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Perspective

Clinical practice in debridement surgery and its sub-disciplines

Rong Xue*

Department of Medical Surgery, Royal Perth University, Perth, Australia.

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DESCRIPTION

Debridement is the surgical removal of diseased, harmed, or infected tissue in order to increase the ability of the healthy tissue that is still there to heal. Surgical, mechanical, chemical, autolytic (self-digestion), and maggot therapy are among options for expulsion. Practitioners like chiropodists, podiatrists, and foot health specialists treat conditions like calluses and verrucas in the field of podiatry. Debridement is used to treat some types of snake and spider bites as well as burns and other serious wounds. It is a critical step in the healing process. A quick surgical procedure called debridement is utilized to treat and stitch up the wound. In most cases, biological, enzymatic, and autolytic debridement are painless. Debridement that uses mechanical and sharp tools might hurt. The use of painkillers during mechanical debridement is possible. There are some sub-discipines are involved in debridement surgery.

Surgical debridement

The earliest debridement techniques are surgical or sharp debridement and laser debridement performed under anaesthesia. Being very selective, they provide the debrider great control over which tissues are eliminated and which are left behind. Depending on the severity of the necrotic material and the patient's tolerance for the treatment, surgical debridement may be done in the operating room or at the patient's bedside. When a piece of tissue is viable, the surgeon will often remove some of it. This is done based on the tissue's appearance and the presence of blood flow in healthy tissue.

Autolytic debridement

Hard Escher and slough are rehydrated, softened, and finally liquefied during autolysis by using the body's own enzymes and moisture. Only necrotic tissue is liquefied by an autolytic debridement, which is selective. The patient experiences almost no pain. By using occlusive or semi-occlusive dressings that keep wound fluid in contact with the necrotic tissue, autolytic debridement can be accomplished. With the use of hydrocolloids, hydrogels, and transparent films, autolytic debridement can be accomplished. It is suitable for wounds when there is no infection and only a little quantity of dead tissue.

Enzymatic debridement

Chemical enzymes have a rapid action and remove necrotic tissue. These enzymes can be found in plants are such as collagenase, varidase, papain, and bromelain, or in microorganisms like Clostridium histolyticum. These enzymatic debriders can be selective or non-selective. This technique performs effectively on wounds (particularly burns) that have eschar formation or a lot of necrotic material. The outcomes are contradictory, and the efficacy varies. As a result, this kind of debridement is rarely employed and is not regarded as a standard of care for the treatment of burns.

Mechanical debridement

Hydrotherapy is involves selective mechanical debridement, that can be utilized when tissue removal is required for the treatment of wounds. Two examples of this are therapeutic irrigation with suction and focused wound irrigation. Whirlpool baths shouldn't be utilized to treat wounds since they can harm all tissue and won't target the tissue that has to be removed specifically. Whirlpools can also harm delicate bodily tissue, by increase the danger of bacterial infection, and they used to treat the arms and legs by increase the risk of edema-related problems.

Debridement is typically a risk-free treatment, however complications can still occur. After a debridement operation, it will be crucial to adhere to the doctor's instructions for caring for the wound. The risk of infection will decrease with proper wound care.

*Corresponding author. Rong Xue, E-mail: Rongxu@gmail.com.