杀菌作用。新型含银亲水纤维敷料能够持续释放银离子,银离子具有广谱高效的抗菌作用,可有效抵抗耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(MRSA)等细菌,进而减少供皮区感染的可能性<sup>[10]</sup>。其次,新型含银亲水纤维敷料封闭中厚皮供皮区可以明显减轻患者换药痛苦。羧甲基纤维素钠是新型含银亲水纤维敷料主要成分之一,吸收创面渗液后会形成柔软的凝胶,可以良好地贴附创面,对创面起到保护作用<sup>[11]</sup>。本研究还发现应用新型含银亲水纤维敷料封闭中厚皮供皮区可以有效减少供皮区外层纱布更换次数,减轻频繁更换外层纱布给患者带来的痛苦。再者,新型含银亲水纤维敷料可以将吸收的供皮区早期渗液全部或部分保留在敷料中,在创面形成一个相对潮湿的环境,有助于加速供皮区创面的上皮化<sup>[12-13]</sup>。另外,本研究还发现新型含银亲水纤维敷料覆盖中厚皮供皮区后外层敷料渗血层数明显少于对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),说明新型含银亲水纤维敷料应用于中厚皮供皮区止血效果比传统凡士林油纱更理想。

综上所述,新型含银亲水纤维敷料应用于中厚皮供皮区创面可以起到持续有效的杀菌作用和良好的止血效果,缩短创面愈合时间,减少患者痛苦,疗效满意,值得临床上推广应用。

#### 4 利益冲突

所有作者声明本文不涉及任何利益冲突。

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