

AN INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF EPIDERMAL WOUND HEALING

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INTRODUCTION

The objectives of this observational study carried out by dermatologists and pediatricians in 8 countries were to describe in private practice the reason of prescription of an epidermal wound healing therapy and to evaluate a healing emulsion containing the combination of Panthenol, Madecassoside (Centella Asiatica) and Copper/Zinc/Manganese salts in a balm texture. Panthenol is a well-known calming and anti-pain ingredient. Centella Asiatica has been widely used in dermatology, in particular as a wound healing agent, and Copper, Zinc and Manganese salts are frequently used for their anti-bacterial and epidermal repair properties.

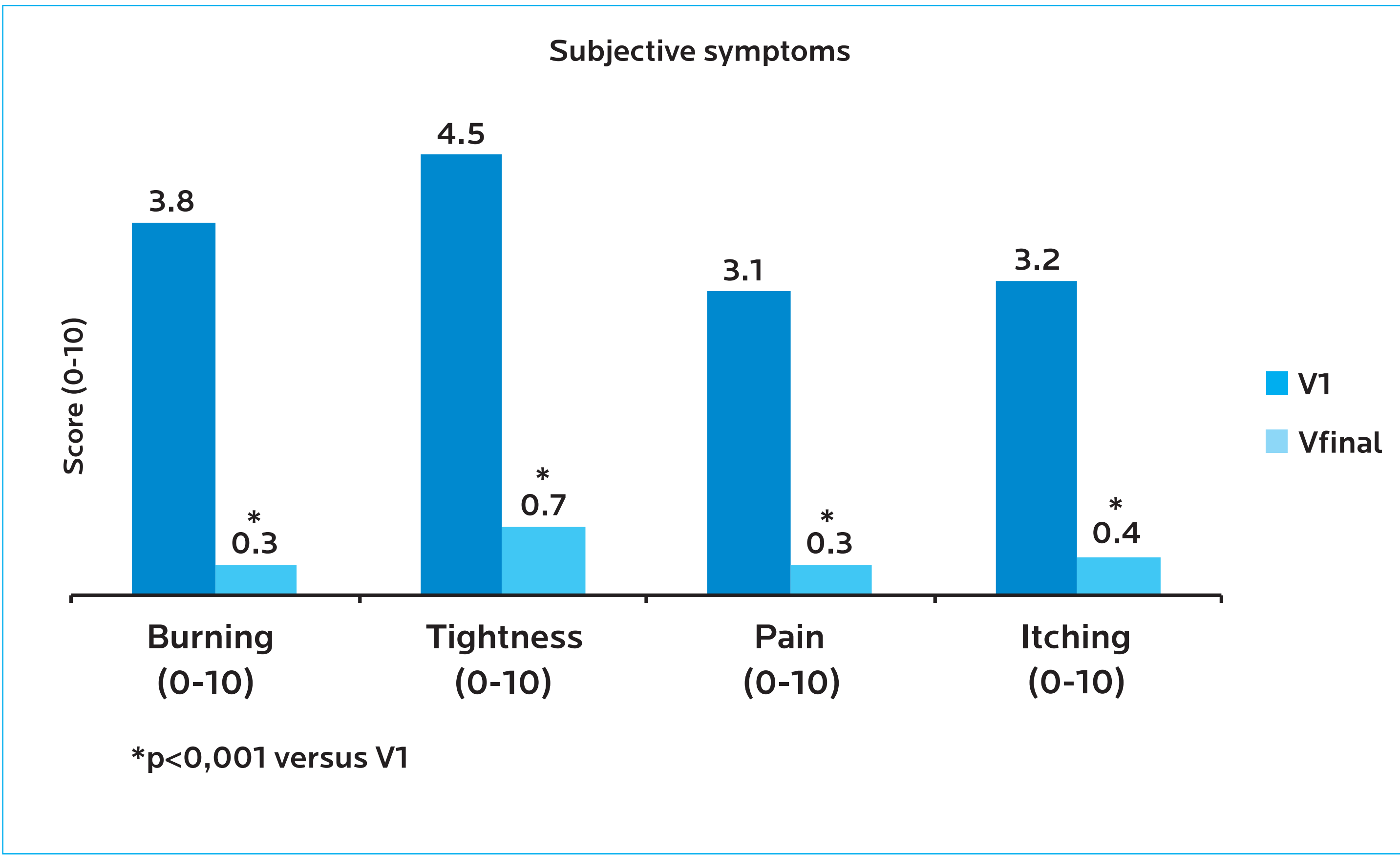
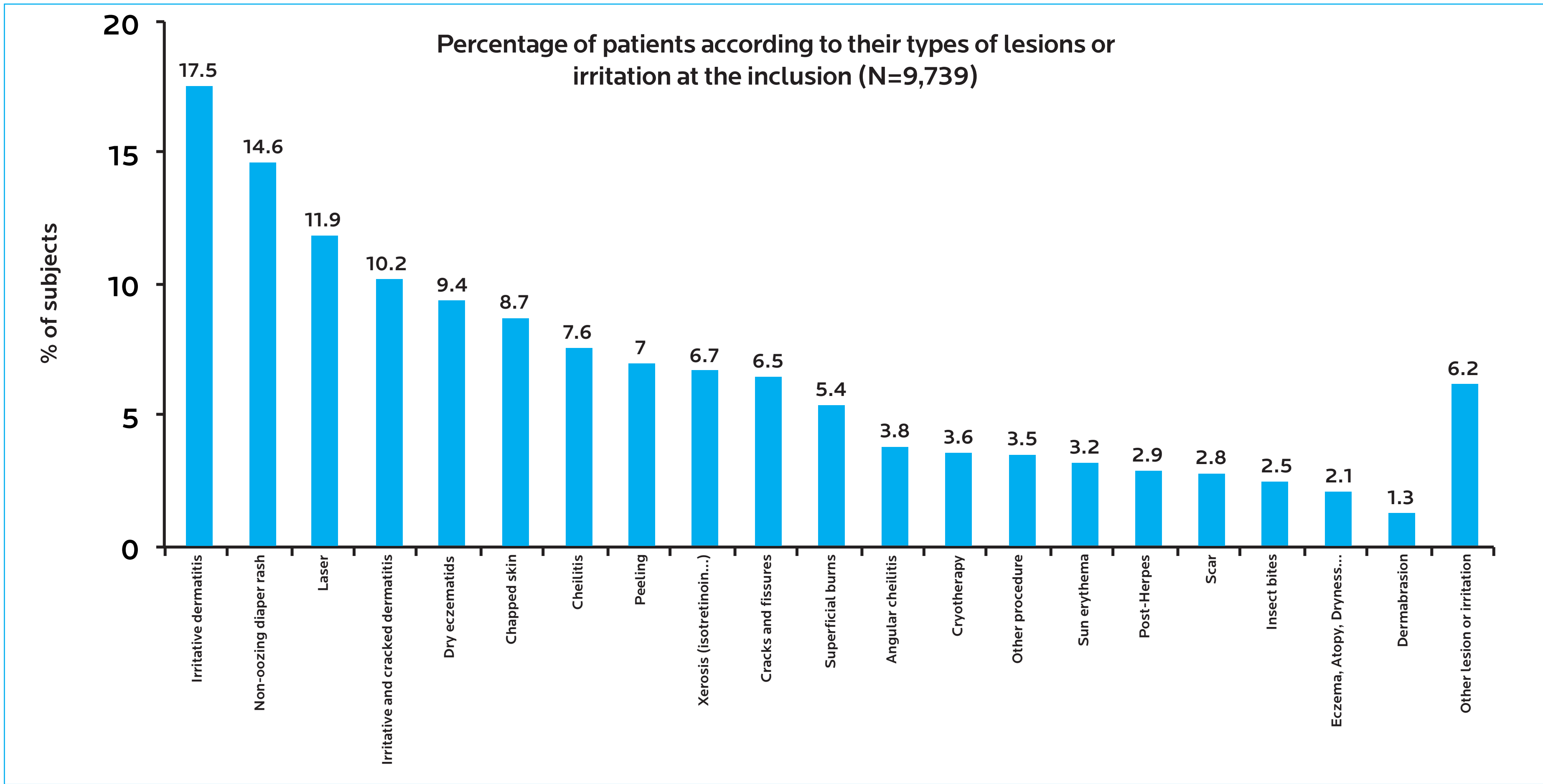
MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patients were recruited by dermatologists or pediatricians (15%) in 8 countries (France, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Czech Republic, Russia, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates). Each doctor included 5 to 10 patients requiring the recommendation of an epidermal wound healing therapy. The survey analyzed the different patient profiles according to the reason triggering the skin wound (irritative dermatitis, epidermal alteration or other), the location, area and sensitivity of the wound as well as the detailed prescription of the wound healing product (number and duration of applications). The patient's and doctor's satisfaction and the product tolerance were evaluated.

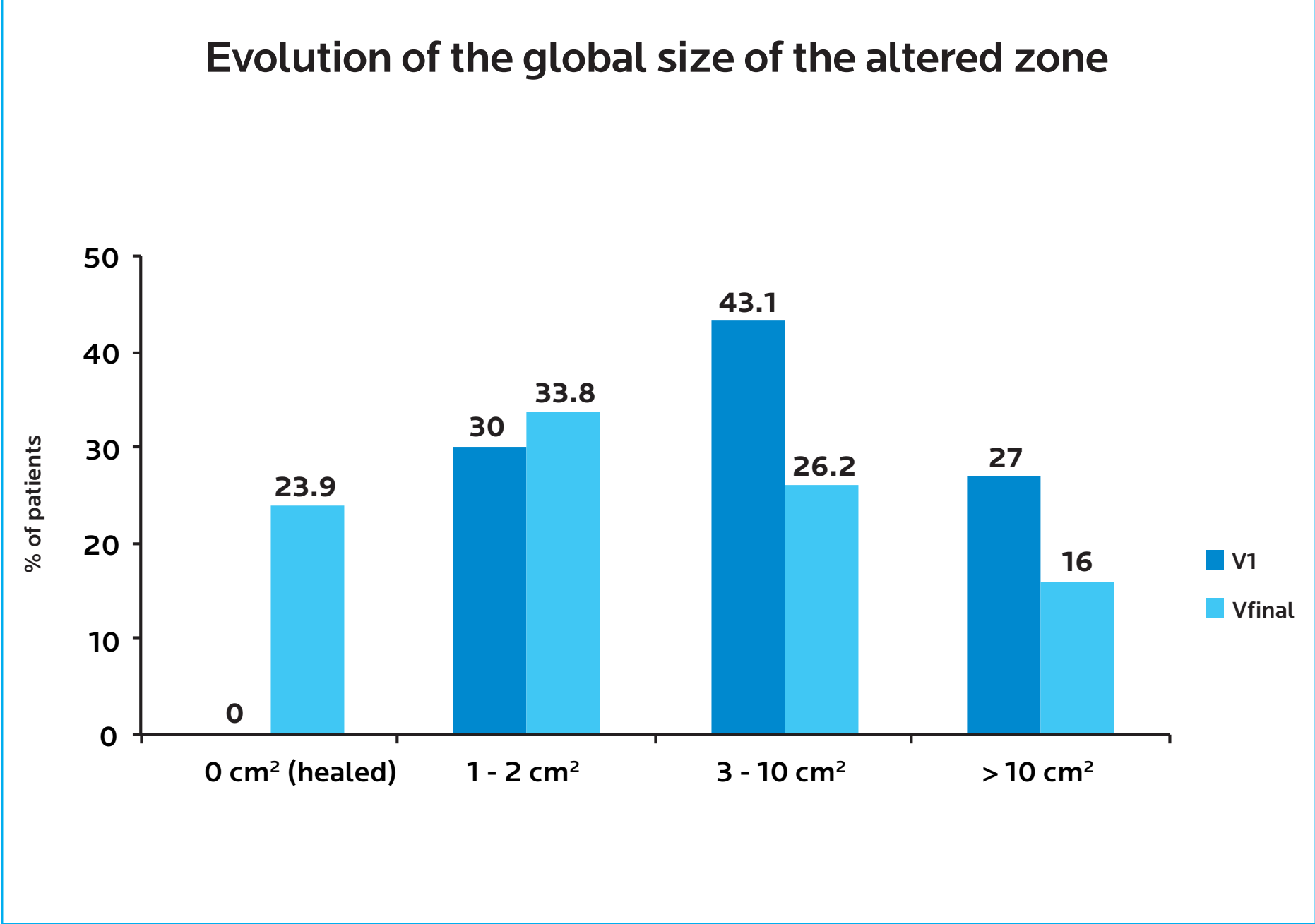
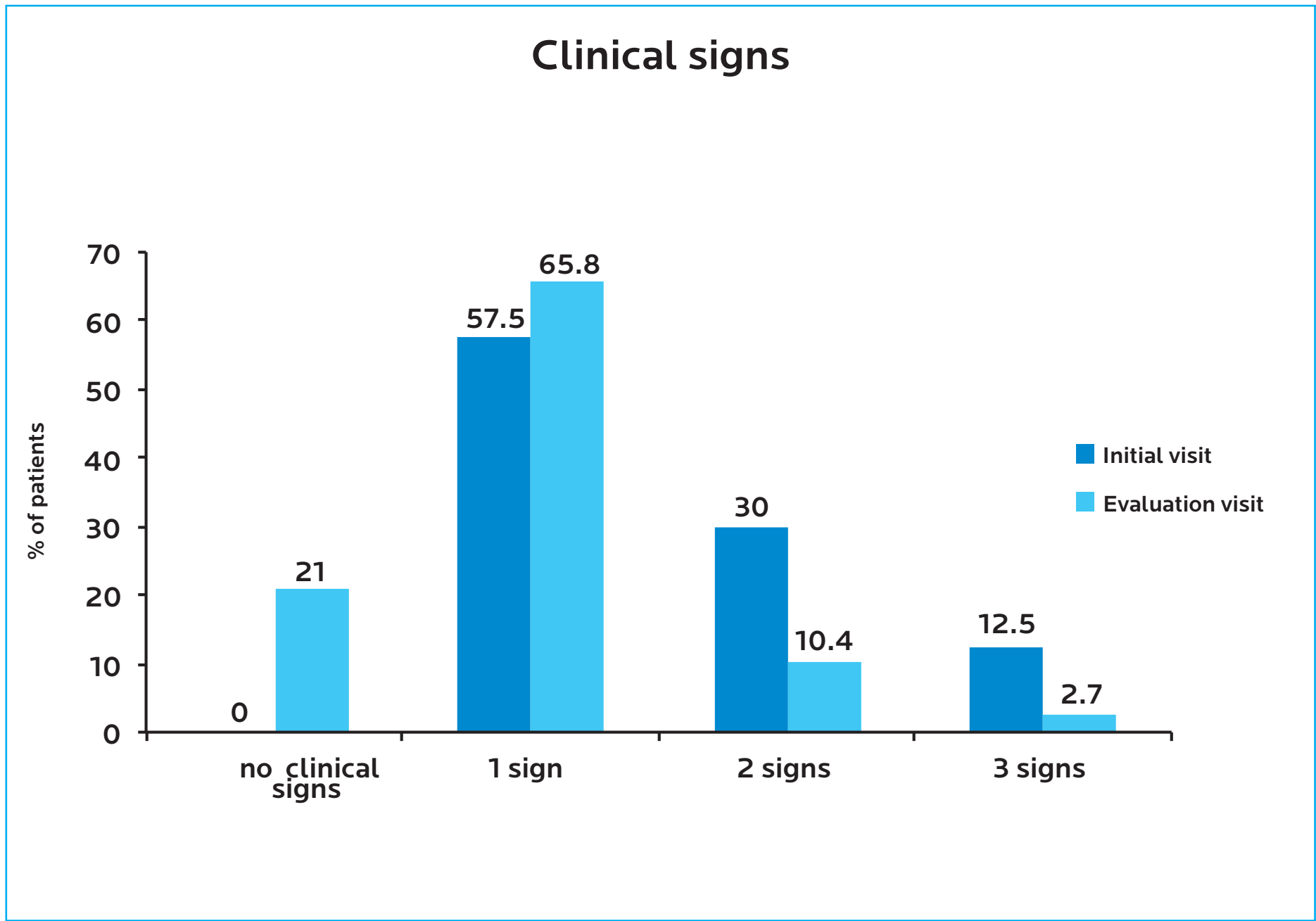
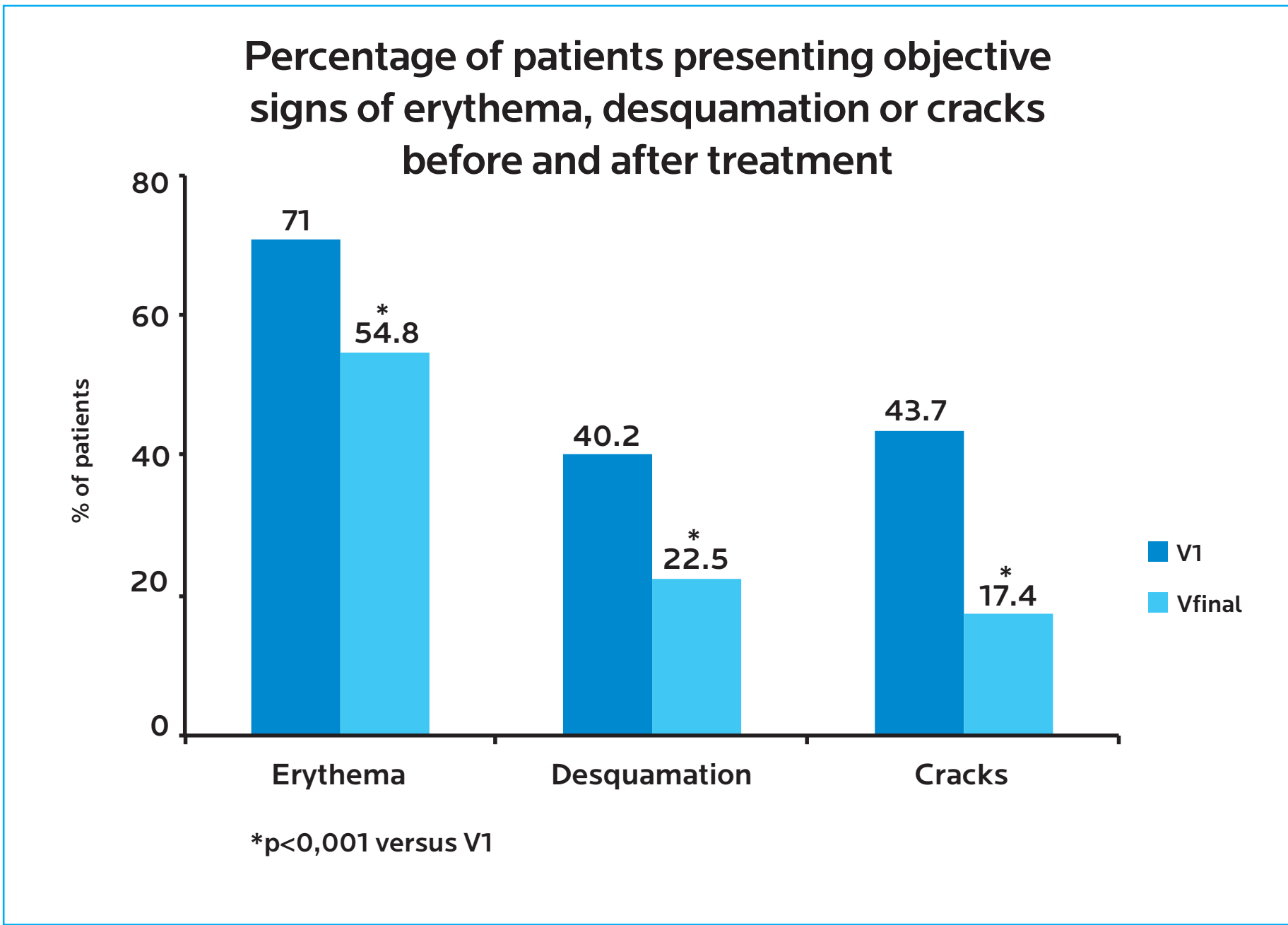
RESULTS

9,739 patients were included in this study (33% male and 63% female, mean age 31 years from 1 week to 97 years old) with different types of lesions or irritations. 26.7% of patients (n=2,605) were included after dermatological procedures. The location of the lesions was mainly on the face (49%) and the wound area was 1-2cm² for 28%, 3-10cm² for 44% and >10cm² for 28% patients. Symptoms evaluated before treatment included erythema (76%), desquamation (44%) and cracks/erosion 36%.

The product was on average applied twice a day for 16 days. The tolerance was «excellent» to «good» for 97% of the patients and the satisfaction was «excellent» to «good» for 98% of patients. All the subjective symptoms evaluated were significantly reduced between the 2 visits. There was a disappearance of each sign by more than 50%.



Whatever the epidermal lesion at the inclusion, the percentage of patients with clinical objective signs of erythema, dryness and/or cracks was also significantly reduced between the 2 visits. There was a significant decrease of the number of objective clinical signs for almost half of the subjects and disappearance of the lesions for 21%. A significant reduction of the global size of the altered areas was also observed.



CONCLUSION

This observational study performed with dermatologists and pediatricians in private practice allowed to better know the management of epidermal wound healing and to demonstrate on a large population the tolerance and satisfaction of a healing emulsion containing the association of Panthenol, Madecassoside and Copper/Zinc/Manganese salts in a balm texture.