

Observation of the new flexible lipido-colloid contact layer* in the local treatment of hereditary epidermolysis bullosa lesions

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STATEMENT:

Hereditary epidermolysis bullosa (EB) is a group of genetic skin disorders caused by a lack of cohesion between the epidermis and the dermis. The condition is characterized by the formation of blisters on the skin, which appear spontaneously or following minor trauma.

In a 2000 clinical trial involving 20 patients presenting with hereditary EB lesions, a lipido-colloid contact layer** consisting of carboxymethylcellulose (hydrocolloid and petroleum jelly) on a microfiber mesh dressing demonstrated an excellent level of acceptability to patients (painless removal) and rapid healing as well as improving patients' quality of life. However, the localization of certain lesions prevents this contact layer from being applied to optimum effect in all cases.

A new, more conformable and flexible lipido-colloid contact layer* has been available since April 2009. The flexibility of this new microfiber mesh is intended to improve the

ability of the dressing to adhere to the wound, in particular in the case of hereditary EB patients whose lesions are localized to specific areas of the body, such as the hands and joints. The authors of the report present the results of their experiment with the new flexible lipido-colloid contact layer using two clinical cases involving children affected by hereditary dystrophic EB.

CONCLUSION:

These clinical cases demonstrate that the new flexible lipido-colloid contact layer could be used in the treatment of lesions of hereditary EB patients.

These clinical cases demonstrate the high level of patient tolerance of this interface, as well as its comfort and efficiency, which justify it being made available to health professionals for use in such cases. The fact that replacing the dressing daily is virtually painfree improves patients' quality of life and facilitates the administration of nursing care.

Case Study #1

3 year-old female patient with dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, presenting a lesion on the right thigh for 7 days. During the 5 dressing changes, the pain was considered absent by the wound care provider. The wound is completely re-epithelialized after 7 days of local treatment with the new flexible lipido-colloid contact layer.



Day 1: Wound



Day 1: Wound with dressing in place



Day 7: Healed wound

Case Study #2

8 year-old male patient with dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, presenting a lesion above the malleole of the left lower limb. The patient was previously treated petroleum impregnated gauze. After 13 days of local treatment with the new dressing, the wound was completely re-epithelialized. 4 of 6 dressing changes performed with the new flexible lipido-colloid contact layer were judged totally painless by the patient.



Day 1: Wound



Day 1: Wound with dressing in place



Day 13: Healed wound

* Brand name: The new flexible lipido-colloid contact layer * is Restore Contact Layer FLEX dressing from Hollister Wound Care

** Brand name: The lipido-colloid contact layer ** is Restore Contact Layer dressing from Hollister Wound Care

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