Impact Of Synthetic Extracellular Matrices In Combination Therapy With Amniotic Allografting In The Treatment Of Diabetic Foot Wounds: A Case Series.

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Abstract
Case studies of complex wounds were reviewed. Use of amniotic allograft matrices was found to be effective in promoting wound closure. The impact of amniotic allografts in combination therapy with synthetic extracellular matrices in diabetic foot wounds is described. The aim is to better compare the therapies and ascertain a better understanding of the impact of combination therapy. This future work will help in deciding the best treatment strategy for diabetic foot ulcers.

Methods
A retrospective chart review was conducted to identify patients with diabetic foot wounds treated with amniotic allograft matrices. The study group included patients with chronic wounds of the foot, ankle, or lower leg. The patients were followed from the time of amniotic allograft placement until wound closure or until the study was terminated. The primary outcome measures were wound closure and duration of therapy. The study was approved by the institutional review board.

Results
Three patients were included in the study. The wounds were all chronic and of varying severity. The wounds were treated with amniotic allografts and synthetic extracellular matrices. The wounds showed significant improvement in healing with a decrease in size and an increase in healing time. The patients were able to ambulate without pain and were able to return to their normal activities.

Discussion
The results of this study suggest that amniotic allograft matrices can be effective in promoting wound healing in diabetic foot wounds. The combination therapy with synthetic extracellular matrices further enhances the healing process. The study highlights the potential benefit of combination therapy in the treatment of diabetic foot wounds.

Conflict of Interest Statement
The authors report no conflicts of interest and have complied with ethical guidelines for research involving human participants. There is no financial support or other type of support for this study.

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