

# 慢性伤口诊疗指导建议

韩春茂 孙华凤 姜丽萍 涂倩 董超群 付小兵

目前由于引起慢性伤口的原因不同、对照研究难度较大、各地条件不一,其经验总结和指南也各有差异。为了规范慢性伤口诊疗,笔者在复习国内外文献和相关指南的基础上,撰写了以下慢性伤口诊疗指导建议,供大家在实践中应用并逐渐完善。

## 1 文献检索策略

(1) 二级数据库:美国国立指南库, Cochrane 图书馆; 一级数据库: PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, Clinical Trials, 中国生物医学文献数据库。(2) 参考书目:《中华烧伤医学》、《创伤学基础与临床》相关章节。(3) 统一的推荐分级:牛津循证医学中心意见分级表(表 1)。(4) 筛选项目:人类。(5) 文献出版类型:① 有效性,包括指南、Meta 分析、系统评价、随机对照试验(RCT)、观察研究、病例报告、共识意见;② 安全性,包括指南、Meta 分析、系统评价、RCT、不良反应报告、共识意见。(6) 主要检索词(含英文):慢性伤口, 静脉性溃疡, 动脉性溃疡, 糖尿病足溃疡, 创伤性溃疡, 压力性溃疡, 预防、治疗及其同义词。

表 1 牛津推荐意见分级表

推荐意见强度	证据级别	描述
A	1a	同质 RCT 的系统评价
	1b	单个 RCT(置信区间窄)
	1c	“全或无”病案系列
B	2a	同质队列研究的系统评价
	2b	单个队列研究(包括低质量 RCT, 如随访率小于 80%)
	3a	同质病例对照研究的系统评价
	3b	单个病例对照研究
C	4	病例系列报道(包括低质量队列研究和病例对照研究)
D	5	基于经验未经严格论证的专家意见或评论

注:RCT 为随机对照试验

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1009-2587.2010.05.023

作者单位:400038 杭州,浙江大学医学院附属第二医院烧伤科(韩春茂、孙华凤);温州医学院护理学院(姜丽萍、涂倩);解放军总医院基础医学所,第一附属医院全军创伤修复重点实验室(董超群、付小兵)

## 2 慢性伤口概况

目前,慢性伤口的高发病率、高患病率、高费用已成为医疗保健一大难题。1%~2% 人口比例会罹患腿部溃疡,且随着人口老龄化,这个数字也将有所增加<sup>[1-3]</sup>。其治疗费用非常昂贵,全球用于伤口护理的费用每年高达(130~150)亿美元<sup>[4]</sup>。

慢性伤口的定义目前尚未统一界定。伤口愈合学会将其定义为:一个无法通过正常有序而及时的修复过程达到解剖和功能上完整状态的伤口<sup>[5]</sup>。临床多指各种原因形成的创面接受超过 1 个月治疗未能愈合,也无愈合倾向者<sup>[6]</sup>。其中对“1 个月”的限定并非完全绝对,它有赖于伤口大小、病因、个体一般健康状况等多种因素<sup>[7]</sup>,因此不能以简单的时间限定加以划分。

形成溃疡的病因复杂,主要有静脉功能不全、周围血管性疾病、全身性疾病、外伤瘢痕和感染等。而影响伤口愈合的因素也复杂多样(全身、局部因素)。慢性疾病、血管功能不全、糖尿病、神经病变、营养不良、高龄以及压力、感染、水肿等均可阻碍伤口愈合<sup>[8]</sup>。此外,组织中生长因子的减少、蛋白水解酶及其抑制素的失衡和衰老细胞的存在,也在慢性伤口中有显著作用<sup>[9]</sup>。

这里我们将慢性伤口划分为静脉性溃疡(venous ulcer)、动脉性溃疡(arterial ulcer)、糖尿病足溃疡(diabetic foot ulcer)、压力性溃疡(pressure ulcer)4 种常见类型,其他还有由各种创伤引起的创伤性溃疡及由肿瘤和结缔组织疾病等引起的创面。

溃疡的临床表现依病因不同而各异,必须仔细查体,抓住其特征,辅以必要的化学检查和组织活检才能明确。需要对患者进行全面评估:(1)造成伤口的原因;(2)伤口最初的表现如部位、大小、是否有渗出和气味等;(3)是否伴有疼痛及疼痛的性质和加重、减轻因素;(4)既往对于伤口的诊断和治疗经过及其效果;(5)影响伤口愈合的系统性疾病、用药史;(6)手术史;(7)过敏史;(8)家族史等。对溃疡的评价必须同时描述其大小、深度、边缘、底部、位置<sup>[10]</sup>。几乎所有的浅表性溃疡都需要使用无菌钝头探针进行检查,记录探针是否探及窦道,溃疡是否有创缘潜行的腔隙或是否已深及腱鞘、骨、关节等。







断预后(A级)。(18)对于局部缺血的难治性溃疡患者,可考虑使用 HBOT(B级)。(19)有间歇性跛行的患者应制订一个有规律的锻炼计划,以改善步行路程(A级)。(20)患者应戒烟、控制血糖及血压等高危因素,加强足部和腿部的护理(B级)。

## 5 糖尿病足溃疡

### 5.1 背景

糖尿病足溃疡是最普遍的一种糖尿病下肢并发症,据估计约 15% 的糖尿病患者发病<sup>[52-55]</sup>。外周神经病变、足部畸形、过高的足趾压力、关节活动受限、血糖控制不良、糖尿病病程长,这些均是足部溃疡的促进因素<sup>[56-59]</sup>。根据一项大型前瞻性多中心研究显示,感觉神经病变在糖尿病患者溃疡发生的常见原因中列居首位<sup>[56]</sup>。

糖尿病足溃疡患者一般年龄较大,病程偏长。其典型表现是,在反复受压部位形成胼胝后破裂形成溃疡。溃疡大小不一,深浅不定,常合并感染或发生坏疽,表面均被坏死组织覆盖<sup>[6]</sup>。

大多数有足部溃疡的糖尿病患者均伴有神经系统疾病,而 15% ~ 20% 患者同时又伴有血管疾病<sup>[16]</sup>。神经病变可表现为皮肤干燥,常有裂隙,触、温、痛觉障碍和踝反射消失,骨关节病变(夏柯足);缺血改变可表现为间歇性跛行、静息痛,夜间疼痛加剧和坏疽,重者足背动脉和胫后动脉无搏动,肢体抬高时皮肤变苍白,而下垂时转为红紫<sup>[6]</sup>。

糖尿病性足部损伤通常根据瓦格纳(Wagner)系统分类。0 度指足部明显供血不足,但无开放性创面;1 度指足部有浅表溃疡;2 度指溃疡深至肌腱或有关节囊暴露;3 度指深部溃疡伴有骨髓炎;4 度指湿性或干性坏疽可能有蜂窝织炎;5 度指广泛坏疽发生,高位截瘫<sup>[6,16]</sup>。

对糖尿病足溃疡的初步评价必须是综合性、全身性的,需检查血糖、肝肾功能、蛋白及水电解质以了解病情发展程度。最关键的是检测血液灌注(缺血)、感染或骨髓炎和神经病变。糖尿病足溃疡治疗的首要目标是使溃疡尽早愈合,消除足部溃疡并减少其复发率及降低患者被迫行下肢截肢的危险率<sup>[60-65]</sup>。

### 5.2 证据

对糖尿病足必须进行全面的血管检查,包括触诊动脉搏动、毛细血管充盈时间的临床评估、静脉充盈时间、肢体体位改变时皮肤颜色的变化<sup>[66]</sup>。若动脉搏动未能触及或者临床表现提示缺血,则需进行

无创性动脉评估(如节段性多普勒波形测压、ABI、TP、TcPO<sub>2</sub>等)和血管外科会诊。必要时可使用磁共振血管显像(MRA)、CT 血管造影术(CTA)、数字减影血管造影技术(DSA)作为上述生理和解剖学数据的补充<sup>[67-69]</sup>。若探针检查可直达骨(即探针及骨征阳性),高度提示有骨髓炎可能,或为骨髓炎的先兆<sup>[70-72]</sup>。当存在感染可能性时需做细菌培养及药物敏感试验,刮取组织样本或组织活检是首选,因为它们比拭子法取样能提供更准确的结果<sup>[73]</sup>。

神经病变可采用生物震阈测量计测量其震感阈、尼龙单丝测定其触觉阈进行判定。生物震阈测定趾与内踝分数之和大于 2.1 者、5.07 单丝测量无感觉者,均被认为处于溃疡形成的危险状态<sup>[16,74]</sup>。

结合最近一篇糖尿病足骨髓炎诊断进展报告及系统治疗的文献<sup>[75]</sup>,以及 2006 年《糖尿病足临床指南》,不难看出影像学检查在糖尿病足溃疡鉴定和评价方面的重要作用。单纯 X 线平片检查应作为有糖尿病足征象和症状的首要检查<sup>[76-77]</sup>。需注意的是 14 d 以内的急性骨髓炎可不表现出骨质改变,因此当临床高度怀疑有骨质改变但初次 X 线平片检查结果为阴性时,应对患者进行连续多次的摄片检查<sup>[71,78]</sup>。其他进一步的影像学检查,将由临床表现决定是否进行。

核磁共振成像(MRI)的应用价值对糖尿病足感染的处理已得到广泛认可。其分辨能力强而且可以观察感染的累及范围<sup>[79-80]</sup>,常用作制订手术计划的参考<sup>[72,81-84]</sup>。据报道,联合使用<sup>99</sup>Tc<sup>m</sup> 亚甲基二磷酸盐(MDP)骨扫描和<sup>111</sup>In 扫描对骨髓炎诊断的敏感性为 100%,特异性为 89%<sup>[85-87]</sup>。CT 能对骨质断裂和关节半脱位提供较高的解剖学细节<sup>[88]</sup>,用于临床有骨与关节可疑病变但 X 线平片检查未见异常征象的患者<sup>[77,89]</sup>。正电子发射断层扫描(PET)目前还未获得广泛应用,但最近有 Meta 分析比较了 PET 和骨与白细胞扫描(bone and leukocyte scanning,即用白细胞标记<sup>99</sup>Tc<sup>m</sup> 六甲基丙二基胺胍或<sup>111</sup>In)的诊断准确性,结果表明 PET 的敏感性高达 96%,特异性为 91%<sup>[85]</sup>。

1999 年 Reiber 等<sup>[56]</sup>利用 Rothman 模式分析导致糖尿病足溃疡的原因,148 份病例中超过 63% 的足部溃疡患者存在神经病变、微小足部受损、足畸形三联征,水肿和局部缺血分别占 37%、35%,胼胝体形成在溃疡发展中占 30%,损伤的主要部位是足底、脚趾、足前部和中部。提示创伤(如反复的应力、穿鞋不合适引起的压力)、神经病变和畸形是引

起下肢溃疡的主要原因,临床上主张改善导致溃疡的环境因素以预防和减少溃疡形成。

2001 年 Veves 等<sup>[90]</sup> 随机观察 208 例慢性糖尿病足溃疡患者,分为试验组 112 例,使用皮肤替代物 Graftskin; 对照组 96 例,使用生理盐水纱布。12 周后随访见试验组 63 例溃疡愈合,明显优于对照组(36 例,  $P = 0.0042$ ); 根据 Kaplan-Meier 曲线,试验组愈合时间中位数为 65 d,明显短于对照组的 90 d ( $P = 0.0026$ ); 试验组与对照组治愈的比值为 2.14 (95% CI 为 1.23 ~ 3.74)。2003 年 Marston 等<sup>[91]</sup> 进行了一项多中心随机对照试验,共纳入 314 例糖尿病足溃疡患者,分为使用人工皮肤 Dermagraft<sup>TM</sup> (英国 Smith & Nephew 公司)的试验组和常规治疗的对照组。在病史超过 6 周的患者中,试验组疗效明显优于对照组;12 周试验组完全愈合率为 30.0% (130 例患者中 39 例痊愈),而对照组仅为 18.3% (115 例患者中 21 例痊愈),组间差异有统计学意义 ( $P = 0.023$ )。

对“坏死组织施行清创”是慢性溃疡治疗的一个组成部分。清创术有许多功能:切除坏死组织和硬痂,减少压力,评估伤口床,评估窦道,消除感染灶<sup>[92-93]</sup>。清创术有助于伤口引流,促进伤口修复<sup>[94]</sup>。

1996 年 Steed 等<sup>[95]</sup> 将 118 例糖尿病足溃疡患者列入一项多中心随机对照双盲试验,将患者分为试验组和安慰剂组,前组给予重组人血小板源性生长因子(rhPDGF)。从治疗开始直至溃疡愈合或达 20 周,每例患者均行清创术。结果显示,试验组创面愈合率(48%)明显高于安慰剂组(25%,  $P = 0.01$ )。试验中还观察到,清创频率高、愈合率高,与治疗方法无关。

在一项随机、三盲、安慰剂对照试验中,应用人重组血小板提取生长因子凝胶(商品名贝卡普勒明),其创面完全愈合率为 50%,明显高于安慰剂凝胶(35%),创面完全愈合率增加 43%<sup>[96]</sup>。

2005 年 Armstrong 和 Lavery<sup>[97]</sup> 共纳入 162 例糖尿病足溃疡患者,进行一项使用伤口负压疗法(negative pressure wound therapy, NPWT)治疗开放性截肢伤口的临床试验,试验组 77 个伤口给予 NPWT,对照组 85 个伤口给予标准伤口湿性护理。结果表明,试验组溃疡愈合情况(43 例占 56%)优于对照组(33 例占 39%,  $P = 0.040$ ),伤口愈合时间短于对照组 ( $P = 0.005$ ),肉芽组织形成时间也快于对照组 ( $P = 0.002$ )。提示在复杂性糖尿病足创面治

疗的有效性方面,与标准治疗相比, NPWT 有较高的治愈率和较低的再截肢率。

### 5.3 推荐意见

(1)全面的血管检查,若动脉搏动未能触及或临床表现提示缺血(A级),则需行无创性动脉评估(如节段性多普勒波形测压,ABI、TP、TcPO<sub>2</sub>测定等)和血管外科会诊(B级)。(2)必要时可使用 MRA、CTA、DSA 作为生理和解剖学数据的补充(A级)。(3)生物震阈测量和尼龙单丝测定(A级)。(4)探针检查(B级)。(5)存在感染可能性时需做细菌培养及药物敏感试验,根据结果选择合适的抗生素进行系统抗感染治疗(B级)。(6)影像学检查,首选 X 线平片检查(A级),必要时可采用 MRI(A级)或联合使用<sup>99</sup>Tc<sup>m</sup> MDP 骨扫描和<sup>111</sup>In 扫描。(7)制动、减轻压力,穿减压鞋,在溃疡彻底愈合前不得穿未改进过的鞋子(A级)。(8)外科清创,清除坏死组织及溃疡周围的胼胝,直至呈现新鲜、健康、切之能出血的软组织和骨组织<sup>[98]</sup>(B级)。(9)敷料使用需根据创面大小及其渗出量多少决定,需保持一定的湿度以促进溃疡愈合(A级)。(10)组织工程产品能显著提高静脉性溃疡和糖尿病足溃疡的伤口完全愈合率<sup>[90-91,99-101]</sup>,目前已有 2 种组织工程产品在美国被批准用于糖尿病足溃疡的治疗:Apligraf<sup>TM</sup> 和 Dermagraft<sup>TM</sup><sup>[98]</sup>(A级)。(11)生长因子 rhPDGF-BB 等的使用(A级)。(12)VSD 技术。(13)根据溃疡程度和创面周围环境状况,可采用相应的皮片或皮瓣移植修复(C级)。(14)对于溃疡深在,面积大、感染重,或有窦道、骨髓炎者,经多学科综合治疗难以彻底清创控制感染,以及存在较严重的并发症危及生命时,应尽早考虑截肢(A级)。(15)全身治疗在于控制血糖,合理营养,提高免疫力及处理相关并存症(C级)。(16)加强足部护理,对患者进行教育以提高其警觉性(B级)。

## 6 创伤性溃疡

### 6.1 背景

创伤性溃疡(tramatic ulcer)指有明确外伤史,并在此基础上发生的溃疡,临床表现依损伤性质不同而异,部位不确定。机械损伤性溃疡,常由创面处理欠妥、清创不彻底、换药不当引起,继发的感染、坏死及血管、神经损伤影响肉芽生长,妨碍伤口愈合。

开放性骨折若早期处理不当可发生慢性骨髓炎性溃疡,这种溃疡创基较深,常有窦道,炎症明显,有脓性分泌物,周边有坚韧瘢痕形成,X 线片检查可见

异物、游离死骨或附近骨和关节畸形<sup>[102-103]</sup>。烧伤后形成的不稳定性瘢痕溃疡(unstable scar ulceration)不易愈合,通常面积不大,较表浅,形状不规则,基底苍白,四周瘢痕形成伴挛缩畸形,并发感染时有脓性分泌物,伴异味。放射性溃疡(radiation-induced skin ulcer)指在放射性损伤的基础上形成溃疡并有癌变倾向。临床上以恶性肿瘤放射治疗所致多见。溃疡面多污秽,无健康肉芽组织,分泌物不多,基底凹凸不平,边缘锐利;四周有放射性皮炎,瘢痕光亮、无毛,伴颜色改变。重度放射性溃疡可累及肌肉、肌腱、神经干、大血管和骨骼,形成大而深的溃疡,影响肢体活动并可危及生命<sup>[6]</sup>。

创伤性溃疡强调手术治疗,彻底扩创后行皮瓣或植皮覆盖创面。对于溃疡浅表、面积小或散在多发如烧伤后残余创面,非手术治疗也能治愈。非手术治疗的原则是控制感染,促进创面愈合。

### 6.2 证据

2006 年李晓鲁等<sup>[104]</sup>采用随机、盲法、多中心、阳性平行对照试验,以观察纳米晶体银对 98 例患者共 166 个烧伤后残余创面的抗感染疗效和安全性,评价该敷料的临床应用价值。在常规治疗基础上,试验组(83 处创面)根据伤口形状,剪切大小合适的纳米晶体银敷料覆盖;对照组(83 处创面)给予磺胺嘧啶银治疗。结果显示,试验组愈合时间为(12 ± 5)d,明显短于对照组[(16 ± 6)d,  $P = 0.005$ ];试验组治疗总显效率为 97.05%,高于对照组(总显效率为 94.17%,  $P > 0.05$ );试验组用药后 6、12 d 细菌清除率分别为 21.7%、43.5%,较对照组有明显增高趋势( $P < 0.05$ )。提示纳米晶体银用于烧伤后残余创面疗效确切,为进一步促进伤口愈合提供良好的基底。

1998 年付小兵等<sup>[105]</sup>在全国 32 家医院采用多中心对照方法,观察重组牛 bFGF 对创面修复的影响,1024 例患者中烧伤 330 例、手术创伤或供皮区创面 509 例、慢性难愈合创面 185 例。慢性难愈合创面的主要病因为:外伤 113 例、血管病 20 例、糖尿病 20 例、褥疮 18 例及放射性溃疡 14 例。结果表明,经 bFGF 治疗的烧伤、手术创伤或供皮区创面及慢性难愈合创面均较对照创面(826 例患者,其中 185 例慢性难愈合创面为自身对照)修复质量显著提高,创面愈合时间缩短 3 ~ 4 d。bFGF 对烧伤、手术创伤、供皮区创面及慢性难愈合创面促修复的有效率分别为 95.2%、96.5% 和 93.5%,且无不良和毒性反应发生。2001 年胡亚兰等<sup>[106]</sup>应用 bFGF 治

疗老年下肢创伤性溃疡 16 例(共 22 个创面),2 周内愈合 17 个创面,15 ~ 21 d 愈合 3 个创面,22 ~ 28 d 愈合 2 个创面;全组总有效率 100%,总愈合率 100%。应用 bFGF 后外伤性溃疡 2 周内愈合率 88%,15 ~ 21 d 愈合率 12%;烧(烫)伤性溃疡 2 周内愈合率 84%,15 ~ 21 d 愈合率 8%,22 ~ 28 d 愈合率 8%;创伤性瘢痕溃疡 2 周内无一例愈合,15 ~ 21 d 愈合率 50%,22 ~ 28 d 愈合率 50%。由此提示,bFGF 对老年人的下肢创伤性慢性溃疡创面有促修复作用,其疗效受病因与治疗前创面大小的影响。

2006 年 Yao 等<sup>[107]</sup>选择 58 例慢性创伤性溃疡患者进行双盲对照试验,以测定局部应用负载重组 bFGF(rbFGF)的可吸收胶原海绵(rbFGF/ACS)的安全性及有效性。患者随机分为试验组和对照组,试验组(30 例)清创后创面覆盖 rbFGF/ACS,无菌纱布包扎;对照组(28 例)予以凡士林无菌纱布包扎。3 周后,试验组伤口完全愈合率(90.0%)较对照组(53.6%)增加 68% ( $P = 0.0019$ ),且试验组完全愈合时间(10.6 d)也较对照组(13.9 d)明显缩短 24% ( $P = 0.0171$ ),组间不良反应差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。

1986 年 Knighton 等<sup>[108]</sup>纳入 49 例慢性难治性皮肤溃疡患者作为研究对象,其中 58% 为糖尿病性溃疡,16% 为创伤性或血管炎性溃疡,14% 为压力性溃疡,动脉或静脉功能不全所致的溃疡各占 6%。根据伤口情况、临床指标划分患者严重程度,共 95 个已给予常规伤口护理 1 ~ 820 周(平均 198 周)的创面,给予自体血小板源性创面愈合因子(PDWHF)治疗。患者完全愈合的平均时间为 10.6 周,且无异常组织、瘢痕及肥大性瘢痕形成。分析显示,创面是否完全愈合与初始创面大小及是否应用 PDWHF 治疗直接相关。1990 年 Knighton 等<sup>[109]</sup>再次进行相似的前瞻性、随机、盲法、安慰剂对照性研究,纳入 32 例患者,随机分为 PDWHF 组和安慰剂组,治疗 8 周。结果 PDWHF 组 81% 患者伤口已有上皮形成,明显多于安慰剂组(15%,  $P = 0.0001$ );之后安慰剂组再给予 PDWHF,平均 7.1 周后患者可出现上皮再生。研究显示,与安慰剂组再应用 PDWHF 相比,组间上皮再生率并无明显差异。

2004 年 Mazzucco 等<sup>[110]</sup>将自体血小板凝胶应用于胸骨裂口伤和坏死性皮肤溃疡患者(试验组),并回顾性地与有相似伤口、但给予常规治疗的患者(对照组)进行对比。结果显示,试验组患者胸骨裂口伤愈合时间、住院时间分别为 3.5 周和 31.5 d,明





(24) 仔细监控患者压疮再发情况, 向患者和家属强调应终身坚持压疮的预防和控制措施(C 级)。

## 8 后记

至今慢性伤口修复机制尚不完全清楚, 一些新型治疗方法效果虽有小规模实践报告, 但还处于实验摸索阶段, 无循证医学证据支持。蛋白酶抑制剂 (proteinase inhibitors)、基因治疗、血管内皮生长因子和干细胞在伤口愈合中的作用是近年来的研究热点, 仍需继续深入, 不断改善以应用于临床。

慢性伤口需要长期连续的治疗和护理, 但目前国内的慢性伤口治疗体系尚不完善。需加强各学科间的相互合作, 包括内科、外科、皮肤科以及护理专业等, 规范操作。同时还要做好与患者及其家属的沟通工作, 给每位患者拟定个性化诊治计划, 加深患者对疾病的认识, 提高自我警觉性, 树立战胜疾病的信心。

## 参考文献

- [1] Rees RS, Hirshberg JA. Wound care centers: costs, care, and strategies. *Adv Wound Care*, 1999, 12 Suppl 2: S4-7.
- [2] Callam M. Prevalence of chronic leg ulceration and severe chronic venous disease in western countries. *Phlebology*, 1992, 7 Suppl 1: S6-12.
- [3] Nelzén O, Bergqvist D, Lindhagen A. The prevalence of chronic lower-limb ulceration has been underestimated; results of a validated population questionnaire. *Br J Surg*, 1996, 83 (2): 255-258.
- [4] Walmsley S. Advances in wound management: executive summary//Walmsley S. Clinical reports. London: PJB Publications Ltd, 2002.
- [5] Lazarus GS, Cooper DM, Knighton DR, et al. Definitions and guidelines for assessment of wounds and evaluation of healing. *Arch Dermatol*, 1994, 130 (4): 489-493.
- [6] 杨宗城. 中华烧伤医学. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2008: 256-277.
- [7] Mostow EN. Diagnosis and classification of chronic wounds. *Clin Dermatol*, 1994, 12 (1): 3-9.
- [8] Fonder MA, Lazarus GS, Cowan DA, et al. Treating the chronic wound; a practical approach to the care of nonhealing wounds and wound care dressings. *J Am Acad Dermatol*, 2008, 58 (2): 185-206.
- [9] Harding KG, Morris HL, Patel GK. Science, medicine, and the future; healing chronic wounds. *BMJ*, 2002, 324 (7330): 160-163.
- [10] Apelqvist J, Bakker K, Van Houtum WH, et al. International consensus on the diabetic foot. Amsterdam: International Diabetes Federation, 1999.
- [11] American Diabetes Association. Consensus development conference on diabetic foot wound care. *Diabetes Care*, 1999, 22 (8): 1354-1360.
- [12] Lipsky BA. Medical treatment of diabetic foot infections. *Clin Infect Dis*, 2004, 39 Suppl 2: S104-114.
- [13] 许龙顺, 陈绍宗, 乔骋, 等. 负压对创面血流量的影响. 第四军医大学学报, 2000, 21 (8): 976-978.
- [14] Nelzén O, Bergqvist D, Lindhagen A. Venous and non-venous leg ulcers; clinical history and appearance in a population study. *Br J Surg*, 1994, 81 (2): 182-187.
- [15] Valencia IC, Falabella A, Kirsner RS, et al. Chronic venous insufficiency and venous leg ulceration. *J Am Acad Dermatol*, 2001, 44 (3): 401-421; quiz 422-424.
- [16] 创伤学基础与临床. 王正国. 武汉: 湖北科学技术出版社, 2007: 677-690.
- [17] Blomgren L, Johansson G, Siegbahn A, et al. Coagulation and fibrinolysis in chronic venous insufficiency. *Vasa*, 2001, 30 (3): 184-187.
- [18] Labropoulos N, Patel PJ, Tiongson JE, et al. Patterns of venous reflux and obstruction in patients with skin damage due to chronic venous disease. *Vasc Endovascular Surg*, 2007, 41 (1): 33-40.
- [19] Wong JK, Duncan JL, Nichols DM. Whole-leg duplex mapping for varicose veins: observations on patterns of reflux in recurrent and primary legs, with clinical correlation. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg*, 2003, 25 (3): 267-275.
- [20] 刘明, 侯玉芬, 刘政, 等. 71 例下肢静脉性溃疡的 CEAP 分类. 中国中西医结合外科杂志, 2005, 11 (3): 216-217.
- [21] 张柏根. 下肢慢性静脉功能不全与 CEAP 分类系统. 外科理论与实践, 2005, 10 (1): 1-3.
- [22] Shami SK, Sarin S, Cheatele TR, et al. Venous ulcers and the superficial venous system. *J Vasc Surg*, 1993, 17 (3): 487-490.
- [23] Smith PC, Sarin S, Hasty J, et al. Sequential gradient pneumatic compression enhances venous ulcer healing: a randomized trial. *Surgery*, 1990, 108 (5): 871-875.
- [24] Cullum N, Nelson EA, Fletcher AW, et al. Compression for venous leg ulcers. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 2001 (2): CD000265.
- [25] Friedman SJ, Su WP. Management of leg ulcers with hydrocolloid occlusive dressing. *Arch Dermatol*, 1984, 120 (10): 1329-1336.
- [26] Stacey MC, Jopp-Mckay AC, Rashid P, et al. The influence of dressings on venous ulcer healing—a randomised trial. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg*, 1997, 13 (2): 174-179.
- [27] Jull A, Arroll B, Parag V, et al. Pentoxifylline for treating venous leg ulcers. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 2007 (3): CD001733.
- [28] Guilhou JJ, Février F, Debure C, et al. Benefit of a 2-month treatment with a micronized, purified flavonoidic fraction on venous ulcer healing. A randomized, double-blind, controlled versus placebo trial. *Int J Microcirc Clin Exp*, 1997, 17 Suppl 1: S21-26.
- [29] Gliński W, Chodyncka B, Roszkiewicz J, et al. Effectiveness of a micronized purified flavonoid fraction (MPFF) in the healing process of lower limb ulcers. An open multicentre study, controlled and randomized. *Minerva Cardioangiolog*, 2001, 49 (2): 107-114.
- [30] Jones JE, Nelson EA. Skin grafting for venous leg ulcers. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 2007 (2): CD001737.
- [31] 王深明, 姚陈. 慢性静脉性溃疡的研究现状与诊治策略. 中国医学科学院学报, 2007, 29 (1): 5-8.
- [32] Chong TW, Bott MJ, Kern JA, et al. Subfascial endoscopic perforating vein surgery (SEPS) for the treatment of venous ulcers. *Ostomy Wound Manage*, 2005, 51 (9): 26-31.
- [33] Stiller MJ, Pak GH, Shupack JL, et al. A portable pulsed electromagnetic field (PEMF) device to enhance healing of recalcitrant venous ulcers; a double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial. *Br J Dermatol*, 1992, 127 (2): 147-154.
- [34] Franek A, Polak A, Kucharzewski M. Modern application of high voltage stimulation for enhanced healing of venous crural

- ulceration. *Med Eng Phys*, 2000, 22(9):647-655.
- [35] Robson MC, Cooper DM, Aslam R, et al. Guidelines for the treatment of venous ulcers. *Wound Repair Regen*, 2006, 14(6):649-662.
- [36] Douglas WS, Simpson NB. Guidelines for the management of chronic venous leg ulceration. Report of a multidisciplinary workshop. *Br J Dermatol*, 1995, 132(3):446-452.
- [37] Grey JE, Harding KG, Enoch S. Venous and arterial leg ulcers. *BMJ*, 2006, 332(7537):347-350.
- [38] Callam MJ, Harper DR, Dale JJ, et al. Arterial disease in chronic leg ulceration: an underestimated hazard? Lothian and Forth Valley leg ulcer study. *Br Med J (Clin Res Ed)*, 1987, 294(6577):929-931.
- [39] Falanga V. Wound healing and its impairment in the diabetic foot. *Lancet*, 2005, 366(9498):1736-1743.
- [40] Khan NA, Rahim SA, Anand SS, et al. Does the clinical examination predict lower extremity peripheral arterial disease? *JAMA*, 2006, 295(5):536-546.
- [41] Marston WA, Davies SW, Armstrong B, et al. Natural history of limbs with arterial insufficiency and chronic ulceration treated without revascularization. *J Vasc Surg*, 2006, 44(1):108-114.
- [42] Beard JD, Gaines PA. *Vascular and endovascular surgery*. 3rd ed. London: WB Saunders, 2005.
- [43] Ballard JL, Eke CC, Bunt TJ, et al. A prospective evaluation of transcutaneous oxygen measurements in the management of diabetic foot problems. *J Vasc Surg*, 1995, 22(4):485-490; discussion 490-492.
- [44] Bonham PA, Flemister BG. Guideline for management of wounds in patients with lower-extremity arterial disease. Mount Laurel (NJ): Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society (WOCN), 2008:63.
- [45] Holloway G. Arterial ulcers: assessment, classification and management//Krasner D, Rodeheaver G, Sibbald R. *Chronic wound care*. 3rd ed. Wayne, Pa: HMP Communications, 2001:494-503.
- [46] Ghauri AS, Nyamekye I, Grabs AJ, et al. The diagnosis and management of mixed arterial/venous leg ulcers in community-based clinics. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg*, 1998, 16(4):350-355.
- [47] O'Meara S, Cullum N, Majid M, et al. Systematic reviews of wound care management: (3) antimicrobial agents for chronic wounds; (4) diabetic foot ulceration. *Health Technol Assess*, 2000, 4(21):1-237.
- [48] Doughty D, Waldrop J, Ramundo J. Lower extremity ulcers of vascular etiology//Bryant R. *Acute and chronic wounds*. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 2000:265-300.
- [49] Marston WA, Carlin RE, Passman MA, et al. Healing rates and cost efficacy of outpatient compression treatment for leg ulcers associated with venous insufficiency. *J Vasc Surg*, 1999, 30(3):491-498.
- [50] Bowering CK. Use of layered compression bandages in diabetic patients. Experience in patients with lower leg ulceration, peripheral edema, and features of venous and arterial disease. *Adv Wound Care*, 1998, 11(3):129-135.
- [51] Sibbald R, Williamson D, Falanga V, et al. Venous leg ulcers//Krasner D, Rodeheaver G, Sibbald R. *Chronic wound care*. 3rd ed. Wayne, Pa: HMP Communications, 2001:483-494.
- [52] Palumbo PJ, Melton LJ. Peripheral vascular disease and diabetes//Harris MI, Hamman RF. *Diabetes in America*. Bethesda: National Institutes of Health, 1985:1-21.
- [53] Reiber GE. Epidemiology of foot ulcers and amputations in the diabetic foot//Bowker JH, MA Pfeifer. *The Diabetic foot*. St. Louis: Mosby, 2001:13-32.
- [54] Reiber GE, Boyko EJ, Smith DG. Lower extremity foot ulcers and amputations in diabetes//Harris MI, Cowie C, Stern MP. *Diabetes in America*. 2nd ed. Bethesda: National Institutes of Health, 1995:409-427.
- [55] Frykberg RG, Habershaw GM, Chrzan JS. Epidemiology of the diabetic foot: ulcerations and amputations//Veves A. *Contemporary endocrinology: clinical management of diabetic neuropathy*. Totowa NJ: Humana Press, 1998:273.
- [56] Reiber GE, Vileikyte L, Boyko EJ, et al. Causal pathways for incident lower-extremity ulcers in patients with diabetes from two settings. *Diabetes Care*, 1999, 22(1):157-162.
- [57] Frykberg RG. Diabetic foot ulcers: pathogenesis and management. *Am Fam Physician*, 2002, 66(9):1655-1662.
- [58] Frykberg RG, Lavery LA, Pham H, et al. Role of neuropathy and high foot pressures in diabetic foot ulceration. *Diabetes Care*, 1998, 21(10):1714-1719.
- [59] Boyko EJ, Ahroni JH, Stensel V, et al. A prospective study of risk factors for diabetic foot ulcer. The Seattle Diabetic Foot Study. *Diabetes Care*, 1999, 22(7):1036-1042.
- [60] Boulton AJ, Meneses P, Ennis WJ. Diabetic foot ulcers: a framework for prevention and care. *Wound Repair Regen*, 1999, 7(1):7-16.
- [61] Levin ME. Preventing amputation in the patient with diabetes. *Diabetes Care*, 1995, 18(10):1383-1394.
- [62] Apelqvist J, Larsson J, Agardh CD. Long-term prognosis for diabetic patients with foot ulcers. *J Intern Med*, 1993, 233(6):485-491.
- [63] Markowitz JS, Gutterman EM, Magee G, et al. Risk of amputation in patients with diabetic foot ulcers: a claims-based study. *Wound Repair Regen*, 2006, 14(1):11-17.
- [64] Patout CA Jr, Birke JA, Horswell R, et al. Effectiveness of a comprehensive diabetes lower-extremity amputation prevention program in a predominantly low-income African-American population. *Diabetes Care*, 2000, 23(9):1339-1342.
- [65] Ollendorf DA, Kotsanos JG, Wishner WJ, et al. Potential economic benefits of lower-extremity amputation prevention strategies in diabetes. *Diabetes Care*, 1998, 21(8):1240-1245.
- [66] Collins KA, Sumpio BE. Vascular assessment. *Clin Podiatr Med Surg*, 2000, 17(2):171-191.
- [67] Caputo GM, Cavanagh PR, Ulbrecht JS, et al. Assessment and management of foot disease in patients with diabetes. *N Engl J Med*, 1994, 331(13):854-860.
- [68] Sumpio BE, Lee T, Blume PA. Vascular evaluation and arterial reconstruction of the diabetic foot. *Clin Podiatr Med Surg*, 2003, 20(4):689-708.
- [69] Akbari CM, Sidawy AN. Overview of the diabetic foot and limb salvage//Sidawy AN. *Diabetic foot: lower extremity arterial disease and limb salvage*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2006:1-10.
- [70] Grayson ML. Diabetic foot infections. Antimicrobial therapy. *Infect Dis Clin North Am*, 1995, 9(1):143-161.
- [71] Lipsky BA, Berendt AR, Deery HG, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of diabetic foot infections. *Clin Infect Dis*, 2004, 39(7):885-910.
- [72] Grayson ML, Gibbons GW, Balogh K, et al. Probing to bone in infected pedal ulcers. A clinical sign of underlying osteomyelitis in diabetic patients. *JAMA*, 1995, 273(9):721-723.
- [73] Lipsky BA. Medical treatment of diabetic foot infections. *Clin Infect Dis*, 2004, 39 Suppl 2:S104-114.
- [74] 国际糖尿病足工作组/IDF 顾问组. 2007 糖尿病足处置和预防实用指南. *中国糖尿病杂志*, 2008, 16(1):63-64.
- [75] Berendt AR, Peters EJ, Bakker K, et al. Diabetic foot osteomy-

- elitis: a progress report on diagnosis and a systematic review of treatment. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev*, 2008, 24 Suppl 1: S145-161.
- [76] Lipsky BA. Osteomyelitis of the foot in diabetic patients. *Clin Infect Dis*, 1997, 25(6): 1318-1326.
- [77] Edelson GW, Armstrong DG, Lavery LA, et al. The acutely infected diabetic foot is not adequately evaluated in an inpatient setting. *Arch Intern Med*, 1996, 156(20): 2373-2378.
- [78] Armstrong DG, Lipsky BA. Diabetic foot infections: stepwise medical and surgical management. *Int Wound J*, 2004, 1(2): 123-132.
- [79] Sella EJ, Grosser DM. Imaging modalities of the diabetic foot. *Clin Podiatr Med Surg*, 2003, 20(4): 729-740.
- [80] Savnik A, Amris K, Rogind H, et al. MRI of the plantar structures of the foot after falanga torture. *Eur Radiol*, 2000, 10(10): 1655-1659.
- [81] Lipsky BA, Berendt AR, Embil J, et al. Diagnosing and treating diabetic foot infections. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev*, 2004, 20 Suppl 1: S56-64.
- [82] Durham JR, Lukens ML, Campanini DS, et al. Impact of magnetic resonance imaging on the management of diabetic foot infections. *Am J Surg*, 1991, 162(2): 150-153; discussion 153-154.
- [83] Ledermann HP, Morrison WB. Differential diagnosis of pedal osteomyelitis and diabetic neuroarthropathy: MR imaging. *Semin Musculoskelet Radiol*, 2005, 9(3): 272-283.
- [84] Berendt AR, Lipsky B. Is this bone infected or not? Differentiating neuro-osteopathology from osteomyelitis in the diabetic foot. *Curr Diab Rep*, 2004, 4(6): 424-429.
- [85] Termaat MF, Raijmakers PG, Scholten HJ, et al. The accuracy of diagnostic imaging for the assessment of chronic osteomyelitis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2005, 87(11): 2464-2471.
- [86] Schauwecker DS, Park HM, Burt RW, et al. Combined bone scintigraphy and indium-111 leukocyte scans in neuropathic foot disease. *J Nucl Med*, 1988, 29(10): 1651-1655.
- [87] Aliabadi P, Nikpoor N, Alparslan L. Imaging of neuropathic arthropathy. *Semin Musculoskelet Radiol*, 2003, 7(3): 217-225.
- [88] Zlatkin MB, Pathria M, Sartoris DJ, et al. The diabetic foot. *Radiol Clin North Am*, 1987, 25(6): 1095-1105.
- [89] Longmaid HE 3rd, Kruskal JB. Imaging infections in diabetic patients. *Infect Dis Clin North Am*, 1995, 9(1): 163-182.
- [90] Veves A, Falanga V, Armstrong DG, et al. Graftskin, a human skin equivalent, is effective in the management of noninfected neuropathic diabetic foot ulcers: a prospective randomized multicenter clinical trial. *Diabetes Care*, 2001, 24(2): 290-295.
- [91] Marston WA, Hanft J, Norwood P, et al. The efficacy and safety of Dermagraft in improving the healing of chronic diabetic foot ulcers: results of a prospective randomized trial. *Diabetes Care*, 2003, 26(6): 1701-1705.
- [92] Bowering CK. Diabetic foot ulcers. Pathophysiology, assessment, and therapy. *Can Fam Physician*, 2001, 47: 1007-1016.
- [93] Enoch S, Harding K. Wound bed preparation: the science behind the removal of barrier to healing. *Wounds*, 2003, 15(7): 213-229.
- [94] Edmonds M, Foster A, Vowden P. Wound bed preparation for diabetic foot ulcers. London: MEP Ltd, 2004.
- [95] Steed DL, Donohoe D, Webster MW, et al. Effect of extensive debridement and treatment on the healing of diabetic foot ulcers. Diabetic Ulcer Study Group. *J Am Coll Surg*, 1996, 183(1): 61-64.
- [96] Wieman TJ, Smiell JM, Su Y. Efficacy and safety of a topical gel formulation of recombinant human platelet-derived growth factor-BB (becaplermin) in patients with chronic neuropathic diabetic ulcers. A phase III randomized placebo-controlled double-blind study. *Diabetes Care*, 1998, 21(5): 822-827.
- [97] Armstrong DG, Lavery LA. Negative pressure wound therapy after partial diabetic foot amputation: a multicentre, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*, 2005, 366(9498): 1704-1710.
- [98] Frykberg RG, Zgonis T, Armstrong DG, et al. Diabetic foot disorders. A clinical practice guideline (2006 revision). *J Foot Ankle Surg*, 2006, 45 Suppl 5: S1-66.
- [99] Bello YM, Falabella AF, Eaglstein WH. Tissue-engineered skin. Current status in wound healing. *Am J Clin Dermatol*, 2001, 2(5): 305-313.
- [100] Gentzkow GD, Iwasaki SD, Hershon KS, et al. Use of dermagraft, a cultured human dermis, to treat diabetic foot ulcers. *Diabetes Care*, 1996, 19(4): 350-354.
- [101] Brem H, Balledux J, Bloom T, et al. Healing of diabetic foot ulcers and pressure ulcers with human skin equivalent: a new paradigm in wound healing. *Arch Surg*, 2000, 135(6): 627-634.
- [102] 何清瀛, 褥疮//汪良能, 高学书. 整形外科学. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 1989: 982-986.
- [103] 郭恩覃. 现代整形外科学. 北京: 人民军医出版社, 2000: 1051.
- [104] 李晓鲁, 黄跃生, 彭毅志, 等. 纳米晶体银敷料治疗烧伤后残余创面的多中心临床研究. *中华烧伤杂志*, 2006, 22(1): 15-18.
- [105] 付小兵, 沈祖尧, 陈玉林, 等. 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子与创面修复 1024 例多中心对照试验结果. *中国修复重建外科杂志*, 1998, 12(4): 209-211.
- [106] 胡亚兰, 郭树忠, 鲁开化, 等. 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子治疗老年人下肢创伤性溃疡 16 例. *中国创伤杂志*, 2001, 17(7): 437.
- [107] Yao C, Yao P, Wu H, et al. Acceleration of wound healing in traumatic ulcers by absorbable collagen sponge containing recombinant basic fibroblast growth factor. *Biomed Mater*, 2006, 1(1): 33-37.
- [108] Knighton DR, Ciresi KF, Fiegel VD, et al. Classification and treatment of chronic nonhealing wounds. Successful treatment with autologous platelet-derived wound healing factors (PDWHF). *Ann Surg*, 1986, 204(3): 322-330.
- [109] Knighton DR, Ciresi K, Fiegel VD, et al. Stimulation of repair in chronic, nonhealing, cutaneous ulcers using platelet-derived wound healing formula. *Surg Gynecol Obstet*, 1990, 170(1): 56-60.
- [110] Mazzucco L, Medici D, Serra M, et al. The use of autologous platelet gel to treat difficult-to-heal wounds: a pilot study. *Transfusion*, 2004, 44(7): 1013-1018.
- [111] Suomalainen O. Evaluation of two enzyme preparations--Trypure and Varidase in traumatic ulcers. *Ann Chir Gynaecol*, 1983, 72(2): 62-65.
- [112] Shaw J, Hughes CM, Lagan KM, et al. The clinical effect of topical phenytoin on wound healing: a systematic review. *Br J Dermatol*, 2007, 157(5): 997-1004.
- [113] Pendse AK, Sharma A, Sodani A, et al. Topical phenytoin in wound healing. *Int J Dermatol*, 1993, 32(3): 214-217.
- [114] Tibbles PM, Edelsberg JS. Hyperbaric-oxygen therapy. *N Engl J Med*, 1996, 334(25): 1642-1648.
- [115] 陈延生, 马忠良. 保留真皮下血管网的皮片移植修复足部创伤性溃疡. *中华整形烧伤外科杂志*, 1988, 4(3): 190.
- [116] 于博芮. 最新伤口护理学. 北京: 人民军医出版社, 2008: 132.
- [117] Terekeci H, Kucukardali Y, Top C, et al. Risk assessment study of the pressure ulcers in intensive care unit patients. *Eur J*

Intern Med, 2009,20(4):394-397.

[118] Staas WE Jr, Cioschi HM. Pressure sores--a multifaceted approach to prevention and treatment. West J Med, 1991, 154(5):539-544.

[119] Feuchtinger J, Halfens RJ, Dassen T. Pressure ulcer risk factors in cardiac surgery; a review of the research literature. Heart Lung, 2005,34(6):375-385.

[120] Bergstrom N, Braden B. A prospective study of pressure sore risk among institutionalized elderly. J Am Geriatr Soc, 1992,40(8):747-758.

[121] Schoonhoven L, Defloor T, van der Tweel I, et al. Risk indicators for pressure ulcers during surgery. Appl Nurs Res, 2002, 15(3):163-173.

[122] Allman RM, Laprade CA, Noel LB, et al. Pressure sores among hospitalized patients. Ann Intern Med, 1986, 105(3):337-342.

[123] Defloor T. The risk of pressure sores; a conceptual scheme. J Clin Nurs, 1999,8(2):206-216.

[124] Russell LJ, Reynolds TM, Park C, et al. Randomized clinical trial comparing 2 support surfaces; results of the prevention of pressure ulcers study. Adv Skin Wound Care, 2003, 16(6):317-327.

[125] Stockton L, Rithalia S. Is dynamic seating a modality worth considering in the prevention of pressure ulcers? J Tissue Viability, 2008,17(1):15-21.

[126] Consortium for spinal cord medicine clinical practice guidelines. Pressure ulcer prevention and treatment following spinal cord injury: a clinical practice guideline for health-care professionals. J Spinal Cord Med, 2001,24 Suppl 1:S40-101.

[127] Bergstrom N, Allman R, Carslon C, et al. Pressure ulcers in adults; prediction and prevention. Clinical practice guideline number 3. Maryland: Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, Public Health Service, US Department of Health and Human Services, 1992.

[128] HMSO. Your guide to pressure sores. London: Department of Health, 1994.

[129] Royal College of Nursing. Clinical practice guidelines: pressure ulcer risk assessment and prevention. London: RCN,2001.

[130] National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. The prevention and treatment of pressure ulcers. Clinical guideline 29. London:NICE, 2005.

[131] Stratton RJ, Ek AC, Engfer M, et al. Enteral nutritional support in prevention and treatment of pressure ulcers: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Ageing Res Rev, 2005,4(3):422-450.

(收稿日期:2010-03-29)  
(本文编辑:莫愚)

· 负压封闭引流(VSD)技术治疗专栏 ·

负压封闭引流技术护理要点

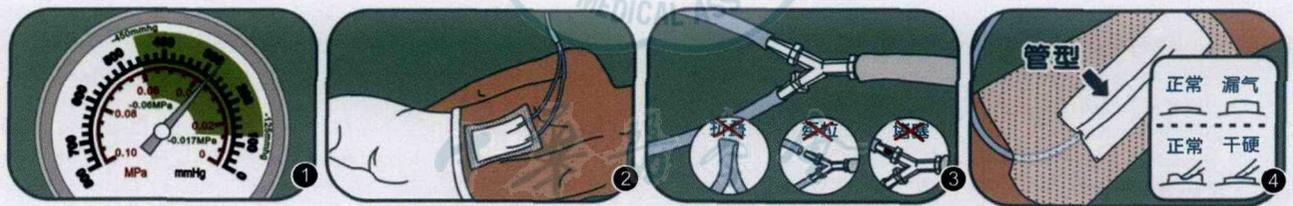


图1 观察负压源压力是否为-450~-125 mmHg(-0.06~-0.02 MPa),排除负压源头、引流管、VSD材料外接口处连接隐患,防止漏气。常见漏气部位:引流管或珊氏固定钉系膜处、三通接头连接处、边缘有液体渗出部位或皮肤褶皱处、无序贴膜导致膜与膜之间有“漏贴空白”处、吸引管与引流管的接口处。图2 检查患者体位,尽量避免压迫创面和引流管。观察引流液颜色、性质和引流量并做好记录,见有大量新鲜血性液体应及时联系医师处理。图3 观察引流管有无折叠、牵拉,管内引流液是否有波动,引流管和三通接头有无堵塞。图4 观察VSD材料是否塌陷或管型凸现,VSD材料在术后72 h内有无干结变硬或薄膜下液体集聚。



本栏目由武汉维斯第医用科技有限公司资助

读者·作者·编者

关于向本刊编辑部投稿需附中文摘要的说明

敬告广大读者、作者朋友:

今后凡是投送给本刊编辑部的稿件,无论是用于杂志还是全国烧伤救治专题研讨会;无论是论著类、短篇报道类、综述类,还是其他形式的文章,请务必附带包含“目的、方法、结果、结论”四要素的中文摘要,便于专家审稿及后期制作。

感谢理解支持!

本刊编辑部