FLAMINAL® IN THE MANAGEMENT OF A GUNSHOT WOUND IN A 12 YEAR-OLD BOY

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Summary
This poster describes the management of an accidental gunshot wound in a 12 year-old boy through the use of an antimicrobial enzyme alginogel (Flaminal®) to achieve wound debridement, restore bacterial balance and ultimately achieve healing.

Introduction
Gunshot injuries can cause extended soft tissue damage and traumatic contamination leading to infection. The injury sustained results from the release of energy by the bullet as it passes through the tissue and is determined by a combination of the speed, shape, size and stability of the bullet. Initial observation of both the entry and exit wounds may not accurately reflect the full extent of damage. The resulting cavity is created by negative pressure and is associated with both the entry and exit points of the bullet passing through the tissue. Debris, air, clothing and bacteria are effectively sucked in thereby contaminating the wound.

The wound
A 12 year-old boy clay pigeon shooting at a gun club with his father, rested the barrel of a shot gun onto his left foot; the gun accidentally discharged. He was subsequently admitted to the regional paediatric plastic surgery centre with a 1cm entry wound to the first web space extending to the plantar aspect was heavily contaminated. The exposed and damaged (multiple bone fragments found) metatarsal phalangeal joint (MTPJ) and fragments were stabilized by the insertion of a Kirschner wire (also called a K wire, a thin rigid wire). The collateral ligament that helps to stabilise the MTPJ had also been completely destroyed in the accident. It was possible at this juncture for primary closure of the wound on the dorsum of the foot, but primary closure was delayed on the plantar aspect (Figure 2).

The techniques of closure for high-velocity and contaminated low-velocity wounds have developed from military experience and are documented from 1794. Further debridement and washout of the deficit was performed 48 hours after the initial surgery exposing a large cavity to the web space that was managed for two weeks with topical negative pressure (TNP).

2 days post-injury
With high-velocity wounds, the skin and subcutaneous tissue have traditionally required wide excision to fully expose the depths of the wound. This was undertaken 48 hours post-injury, as the first web space extending to the plantar aspect was heavily contaminated. The exposed and damaged (multiple bone fragments found) metatarsal phalangeal joint (MTPJ) and fragments were stabilized by the insertion of a Kirschner wire (also called a K wire, a thin rigid wire). The collateral ligament that helps to stabilise the MTPJ had also been completely destroyed in the accident. It was possible at this juncture for primary closure of the wound on the dorsum of the foot, but primary closure was delayed on the plantar aspect (Figure 2).

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16 days post-injury
On removal of sutures from the dorsum of the foot a deep sinus (2.5cm x 0.5cm) remained from the plantar aspect through the first web space. TNP was discontinued as the wound was sloughy and a decision made to utilize Flaminal® Forte to debride the wound and manage the wound bioburden (Figure 3).

Discussion
The potential risk of infection including osteomyelitis was evidenced by the vigilance of the team with two visits to theatre for debridement and washout. Selecting a topical treatment with a proven broad-spectrum antibacterial activity including multi-resistant strains of bacteria was important. Flaminal® (Flen Pharma) is an antimicrobial enzyme alginogel, which combines the benefits of hydrogels and alginates with a patented antimicrobial enzymatic complex (glucose oxidase combined with lactoperoxidase). Enzyme alginogels may be indicated for long-term use in exuding wounds irrespective of the wound bacterial bioburden, as they are known to only target the cell walls of bacteria and not those of healthy cells such as keratinocytes.

Conclusion
In wounds with sinus tracks there is a risk that these can fail to heal and become chronic problems, particularly if there is a risk of incomplete cleansing following a penetrating trauma such as a gunshot. Utilising a product such as Flaminal® that could be safely inserted into the sinus assisted the clinicians in protecting against microbial colonisation and combating infection, key factors in the management of this accidental gunshot wound, whilst promoting autolytic debridement and absorbing exudate.

References