



“Case Report: gel use with polihexanide in wound amputation in diabetic foot”

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Introduction: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a disease known for its multifaceted complications, among which the most common is the foot diabético. These complications are associated with neuropathy and peripheral arterial disease that predispose or aggravate the injury to the feet, leading to infection and subsequently amputation.

Objectives: This study aims to report the experience of the gel polihexanide topic beware of PHMB in surgical dehiscence in the distal stump of MIE of a diabetic patient.

Methods: This is a case study in the São Paulo State Basic Health Unit. Case report: SARS, 55, male, married, smoker with comorbidities DM, hypertension and vascular insufficiency. They were respected all the principles of bioethics postulated by Resolution 196/96 of the National Research Council that deals with research on human beings (N° 159/2014).

Result: The first admission to the basic health unit was held on 8/12/14 after 20 days of amputation, with dimensions of wound (C: 7.5 cm X 5cm) (37.5cm² area), 55 % of granulation tissue and 45% of wet tissue with necrosis, with jagged edges, parched; with an average amount of serous exudate, foul-smelling. Performed with curative primary coverage with **gel polihexanide (PHMB)**, secondary coverage rayon and occluded with gauze and crepe bandage, changed every 24 hours. On 8/15/14 injury lesion had improved appearance with approximately the dimensions of (C: 7cm X 4.5cm) (31.5cm² area), with 70% of granulation tissue and 30 % wet necrosis, kept conduct of toppings. On 08/22/14 there was also a decrease in lesion size with dimensions of (C: 6cm X 4cm) (area 24cm²) with important filling of the wound bed and retraction of edges, with 80% tissue granulation and 20% wet necrosis without exudate and had no foul odor in the wound bed.



Conclusion: The care using coverage with gel with PHMB showed effective, promoted autolytic debridement with decreased wet necrosis, stimulated cell proliferation of granulation tissue to shrink the edges, with a reduction of lesion size in about 64% having resolution exudate and odor in 10 days of treatment.

Keywords: Diabetic Foot; Dressings; Amputation.

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APOIO



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