

# The Use of Urgotul™ in the Treatment of Partial-thickness Burns and Split-thickness Skin Graft Donor Sites: a Prospective Control Study

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## Message:

The use of paraffin-impregnated gauze for burns and skin graft donor sites is commonly associated with wound adherence with consequent pain and trauma upon removal. This prospective clinical study was performed to evaluate a new class of lipidocolloid dressings (Urgotul) in promoting healing and in reducing tissue adherence. In a 6-month period, 25 consecutive patients were recruited.

## Methods:

Two separate burn or donor sites on each patient were dressed with Tulle-Gras petrolatum dressing or Urgotul and covered with standard secondary dressings. Objective assessment of wounds by two reviewers, and patients' subjective assessments were recorded.

## Results:

Twenty-three (92%) patients were followed up for a mean of 3 months. Mean time to complete epithelialization was 9.6 days for the Urgotul and 11.9 days for the TG sites respectively ( $P < 0.05$ ). Bleeding was seen in 52% of Urgotul sites compared with 100% of the TG sites at first dressing change ( $P < 0.05$ ). Patients reported 'moderate pain' during dressing change in 22% in the Urgotul group and 57% in the TG group respectively ( $P < 0.05$ ), with 35% of TG sites being 'very painful', requiring extra analgesia.

## Conclusions:

Compared with Tulle Gras petrolatum dressing, Urgotul was associated with faster epithelialization, less pain and trauma (bleeding) during dressing changes. Twenty-three (92%) patients were followed up for a mean of 3 months. Mean time to complete epithelialization was 9.6 days for Urgotul and 11.9 days for Tulle Gras-treated sites.



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