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MAGGOT THERAPY BY OPEN PACK METHOD IN A PATIENT WITH SEVERE AND EXTENSIVE ELECTERICAL BURN

Alireza Nasoori[a], **Ramin Hoomand**[b] and **Javad Javanbakht**[c]
[a]Hokkaido University, Japan
[b]Iran University of Medical Sciences, Iran
[c]University of Tehran, Iran

Burn wounds are of critical injuries that can culminate in considerable morbidities and mortalities, which in turn impose huge economic and psychological burdens on the patients and society. Unfortunately, low and middle-income countries, which hold over 5 billion people of the world population, are more affected by the burn injuries than those of the developed countries. Electrical burns are one of the frequent burn incidents, and they usually remain thick eschars which are difficult to debride surgically. Lack of appropriate debridement results in more necrosis and infection, and thus limb dysfunction. Maggot debridement therapy (MDT) has shown its efficacy for wound treatment in the recent years. In this study, we used an open pack method which increases the survival of the larvae in delivery, and eases the use of the larvae on the wound. Also, this is the first report of MDT in a patient with severe and extensive electrical burn. The patients' wounds were fully debrided in 16 days, followed by a successful skin auto graft. MDT proved its rapid effectiveness, lack of any interactions with typical treatments, and a suitable debridement prior skin graft. The cost-effectiveness of this method, and the worldwide distribution of *Lucilia sericata* (blow fly), make MDT be a great medication that can even be simply practiced in non-developed countries.

Biography

Alireza Nasoori is a PhD. Student at Wildlife Biology Group, Veterinary School, Hokkaido University, Japan with a background on tissue preparation and tissue regeneration, maggot therapy, and integrative medicine.

alinasoori@eis.hokudai.ac.jp

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