

TREATMENT OF DEEP PARTIAL THICKNESS BURNS OF THE HAND PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Aim: We analysed patients who sustained deep partial thickness burns of the dorsal part of hand. We compared two methods of treatment and were looking for better method of hand burn treatment.

Methods: We provided prospective study in Kaunas Medical University hospital (Lithuania) department of plastic and reconstructive surgery during 2 years period. Into this study we included patients who sustained deep partial thickness burn of dorsal part of the hand. We compared appearance and function of 82 patients hands treated during this period. For treatment of 40 hands we used hydrocolloid dressings. Dressings were changed every third day. For 42 patients we performed early necrectomy and plasty. These groups were identical according to the age, burned total body surface area and area of burned hand.

Results: We did not found statistically significant difference in hospital stay. In follow up after 6 and 12 months difference in range of motions and the strength was not statistically significant. The appearance was statistically significant better in Hydrocolloid dressings group.

Conclusion: Hydrocolloid dressings are good alternative to early autodermoplasty in patients with not extensive deep partial thickness burn of the dorsal part of the hand.