The primary purpose of this study was to produce standardized identical abrasive wounds, to reflect more closely, the clinical situation in superficial wounding. The accuracy and reproducibility of each wound induction was found to be identical, enabling standardized comparisons. In particular, the wounds can be created under identical conditions, and are of identical surface area and depth, as supported by histological examination. No anesthetic was required prior to wound induction. The wound model itself can be considered the clinical equivalent of every day abrasions and grazes. Furthermore, these wounds are adjacent to each other within the same body area, making clinical examination more compatible.

In general products intended for moist wound healing showed better results compared to dry wound healing with an earlier onset and a better outcome of healing. Superficial cutaneous wounds treated with a polyurethane or a hydrocolloid product demonstrated superior rates of repithelisation and overall cosmetic outcome.

References

Available on request.