

# Wound Healing Studies - Decubitous Venous Stasis Ulcers

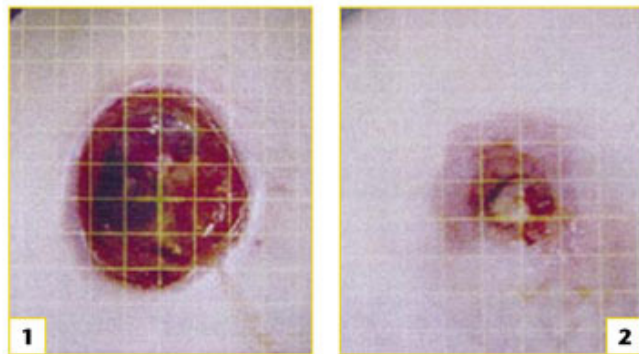
## Method

A preliminary study of 25 patients with chronic wounds was carried out under the auspices of an Institutional Review Board (IRB) at the Northeast Center for Special Care in Lake Katrine, New York. The purpose of the study was to determine the efficacy of EPRT on chronic wounds of all types of causes. The wounds had been present for at least 3 months and had not responded to standard treatments such as saline and hydrogel dressings, wet to dry dressings, minor tissue debridement and other common procedures. Most of the patients were unable to withstand major surgery due to their debilitated condition.

## Results:

### Patient 1:

41 year old male.  
HIV+ Paraplegic



1. Before: Hip lesion present for 6 months
2. After: 12 treatments over 2 weeks.

### Patient 2:



3. Before: Diabetic foot ulcer prior to first treatment
4. After: Diabetic foot ulcer after 13 treatments over 1 month

## Conclusion:

It was noted that as their wounds healed, so their general condition appeared to improve. Their appetites increased, they seemed more in tune with their surroundings and generally appeared to be more alert and feeling better. Average time that the wound was present was approximately 18 months. The average time that it took the wound to heal with EPRT was approximately 14 days. It was also noted that necrotic dead tissue in the wounds appeared to regenerate. No surgical excision or debridement of this tissue was necessary. This is an extremely important factor, as surgical debridement not only costs insurance companies millions of dollars but also prolongs recovery.