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### **Management disaster infection control acute and chronic wound in Palu, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia**

**Ns Asmat Burhan S Kep**

Clinic Griya Husada Center, Indonesia

**Introduction:** Natural disasters that occurred in Palu, Indonesia on 28 September 2018, namely the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction. The disaster sacrificed thousands of people died. The number of victims who died as many as 2045 people, while the injured as many as 10.679 with details of 2549 serious injuries and 8130 minor injuries.

**Background and aims:** Management of acute and chronic wound care after natural disasters in Palu, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.

**Methods:** 1. Standard of Wound Washing (Washing Wounds, Removing Necrotic Tissue, Choose Thopical Therapy), 2. Select (PHMB) wound washing fluid, 3. WBP, 4. Time, 5. Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), 6. Dressing & Antimicrobial (Cadexomer Iodine, Aquacel Ag).

**Results:** Treatment of acute and chronic wound care is carried out using modern dressing methods and TIME management. The first step in this method is to do 3M PHMB, wash the wound, remove the necrotic tissue and choose the right dressing the moist principle in an evident base.

**Conclusion:** Post-disaster wound care has a very important role in TIM work. The management used is TIME. Wounds were treated according to the procedure will be spared from infection and acute wounds will heal according to the wound healing process. Acute and chronic wounds will not continue to become infected wounds.

e: asmatburhan1@gmail.com

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