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Remote monitoring of the effectiveness of treatment of chronic wounds during the Covid-19 pandemic with the help of digital technologies

Patients with trophic ulcers need regular medical observation. Due to the coronavirus infection, regular visits for this group of patients have become impossible. The purpose of the study was to determine the key criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of treatment of trophic ulcers using digital technologies. Remote monitoring of patients was carried out through public messengers. The patients received detailed instructions how to perform photofixation of the wounds. Depending on the stage of the wound process, photofixation was performed at intervals from 1 day to 1 week. Control of qualitative signs of changes of the wound (the severity of edema and hyperemia; exudation; etc.) was carried out with visual analysis of the photos. Quantitative assessment of the area of ulcers with high accuracy was performed at intervals of 1-2 weeks using computer programs. If needed, the effectiveness of compression therapy was also monitored quantitatively. During the first 3-7 days, bandages were performed daily with water-soluble ointments containing povidone iodine. Then the autolytic debridement of the wound was stimulated for 7-10 days using bandages with a superabsorbent (Hydrocline). Subsequently, after completely clearing of the wound, either hydrogel or hydrocolloid dressings (Hydrocoll, Granuflex) were used till complete healing. In the first phase of treatment, the main criterion for the effectiveness

of the chosen treatment tactics was the results of the analysis of qualitative signs, and in the second and third phases - the positive dynamics of the quantitative indicator, i.e. a constant decrease in the area of the wound from visit to visit.

Recent Publications

1. Bogomolov M S Stupin V A, Silina E V, Gorskiy V A, et al. Efficacy and safety of collagen biomaterial local application in complex treatment of the diabetic foot syndrome (final results of the multicenter randomised study. *Khirurgiia (Mosk)*. 2018;(6):91-100.
2. Bogomolov M.S et al. Comparative analysis of the efficacy of current dressings in the treatment of venous trophic ulcers. *Wounds and wound infections the prof. B.M. Kostyuchenok journal*. 2016. Vol 2, N. 4. P. 33-39.
3. Bogomolov M S, Slobodyanyuk V V. Treatment of trophic ulcers of different etiology. *Vestnik Khirurgii named after I.I. Grekov*. 2013. Vol. 172. № 5. P. 34-40

Speaker Biography

Mikhail Bogomolov has completed his PhD during 1998 at the age of 31 years from Pavlov's First Saint-Petersburg State Medical University, Russia. Currently (since 1996), he is working as the professor of Pavlov's First Saint-Petersburg State Medical University, Russia. He has over 30 publications that have been cited over 140 times, and his/her publication H-index is 5.

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