

## Effectiveness of Hebermin in the scarring of pressure ulcer: study of a case

### *Efectividad del Hebermin en la cicatrización de úlceras por presión: estudio de un caso*

### *Efficacité d'Hebermin dans la cicatrisation des escarres: une étude de cas* *Efetividade do Hebermin na cicatrização de úlceras por pressão: estudo de caso*

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## ABSTRACT

Pressure ulcers, also known as bedsores, skin lesions, and other underlying causes, are provoked by prolonged pressure in one area of the skin. These injuries may only occur in persons with limited mobility who remain in their position for a long time, such as hospitalized patients or major persons

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who do not spend long periods of time in bed or on the roadside. They can be painful, difficult to treat, and can lead to serious complications, such as infections.

**Keywords:** Pressure ulcer; Wound healing; Quality of life; Bedsores; Hebermin; Scarring.

## RESUMEN

*Las úlceras por presión, también conocidas como escaras, son lesiones en la piel y el tejido subyacente causadas por la presión prolongada sobre una zona del cuerpo. Estas lesiones suelen ocurrir en personas con movilidad limitada que permanecen mucho tiempo en la misma posición, como pacientes hospitalizados o personas mayores que pasan largos periodos en cama o silla de ruedas. Las mismas pueden ser dolorosas, difíciles de tratar y pueden llevar a complicaciones graves, como infecciones.*

**Palabras clave:** Úlcera por presión; Cicatrización de heridas; Calidad de vida; Escaras; Hebermin; Cicatrización.

## RÉSUMÉ

*Les escarres, également appelées escarres, sont des blessures de la peau et des tissus sous-jacents causées par une pression prolongée sur une zone du corps. Ces blessures surviennent généralement chez les personnes à mobilité réduite qui restent longtemps dans la même position, comme les patients hospitalisés ou les personnes âgées qui passent de longues périodes au lit ou en fauteuil roulant. Ils peuvent être douloureux, difficiles à traiter et entraîner des complications graves, telles que des infections.*

**Mots-clés:** ulcère de pression; Cicatrisation des plaies; Qualité de vie; Escarres; Hebermin; Cicatrisation.

## RESUMO

*As úlceras por pressão, também conhecidas como escaras, são lesões na pele e no tecido subjacente causadas pela pressão prolongada sobre uma área do corpo. Essas lesões geralmente ocorrem em pessoas com mobilidade limitada que permanecem por muito tempo na mesma posição, como pacientes hospitalizados ou idosos que passam longos períodos na cama ou na cadeira de rodas. Elas podem ser dolorosas, difíceis de tratar e podem levar a complicações graves, como infecções.*

**Palavras-chave:** Úlcera por pressão; Cicatrização de feridas; Qualidade de vida; Escaras; Hebermin; Cicatrização.

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## IMAGE EXHIBITION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), around 2.6 million people worldwide develop pressure ulcers yearly. It is estimated that between 7% and 10% of hospitalized patients and up to 18% of the elderly may develop pressure ulcers at some point. These figures vary by region and type of population, but they give an idea of the magnitude of the problem worldwide. Prevention and adequate treatment of pressure ulcers are essential to reduce their incidence and improve the quality of life of affected people.

Hebermin is a Cuban medicine developed to treat skin and pressure ulcers. It contains growth factors and other components stimulating skin regeneration and wound healing. Hebermin has shown effectiveness in accelerating the healing process of ulcers, reducing healing time, and improving patients' quality of life.

SFG is a 75-year-old white female patient with a personal pathological history of arterial hypertension, ischemic heart disease, and osteoarthritis who presents with a Grade IV pressure ulcer in the sacral region, extensive, without signs of sepsis. The images presented below show the evolution of the treatment process for the injury with the use of the Hebermin medication for 8 months, from its reception in the Intermediate Therapy Service until the complete healing of the injury in the out-of-hospital area, where the same team of professionals maintained his follow-up and treatment.

Measures to prevent complications and promote health were applied. A therapeutic approach was applied to the nutritional aspect to guarantee the effectiveness of the treatment and healing of the ulcer, aiming to achieve the person's full reintegration into society.

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Image 1: Grade IV pressure injury in the sacral region, with complete loss of skin thickness, extensive tissue damage, and tissue necrosis, as well as the presence of necrotic plaque. Date: 12/6/2022



Image 3: Pressure injury of two months of evolution with the application of Hebermin. Useful granulation tissue is observed, with no secretion and few sloughs towards the lateral edge. Date: 2/23/2023



Image 2: Pressure injury after necrectomy, where abundant slough is observed. With 29 days of evolution and treatment with Hebermin. Date: 3/1/2023



Image 4: Injury 191 days old, already in the healing process, with blunted edges. Date: 6/16/2023

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Image 5: Completely healed lesion after 210 days of evolution. Date: 7/5/2023

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#### **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

No conflicts of interest are declared.

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### **Conflict of interests**

No conflicts of interest are declared.

### **Contribution of the authors**

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Formal analysis: Marielis Díaz García

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Methodology: Elena Coello Valdés

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