

OP118 FAVORABLE OUTCOMES ACHIEVED WITH PORCINE SMALL INTESTINAL SUBMUCOSAL MATRIX ON POST-SURGICAL DEFECTS AFTER SKIN CANCER EXTIRPATION

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Aim: Skin cancer resection can result in large and/or difficult to repair defects. Herein we demonstrate the relative ease of use and utility of porcine small intestinal submucosal (SIS) matrix to facilitate healing of difficult post surgical wounds on various anatomic sites.

Method: We present 6 cases that underwent skin cancer resection using Mohs micrographic surgery to achieve negative surgical margins. The anatomic sites included scalp, temple, nose, finger, scrotum and foot. The final surgical wounds ranged in depth (fascia to exposed bone). All wounds were allowed to heal by 2nd intention facilitated by placement of SIS by a non-adherent dressing for 7 days; after which daily wound care using diluted acetic acid and petrolatum was initiated until healing was complete.

Results: In all 6 patients at 2-week follow-up there was 50% or greater granulation in the wound bed, and complete granulation was achieved by less than 4 weeks. Complete healing was observed between 7-9 weeks. All wounds showed favorable esthetic and functional outcomes.

Conclusion: Healing of wounds is greatly accelerated by using SIS technology. The utilization of SIS acellular native scaffold, into which native cells from adjacent uninjured tissue regenerate, facilitates this healing. The use of SIS matrix provides an alternative for repair of wounds where granulation may be considered and extends the option for granulating less ideal wounds. This approach is a less invasive alternative to the repair of exposed subcutaneous structures with extensive flaps, grafts or complex repairs, and greatly reduces the cost of wound care.