

# Application of a new antioxidant treatment in the treatment of torpid venous wounds

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## OBJETIVE:

To analyze the effect of the new antioxidant dressing REOXCARE®, which combines natural components such as carob flour, turmeric and acetylcysteine, in the treatment of chronic venous wounds.

## METHOD:

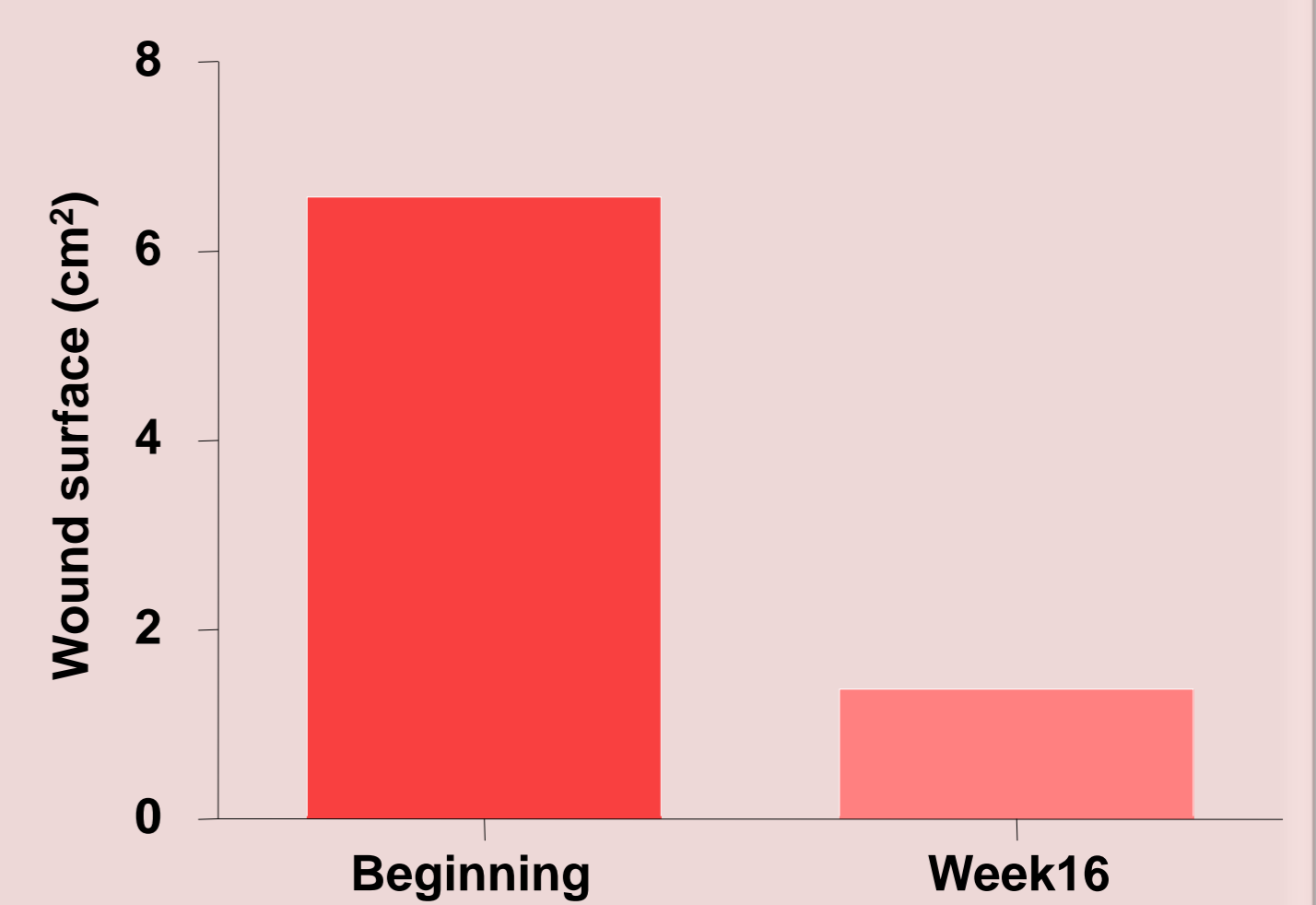
REOXCARE® was applied in 3 wounds of venous etiology over one year in evolution in patients with important comorbidities, without clinical signs of infection. Given its antioxidant character, the dressing is indicated in the inflammatory phase, even in the presence of non-viable tissues in the wound bed. Once the inflammatory phase was over, the wounds were treated with moist wound dressings until their closure. As secondary dressing, Cuticell®, barrier cream and compressive therapy adapted to the venous pathology were used. Over three months, the state of the wound bed, the formation of new granulation tissue, the evolution of reepithelialization, the condition of the perilesional skin and the comfort of the patient with the treatment were evaluated.

## RESULTS:

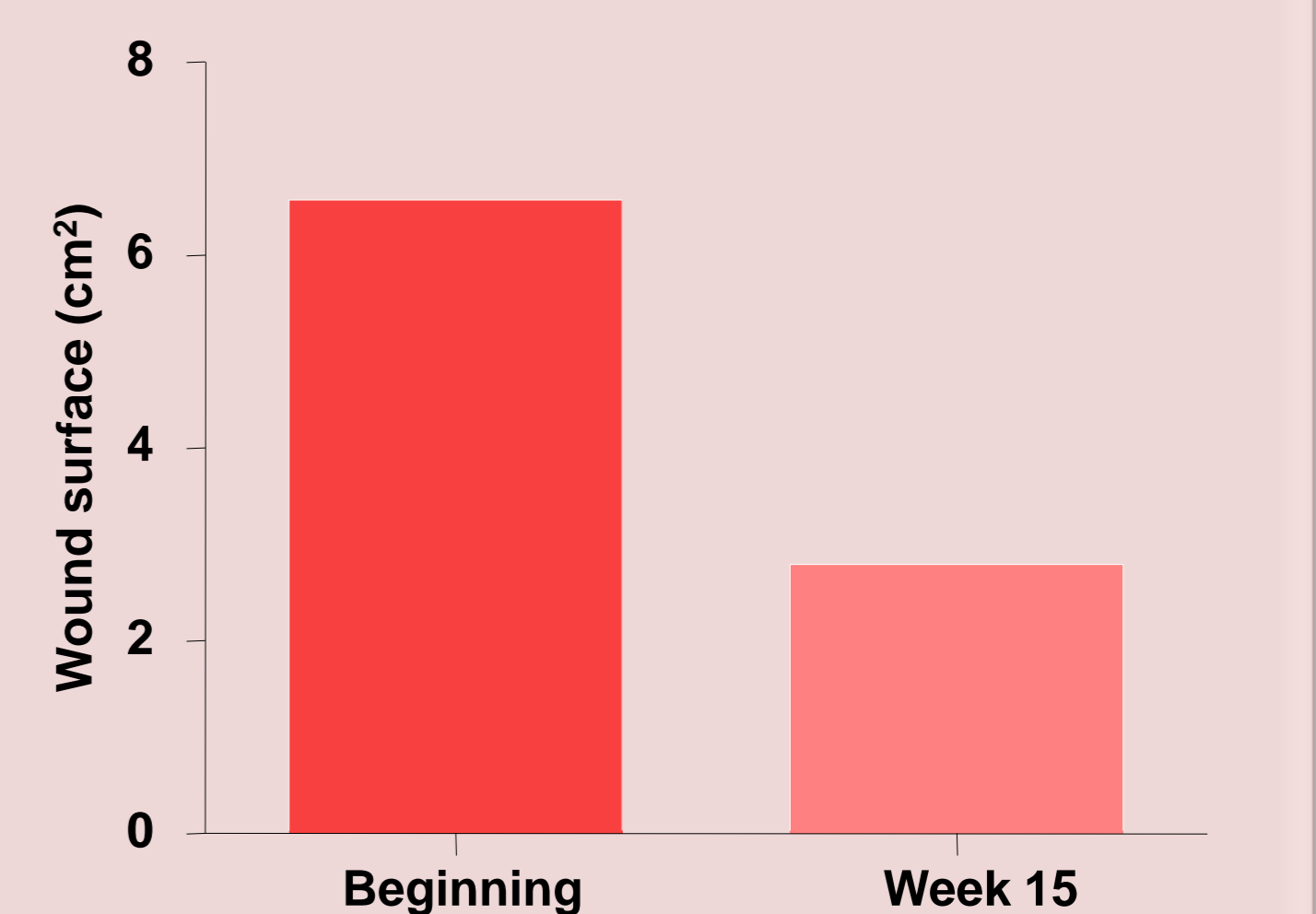
The treatment with REOXCARE® produced a significant elimination of the non-viable tissues present in the wound bed, the induction of new granulation tissue and an activation of the edges. These factors contributed to an advance towards re-epithelialization during the time of the study.

## CONCLUSIONS:

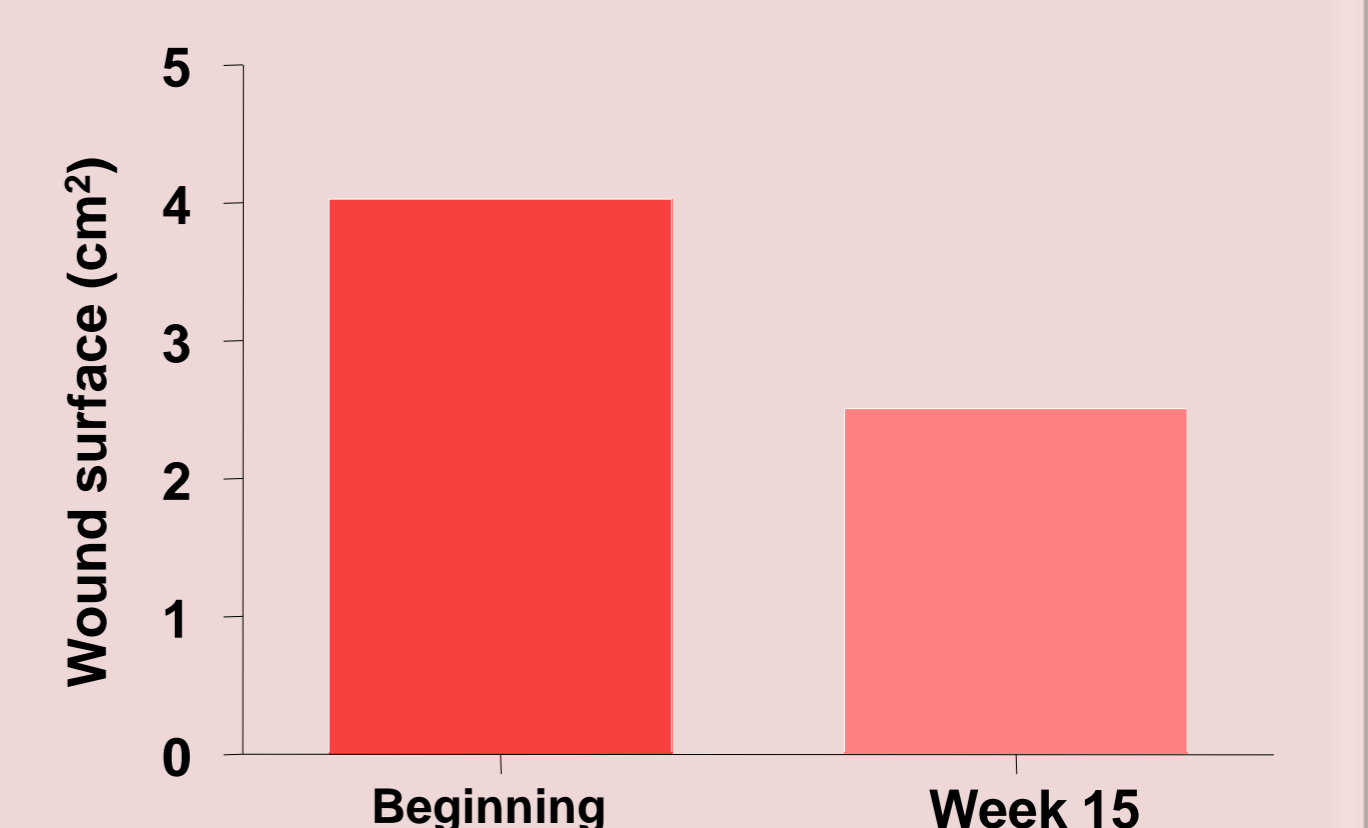
The new antioxidant dressing was able to activate wounds of venous etiology with a large chronic component through proper maintenance of the wound bed, free of non-viable tissues and the natural detoxification of free radicals, which contribute significantly to overcome the inflammatory phase.



- ▬ Patient: 67-year-old male.
- ▬ Wound: recurrent superficial venous ulcer located in the right leg.
- ▬ Evolution: 30 years.
- ▬ Previous treatments: enzymatic debridement + topical antibiotic, silver alginate paste + hydroactive dressing.
- ▬ Treatment with Reoxcare: activation of the wound bed and edges, induction of the proliferative phase and evolution towards re-epithelialization.



- ▬ Patient: 80 year old woman.
- ▬ Wound: venous ulcer in the tibial area of the left lower extremity, scleroderma-Crest with Raynaud's phenomenon.
- ▬ Evolution: 18 months.
- ▬ Previous treatments: enzymatic debridement + hydrocolloid hydrofiber.
- ▬ Treatment with Reoxcare: overcoming the chronic state, evolution of the proliferative phase and closure of the wound.



- ▬ Patient: 83-year-old woman with multiple comorbidities.
- ▬ Wound: deep venous ulcer located in the right internal malleolus.
- ▬ Evolution: 1 year in evolution.
- ▬ Previous treatments: enzymatic debridement + topical antibiotic.
- ▬ Treatment with Reoxcare: elimination of non-viable tissues from the wound bed, formation of new granulation tissue and evolution of the edges.