

BÖLÜM 14

KRONİK YARA TEDAVİSİNDE DERMİS İSKLETELERİNİN YERİ

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GİRİŞ

Dermis iskeletleri (deri eşdeğerleri – skin substitutes) herhangi bir nedenle oluşan açık deri yaralarının geçici veya kalıcı olarak kapatılmasını sağlayabilen biyolojik, sentetik veya biyosentetik ürünlere verilen genel bir terimdir. Dermis iskeletlerinin amacı, normal derinin özelliklerini taklit ederek yara iyileşmesini, deri rejenerasyonunu optimum hız ve koşullarda sağlamaktır. Dermis iskeletleri, akut veya kronik yaraların tedavisinde, rekonstrüksiyon prosedürlerinde kullanılabilir [1].

Her tür dermis iskeletinin kendine özgü avantajları ve dezavantajları vardır. Yara iyileşmesi bireye özgü olma eğiliminde olduğundan, dermis iskeletlerinin kullanımı, yaranın tipine (akut, kronik), etiyojisine (yanık, travma, kronik yara), ve cilt katmanına (epidermis, dermis veya her ikisi) göre değişebilmektedir. Ayrıca istenen fonksiyonel ve estetik sonuçların da göz önünde bulundurulması gerekir.

Dermis iskeletleri ideal olarak derinin bileşimine ve işlevine yakın özelliklere veya bir yara uygulandığında otolog rejeneratif iyileşme potansiyeline sahiptir [2]. Dermis iskeletleri

uygun zaman ve yarada doğru teknik ile uygulandığında, tedavisi zor yaralar için oldukça yüz güldürücü sonuçlar verebilir. Bu malzemelerin üretimi ve mühendisliğinde son yıllarda önemli ilerlemeler kaydedilmiştir.

Belirli bir dermis iskeleti kullanmadan önce, klinisyenin kullanılacak ürünü ve yaranın özelliklerini tam olarak anlaması önemlidir. Her yaranın kendine özgü ve değişken bir fizyopatolojisi vardır ve hangi hastada, hangi yarada ne tür dermis iskeleti kullanılacağına ilişkin alternatif seçenekler ve çeşitli ihtiyaçları karşılamaya çalışmak için birçok ürün geliştirilmiştir (Tablo 1) [3-8].

İnsan derisi allogreftleri, amniyon zarı ürünleri ve çeşitli hayvanlardan (örneğin domuz, kurbağa, balık) elde edilen ksenogreftler özel yanık merkezlerinde kullanılmaktadır [8]. Dermis iskeleti olarak ksenogreft kullanımı MÖ 15. yüzyıla kadar gitmektedir. O zamandan beri, çeşitli dermis iskeletleri geliştirilmiştir. Deri allogreftlerinin, hissedilmeyen sıvı, elektrolit ve protein kaybını önlemede etkili olduğu ve ayrıca mikrobiyal kontaminasyon/enfeksiyona karşı bir bariyer görevi gördüğü kanıtlanmıştır. Allogreftler ayrıca, yetersiz donör alanı mevcu-

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yon), değiştirilmesi gereken cilt bileşenine (epidermis, dermis veya her ikisi) ve yara üzerinde kalıcı durma süresine bağlıdır. Ayrıca istenen fonksiyonel ve estetik sonuçların da göz önünde bulundurulması gerekir.

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