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A Comparative Study Between Silver Containing Dressings (Aquacel, Acticoat) and Sulfadiazine in Management of Superficial Partial Thickness Burns in Trunk and Extremities

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Abstract

The goal of this study is comparison between silver containing dressings (Aquacel or Acticoat) and Silver Sulfadiazine cream in management of superficial partial thickness burns according to time for complete wound healing, number of dressing changes, level of pain during dressing change, incidence of infection, and total cost effectiveness. The study found that silver containing dressings are superior to the conventional treatment with Sulfadiazine cream in superficial partial thickness burns. Key words: Superficial partial thickness burns, Sulfadiazine cream, Antimicrobial barriers, Acticoat, Aquacel Ag

Introduction

Burns are injuries of skin or other tissue caused by thermal, radiation, chemical, or electrical contact [1]. People of all ages are susceptible to minor burn injury. Second degree burns are common injuries in the outpatient department [2]. Burns exert a catastrophic influence on people in terms of human life, suffering, disability, and financial loss. The visible physical and the invisible psychological scars are long lasting and often lead to chronic disability [3]. Superficial partial thickness burns involve the epidermis and papillary dermis. Blisters occur within 24 h of injury. The exposed underlying reticular dermis is typically pink due to damage to dermal blood vessels, blanching, moist, and tender to touch. These

burns usually heal within 2 to 3 weeks with minimal risk of scarring [4]. Superficial partial thickness burns characterized by pain due to exposed reticular layer of dermis [5]. Burn patients are at high risk for infection especially drug-resistant infection which often results in significantly longer hospital stays, delayed wound healing, higher costs, and higher mortality. Since the use of topical antibiotics, such as mafenide in the 1960s and silver sulfadiazine in the 1970s, and the early excision and grafting in the 1970s, thereafter, systemic infections and mortality have consistently decreased [6]. Silver and silver compounds have been routinely used as general antimicrobial agents, due to its effectiveness against a wide spectrum of bacterial or fungal pathogens, with lower risks to induce bacterial resistance

compared to antibiotics [7]. Silver sulfadiazine still is frequently referred to as 'the gold standard' in the treatment of partial thickness burns because of its excellent antibacterial properties and its wide availability. However, in recent years, several reports have shown that this standard therapy also has a number of substantial disadvantages. Application of SSD always results in the formation of a pseudo-eschar layer on the burn wound which impairs evaluation of burn depth and healing status. Also, inactivation of much of the silver by wound fluid and formation of a pseudo-eschar [8] Silver sulfadiazine is relatively painless on application, has a high patient acceptance, and is easy to use, however daily dressing changes are labour intensive, expensive and induce fear and pain, especially in children. Post-burn pruritis is a common disadvantage of SSD, causes much distress, specifically in children. Uncontrolled scratching disrupts the re-epithelialization process and the fragile newly regenerated epithelium, in addition, the potential introduction of infective pathogens would also delay time to re-epithelialization (TTRE) [9].

Prolonged time until re-epithelialization is associated with increased burn depth and scar formation. To protect patients from the costly burden of managing burn scars, the current wound management approaches focus on shortening re-epithelialization time. Also, decreasing the number of dressing changes may reduce the potential pain associated with dressing changes. The advanced wound dressings containing silver are proposed as a new management option for local wound infections, different types of wound dressings have been designed for different purposes and functions. The ideal wound dressing maintains moisture in the wound, removes excess exudates, is non-adherent, prevents the entry of microorganisms, controls infection, allows gaseous exchange and leaves no foreign particles in the wound. The dressing itself is another source of bacterial contamination [10].

Acticoat is nanocrystalline silver dressings (made by Smith & Nephew, UK) were developed to overcome some of the shortcomings of the traditional silver containing dressings. Silver release is triggered by hydration of the dressing with sterile water. The outer silver layer is designed to provide antimicrobial protection whilst the inner core helps to maintain a moist environment. Nanocrystalline silver (NCS) is a broad spectrum antimicrobial and antifungal agent. Acticoat has also been shown to inhibit biofilm formation for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter baumannii* by more than 90% *in vitro*. There are a few reports in the literature of Acticoat being used in combination with such dressings. Hydrogels (the Intrasite gel) are sometimes used since the regular moistening of Acticoat can be labour intensive and impractical. If some of these dressings can be used in combination, we can combine their different attributes to achieve a synergistic effect. The antimicrobial effect of Acticoat is up to 7 days [11].

Aquacel is the first hydrofiber dressing to be released by (ConvaTec, UK) in 1997. Aquacel Ag dressing is a hydrofiber dressing that consists of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, which forms a gel on contact of body fluid, which contains broad spectrum

antimicrobial properties. Aquacel Ag+ Extra is an example to next-generation antibiofilm silver dressing (NGAD). Few dressings have been designed specifically to facilitate reduction and subsequent prevention of wound biofilm. NGAD containing ionic silver and antibiofilm agents has been introduced, with evidence of favorable clinical outcomes. The antimicrobial effect of Aquacel Ag extra is up to 14 days [12].

Patients and Methods

this pilot study was carried out as prospective, Comparative, Interventional, Clinical trial for six months started from March 2020. It involved 20 patients with superficial partial thickness burns in trunk and extremities. The patients were divided into 2 groups; Group (A):10 patients were dressed by Silver containing dressings (Aquacel Ag or Acticoat). Group(B):10 patients were dressed by sulfadiazine.

Inclusion criteria

- i. Both males and females.
- ii. Age group 10-60 years old.
- iii. Second degree superficial partial thickness burns including trunk and extremities.

Exclusion criteria

- i. Patients with history of diabetes, peripheral vascular disease, clotting disorders, or any illness that would impair assessment of healing.
- ii. Patients with collagen disorders, other acute or chronic dermatological disorders.
- iii. Pregnant patients.
- iv. Burns covering large area (more than 20% TBSA burn)
- v. Allergy to Sulfadiazine or silver products.

All patients were subjected to; primary assessment of patients; Airway assessment included visualizing the upper airway to look for evidences of burn, Breath sounds were auscultated, Vital signs, the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) was used to trend the patient's neurologic status throughout resuscitation and to determine any associated injury, and skin exposure and removing of all of the patient's clothes, jewelry, and shoes to stop the burning process.

Secondary assessment of patients; History was gathered from the patient, family members, or those who were at the scene, lab work and tests within the first 24 hours of a patient's admission, pre-medicating the patient with an analgesic agents ,TBSA% and burn depth were assessed. Steps of intervention technique; For both groups at the 1st visit; photos of the burn wounds to act as baseline for follow up of healing, and wound swabs from the surface of burns, were taken. Also, assessment of pain during and after dressing application, using Wong-Baker Faces- Pain-Scale.

In group (A); the wounds were cleaned with normal saline; the area was covered with silver dressings (Aquacel Ag or Acticoat) then bandaged.

In group (B); the wounds were cleaned with normal saline, and then the area was covered with Sulfadiazine cream and dry sterile gauze then bandaged. The dressing was changed every day. The standard SSD creams used in this study were Hyalo4 Control and Dermazin creams. Post intervention surveillance: follow up of the patients to evaluate healing rates, incidence of wound infection, and pain scales.

Cases Presentation

Case 1

42 years old male patient with 3% superficial partial thickness flame burn of right hand (Figure 1).

Case 2

15 years old female with 2% superficial partial thickness scald burn at right lower leg (Figure 2).

Case 3

33 years old male with 7% superficial partial thickness flame burn of right leg (Figure 3).

Case 4

10 years old female with 3% superficial partial thickness scald burn of right side of chest (Figure 4).



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

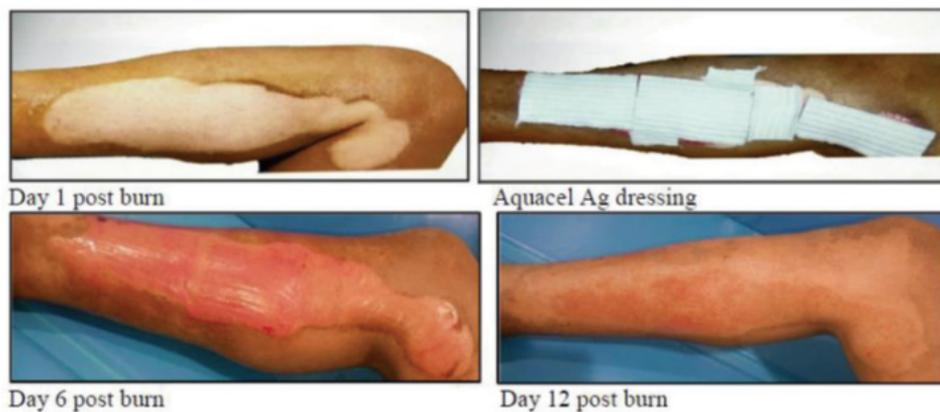


Figure 3.



Figure 4.

Statistical Methodology

This is a prospective, randomized trial involving patients with partial thickness burns less than 20% (TBSA%) in trunk and extremities.

The study cases were allocated into two groups according to the used topical antimicrobial agents.

Table 1: Demographic data of all patients.

		Total no. = 20
Age	Mean ± SD	28.15 ± 13.28
	Range	10 - 55
Sex	Female	9 (45.0%)
	Male	11 (55.0%)
TBSAB%	Median (IQR)	5.50 (4.5 - 8)
	Range	2 - 15
Type of burn	Scald	11 (55.0%)
	Flame	9 (45.0%)

Group (A): 10 patients were dressed by Silver containing dressings (Aquacel Ag or Acticoat).

Group (B): 10 patients were dressed by sulfadiazine cream.

Results

(Table 1,2,3) (Figure 5) (Table 4,5) (Figure 6,7) (Table 6,7)

Table 2: Demographic data for both groups

		Silver containing dressing group	Sulfadiazine group	Test value	P-value
		No. = 10	No. = 10		
Age	Mean \pm SD	27.20 \pm 13.20	29.10 \pm 14.00	-0.312•	0.758
	Range	10-47	10-55		
Sex	Female	4 (40.0%)	5 (50.0%)	0.202*	0.653
	Male	6 (60.0%)	5 (50.0%)		
TBSAB%	Median (IQR)	5.5 (4 - 8)	5.5 (5 - 8)	-0.267#	0.789
	Range	2-10	2-15		

P-value > 0.05: Nonsignificant; P-value < 0.05: Significant; P-value < 0.01: Highly significant *: Chi-square test; •: Independent t-test; #: Mann-Whitney test

Table 3: Type of dressing used in all patients.

		Total no. = 20
Treatment	Silver containing dressing	10 (50.0%)
	<i>Acticoat</i>	5 (25.0%)
	<i>Aquacel Ag</i>	5 (25.0%)
	Sulfadiazine group	10 (50.0%)
	<i>Dermazin cream</i>	4 (20.0%)
	<i>Hyalo4 control cream</i>	6 (30.0%)

Table 4: Healing rates for both groups.

		Silver containing dressing group	Sulfadiazine group	Test value	P-value
		No. = 10	No. = 10		
Healing rate (days)	Mean \pm SD	12.44 \pm 2.24	15.60 \pm 4.95	-1.754•	0.097
	Range	10 - 16	11 - 25		

P-value > 0.05: Nonsignificant; P-value < 0.05: Significant; P-value < 0.01: Highly significant *: Chi-square test; •: Independent t-test; #: Mann-Whitney test

Table 5: Pain scale results for both groups.

		Silver containing dressing group	Sulfadiazine group	Test value	P-value
		No. = 10	No. = 10		
Pain 1 st visit	Median (IQR)	5 (4-5)	7 (6-7)	-3.481#	0.000
	Range	3-6	5-8		
Pain 2 nd visit	Median (IQR)	3 (2-3)	5 (4-6)	-3.276#	0.001
	Range	1-4	3-7		
Pain 3 rd visit	Median (IQR)	0 (0-0)	2.5 (2- 4)	-3.626#	0.000
	Range	0-1	1-6		

P-value > 0.05: Nonsignificant; P-value < 0.05: Significant; P-value < 0.01: Highly significant *: Chi-square test; #: Mann-Whitney test.

Table 6: Incidence of infection in 1st and 2nd swabs for both groups.

		Silver containing dressing group	Sulfadiazine group	Test value	P-value
		No. = 10	No. = 10		
Swab 1st visit	No	10 (100.0%)	9 (90.0%)	1.053*	0.305
	E.coli	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)		
Swab 2nd visit	No	9 (90.0%)	8 (80.0%)	3.059*	0.217
	Pseudomonas	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)		
	Lost	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)		

P-value > 0.05: Nonsignificant; P-value < 0.05: Significant; P-value < 0.01: Highly significant *: Chi-square test.

Table 7: No. of dressings and visits for both groups.

		Silver containing dressing group	Sulfadiazine group	Test value	P-value
		No. = 10	No. = 10		
No. of dressings	Median (IQR)	2 (1 – 2)	13 (10 – 20)	-3.830#	0.000
	Range	1 – 3	6 – 24		
No. of visits	Median (IQR)	3 (2 – 3)	4 (4 – 5)	-3.178#	0.001
	Range	1 – 4	3 – 6		

P-value > 0.05: Nonsignificant; P-value < 0.05: Significant; P-value < 0.01: Highly significant #: Mann-Whitney test

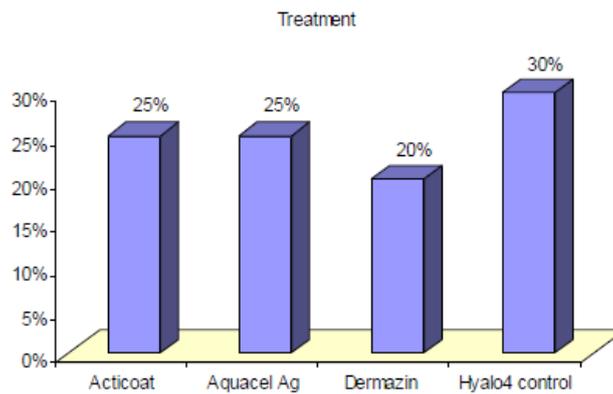


Figure 5: Type of dressings for both groups.

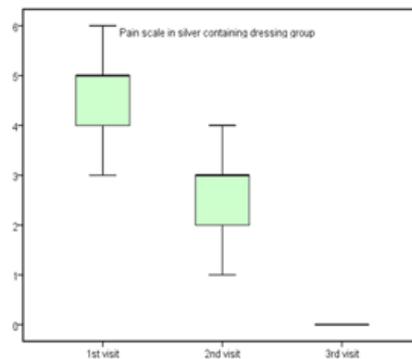


Figure 6.

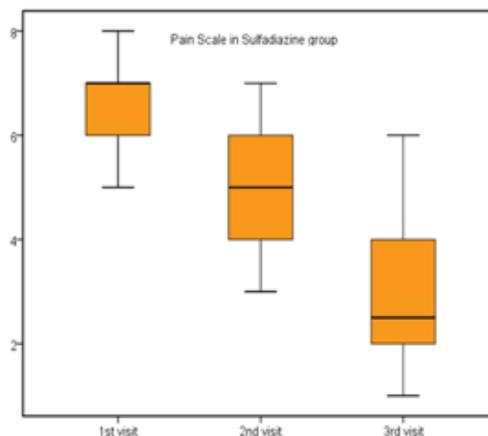


Figure 7.

Discussion

This study was carried out on n= 20 of patients. 17 (85%) were outpatients and 3 (15%) were inpatients. Of the total number of patients, 9 females (45.0%) and 11 males (55.0%), with 11 scald (55.0%) and 9 flame (45.0%) superficial partial thickness burns. The range of number of visits for group (A) was (1 to 4) day and the range for group (B) was (3 to 6) day. The mean of healing rates for silver dressings group was (12.44 ± 2.24) with range from (10 to 16) days and for sulfadiazine group was (15.60 ± 4.95) with range from (11 to 25) days. The incidence of infection in Sulfadiazine group was 20% (2 patient infected with *Pseudomonas*) in comparison to silver dressings group with no infection burden. Using Wong-Baker faces pain scale to assess pain for both groups at the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd visits, the median was for group (A); (5, 3, 0) and for group (B); (7, 5, 2.5) respectively.

Number of dressing was highly significant to silver containing dressings group (P-value=0.000), for group (A), the range of no. of dressings was (1 to 3) and for group (B), the range of no. of dressings was (6 to 24). According to total cost in EGP, the median (IQR) for group(A) was 300(250-500) EGP, and for group (B) was 495(200-1080)EGP. 40% (4 patients) in sulfadiazine group needed intrasite gel for debridement of pseudo-eschar, and 10% (1 patient) in the same group needed Mebo cream as additional treatments with (median=164.00 ± 83.55EGP) to the 5 patients. According to study complications, there was one patient lost after first dressing in silver dressings group, between the rest 9 patients in this group 1 patient (10%) had itching sensation on the 12th day post burn, and (1) patient had post burn scar. In Sulfadiazine cream group with total number 20 patients, 4 patients (40%) had pseudo-eschar on the burn surfaces during dressings, 2 patients (20%) had itching sensation, and one of them (10%) itching complicated with ulceration.

Study limitations

Poor patient compliance, irregular visits; patient's dropouts, were the common obstacles in this study.

Conclusion

We have found a faster wound healing process, less number of dressing changes, lower pain scores both during and after the wound dressing procedures, more patients' satisfaction and lower

susceptibility to complications in the silver containing dressings group (Acticoat or Aquacel Ag) than in the conventional group which received the usual wound care with silver Sulfadiazine cream reflecting the positive impact of silver dressings on the wound healing process.

Acknowledgement

None.

Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest.

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