

USE OF NEGATIVE PRESSURE IN WOUND THERAPY

Slobodan Todorović^{1,2}, Borislav Tošković^{1,2}, Jasna Gačić^{1,2}, Nataša Čolaković^{1,2}, Jelena Kostić¹, Stefan Guslarević¹, Igor Nađ¹, Jovana Mrda¹, Tatjana Todorović^{1,2}, Hana Jazvo¹, Bogdan Crnokrak^{1,2}

¹ Kliničko-bolnički centar Bežanijska kosa, Beograd, Srbija

² Univerzitet u Beogradu, Medicinski fakultet, Beograd, Srbija

¹ University Hospital Medical Center Bežanijska Kosa, Belgrade, Serbia

² University of Belgrade, Faculty of Medicine, Belgrade, Serbia

SAŽETAK

Upotreba negativnog pritiska u procesu zarastanja rana predstavlja inovativnu terapijsku metodu, koja značajno ubrzava ovaj proces. Ova tehnika se primenjuje kod različitih vrsta akutnih i hroničnih rana i može da ubrza vreme njihovog zarastanja, te da poboljša kvalitet ožiljaka. Terapija negativnim pritiskom deluje na ranu tako što poboljšava cirkulaciju krvi, smanjuje otok, podstiče rast granulacionog tkiva, smanjuje rizik od infekcije i unapređuje kvalitet formiranog ožiljaka. Na molekularnom nivou, dejstvom negativnog pritiska dolazi do povećane ekspresije citokina i faktora rasta koji pospešuju angiogenezu, remodelovanje ekstracelularnog matriksa i regeneraciju tkiva.

Terapija negativnim pritiskom je našla primenu i kao jedna od tehnika privremene zatvaranja abdomena, u stanjima kada trbušna šupljina neko vreme mora da ostane otvorena, kod složenih povreda, infekcija i rizika od kompartment sindroma. Poslednjih godina se pojavila i endoskopska vakuum terapija, minimalno invazivni modalitet lečenja u kolorektalnoj hirurgiji i hirurgiji gornjeg gastrointestinalnog trakta.

Mogućnosti ove terapije nisu u potpunosti iscrpljene. Pored višestruke primene, pokazalo se da terapija negativnim pritiskom smanjuje i troškove lečenja, skraćuje trajanje hospitalizacije i pruža brži oporavak pacijenata.

Ključne reči: rana, infekcija, zarastanje, terapija negativnim pritiskom, otvorena trbušna šupljina

ABSTRACT

The use of negative pressure in wound therapy is an innovative therapeutic method that accelerates the wound healing process. This technique is applied to various types of acute and chronic wounds and can shorten their healing time and improve the quality of the scars. Negative pressure therapy acts on the wound by improving blood circulation, reducing swelling, promoting the growth of granulation tissue, reducing the risk of infection, and improving the quality of scar formation. At the molecular level, negative pressure increases the expression of cytokines and growth factors that promote angiogenesis, extracellular matrix remodeling, and tissue regeneration.

Negative pressure therapy, as one of the techniques for temporary abdominal closing, is used in situations where the abdominal cavity must remain open for some time, in complex injuries, infections, and where there is a risk of compartment syndrome. In recent years, endoscopic vacuum therapy, a minimally invasive modality of treatment in colorectal surgery and surgery of the upper gastrointestinal tract, has emerged.

The possibilities of this therapy have not been completely exhausted. In addition to its multiple applications, it has been shown that negative pressure therapy reduces treatment costs, shortens the duration of hospital stay, and enables faster patient recovery.

Keywords: wound, infection, healing, negative pressure therapy, open abdominal cavity

Autor za korespondenciju:

Slobodan Todorović

Kliničko-bolnički centar Bežanijska kosa, Beograd, Srbija

Žorža Matea b.b., 11000 Beograd, Srbija

Elektronska adresa: bobtod2003@yahoo.com

Corresponding author:

Slobodan Todorović

University Hospital Medical Center Bežanijska Kosa

Žorža Matea Street, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

E-mail: bobtod2003@yahoo.com

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UVOD

U hirurgiji, adekvatno zbrinjavanje komplikovanih rana je ključno u oporavku pacijenata. Akutne i hronične rane su prisutne kod 1% populacije [1]. Faktori poput infekcije i prisustva komorbiditeta, kao što su šećerna bolest i periferna arterijska okluzivna bolest, nepovoljno utiču na zarastanje rana.

Upotreba vakuuma u medicini je prisutna već godinama unazad, međutim poslednjih dvadesetak godina, ova metoda je počela rutinski da se primenjuje u lečenju komplikovanih hirurških rana. Početkom devedesetih godina, praktično istovremeno, dve grupe istraživača u Nemačkoj i SAD su počele da primenjuju negativni pritisak u terapiji rana (engl. *negative pressure wound therapy – NPWT*), odnosno vakuum (engl. *vacuum assisted closure – VAC*) [2].

VAC je neinvazivna, aktivna terapija za zbrinjavanje rana, koja koristi kontrolisani, lokalizovani negativni pritisak. Ovim mehanizmom VAC pospešuje zarastanje akutnih i hroničnih rana, prevenira nastanak komplikacija i skraćuje vreme lečenja.

U početku, vakuum se primenjivao u hirurgiji u vidu različitih aspiracionih drenova koji su služili za evakuaciju sekreta iz postoperativnih rana [3]. Moderna primena negativnog pritiska, odnosno proširene indikacije za njegovu upotrebu u terapiji rana, doveli su do toga da se on danas sve više primenjuje u svakodnevnoj praksi širom sveta.

TERAPIJA RANE KONTROLISANIM NEGATIVNIM PRITISKOM

Upotreba negativnog pritiska u zarastanju rana je inovativna terapijska metoda koja ubrzava proces zarastanja rana. Ova tehnika se može primenjivati u različitim vrstama hirurgije [4,5,6,7] za tretiranje različitih vrsta akutnih i hroničnih rana. Terapija rane kontrolisanim negativnim pritiskom predstavlja tehniku koja je zasnovana na principu sukcije, kojom se evakuiše višak eksudata iz rane upotrebom subatmosferskog pritiska. Ovaj efekat se postiže korišćenjem fabrički napravljenog seta koji se sastoji od poliuretanskog sunđer, poliuretanske folije, plastične cevi i aparata koji stvara vakuum i prikuplja evakuisanu tečnost u kanister [8]. Upotreba ove tehnike u zbrinjavanju rana se dramatično povećala u poslednjih deset godina. Veliki je broj studija koje govore o uticaju kontrolisanog negativnog pritiska u procesu zarastanja rana [9].

Naime, dokazano je da je terapija vakuumom uspešna u tretmanu dijabetičnog, hroničnog venskog i arterijskog ulkusa, kod dehiscencije rane, dekubitusa, zatim u abdominalnoj hirurgiji kod defekta trbušnog zida, kod traume, abdominalnog kompartment sindro-

INTRODUCTION

In surgery, appropriate management of complicated wounds is crucial for patient recovery. Acute and chronic wounds are present in 1% of the population [1]. Factors like infection and the presence of comorbidities, such as diabetes and occlusive peripheral arterial disease, adversely affect wound healing.

Vacuum has been in use in medicine for a number of years, however, in the past twenty years, this method has begun to be routinely applied in the treatment of complicated surgical wounds. In the early nineties, practically at the same time, two groups of researchers in Germany and USA began to apply negative pressure in wound therapy (negative pressure wound therapy – NPWT), i.e., vacuum (vacuum assisted closure – VAC) [2].

VAC is a non-invasive, active wound care therapy that uses controlled, localized negative pressure. Through this mechanism, VAC promotes the healing of acute and chronic wounds, prevents complications, and reduces treatment time.

Initially, vacuum was applied in surgery in the form of various aspiration drains used for evacuating secretions from postoperative wounds [3]. The modern application of negative pressure, i.e., the expanded indications for its use in wound therapy, have led to the fact that it is being increasingly used in everyday practice worldwide.

WOUND THERAPY WITH CONTROLLED NEGATIVE PRESSURE

The use of negative pressure in wound healing is an innovative therapeutic method that accelerates the wound healing process. This technique can be applied in different types of surgery [4,5,6,7] to treat different types of acute and chronic wounds. Wound therapy with controlled negative pressure is a technique based on the principle of suction, which evacuates excess exudate from the wound using subatmospheric pressure. This effect is achieved by using a prefabricated set consisting of a polyurethane sponge, a polyurethane film, a plastic tube and an apparatus that creates a vacuum and collects the evacuated liquid in a canister [8]. The use of this technique in wound care has increased dramatically over the past ten years. There are a large number of studies that analyze the influence of controlled negative pressure on the wound healing process [9].

Namely, it has been proven that vacuum therapy is successful in the treatment of diabetic, chronic venous and arterial ulcers, wound dehiscence, pressure ulcers, as well as in abdominal surgery for abdominal wall defects, trauma, abdominal compartment syndrome, acute pancreatitis, necrotic fasciitis, for the treatment



Slika 1. VAC sistem: terapijska jedinica sa kanisterom i setom od poliuretanske pene

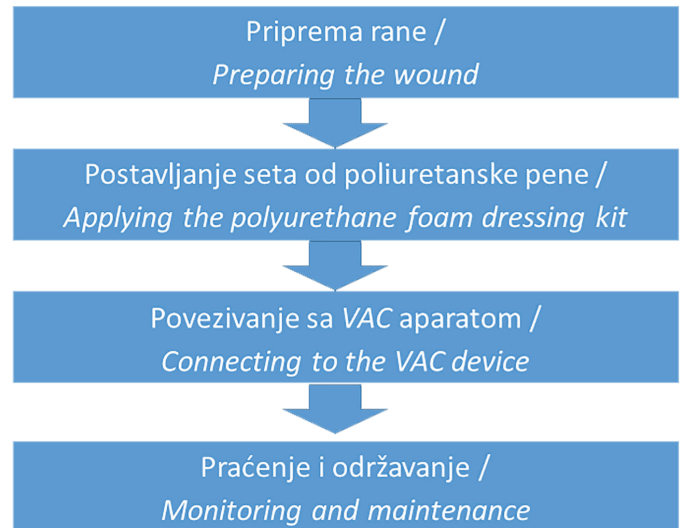
Figure 1. VAC system: therapy unit with canister and dressing kit

ma, akutnog pankreatitisa, nekrotičnog fascitisa, potom za lečenje opekotina, kao i kod rana kod otvorenih preloma dugih kostiju, dok je za procenu efikasnosti u tretmanu drugih rana neophodno sprovesti dalja istraživanja [10,11,12]. Takođe, primena vakuuma je značajno povećala stopu uspešno presađenih kožnih graftova.

Kontraindikacije za primenu ovog vida terapije su prisustvo nekrotičnog tkiva, nelečeni osteomijelitis, nekontrolisane enterokutane fistule, prisustvo maligniteta u rani, direktna izloženost crevnih anastomoza i krvnih sudova, kao i prisutno akutno krvarenje. Potreban je oprez ukoliko su pacijenti na antikoagulantnoj terapiji ili terapiji inhibitorima agregacije trombocita.

Fabričko pakovanje sistema za VAC se sastoji od poliuretanske pene, odnosno sundera za ranu, samolepljive prozirne folije i spoja u vidu drenažne cevi, koja ranu povezuje sa vakumskim aparatom koji proizvodi negativni pritisak (Slika 1). Algoritam za primenu VAC sistema prikazan je na Slici 2. Pre postavljanja VAC sistema, rana treba da bude temeljno očišćena od nekrotičnog tkiva, gnoja ili drugih kontaminanata. Takođe, treba proceniti dubinu i vrstu rane kako bi se odabrao odgovarajući VAC sistem kao i odgovarajuća veličina sunderastog materijala.

Pena u funkciji obloga se aplikuje u ranu tako da je u celosti ispunjava i deluje tako da konstantno izvlači tečnost iz rane kako bi podstakla zarastanje i izlečenje. Pre plasiranja poliuretanskog sundera u šupljinu rane, neophodno je izrezati ga tako da odgovara obliku i veličini rane. Nakon plasiranja sundera preko rane, na okol-



Slika 2. Algoritam za postavljanje VAC sistema u terapiji rana

Figure 2. Algorithm for VAC system placement in wound therapy

of burns, and wounds in open fractures of long bones, while further research is necessary to evaluate its effectiveness in the treatment of other wounds [10,11,12]. Furthermore, the application of vacuum has significantly increased the rate of successfully transplanted skin grafts.

Contraindications for the use of this type of therapy are the following: presence of necrotic tissue, untreated osteomyelitis, uncontrolled enterocutaneous fistulas, the presence of malignancy in the wound, direct exposure of intestinal anastomoses and blood vessels, as well as acute bleeding. Caution is required if patients are on anticoagulation therapy or therapy with platelet aggregation inhibitors.

The prefabricated VAC system set consists of polyurethane foam, i.e., a sponge for the wound, a self-adhesive transparent film and a linking drainage tube, which connects the wound to a vacuum device that produces negative pressure (Figure 1). The algorithm for applying the VAC system is presented in Figure 2. Before placing the VAC system, the wound should be thoroughly cleaned of necrotic tissue, pus or other contaminants. Also, the depth and type of wound should be assessed in order to select the appropriate VAC system as well as the appropriate size of the sponge.

The polyurethane foam as a dressing is applied to the wound in such a way that it completely fills it up and constantly draws fluid from the wound thus promoting healing and recovery. Before placing the polyurethane sponge in the wound cavity, it is necessary to cut it to fit the shape and size of the wound. After placing the sponge over the wound, a polyurethane film is placed on the surrounding healthy skin. In the central part of the polyurethane film, an opening is formed with

nu zdravu kožu se plasira poliuretanska folija. U centralnom delu, na poliuretanskoj foliji se sterilnim makazama formira otvor, putem kojeg se šupljina rane, ispunjena poliuretanskim sunđerom, preko poliuretanskog creva, povezuje sa hirurškim vakumskim aparatom. Nakon povezivanja i provere da je rana hermetički zatvorena, uključuje se negativni pritisak. Ukoliko postoji propuštanje vazduha, ne može se postići željeni subatmosferski pritisak kao ni adekvatna drenaža tečnosti iz nje. Svako „curenje“ vazduha se registruje na aparatu i, ukoliko postoji problem, aparat alarmira zvučnim signalom.

Negativni pritisak koji se primenjuje može biti kontinuirani ili intermitentni, u zavisnosti od tipa rane i protokola koji se primenjuje. Poliuretanska pena, koja u potpunosti ispunjava šupljinu rane, ravnomerno i kontinuirano pod dejstvom vakuuma drenira sekret iz svih delova rane. Sa druge strane, s obzirom da su sunđer i koža prekriveni folijom pod dejstvom vakuuma, povlače se ivice rane ka unutra, čime se smanjuje površina rane. Nivo pritiska zavisi od uređaja koji se koristi – može da varira između -200 mmHg i -75 mmHg, u zavisnosti od materijala, tolerancije pacijenta i tipa rane na koju se deluje [13,14].

Za neinficirane rane preporuka je da se sunđer zameni svakih 48 sati do 72 sata, odnosno više od tri puta nedeljno. Kod inficiranih rana neophodna je veća predostrožnost i češće praćenje. U ovakvim slučajevima, preporuka je da intervali promene sunđera u rani budu znatno kraći, a da rana svaki put bude pregledana od strane stručnog lica. Terapiju treba obustaviti kada dođe do potpunog zatvaranja rane. Ukoliko ne postoji napredak u zarastanju rane u periodu od dve nedelje, terapiju treba obustaviti. Osobe sitnije građe i starije pacijente treba stalno nadzirati radi uočavanja potencijalnih znakova prekomernog gubitka tečnosti i dehidracije. Takođe je potrebno stalno nadzirati pacijente koji imaju rane s obilnom eksudacijom ili velike rane u odnosu na telesnu građu i težinu pacijenta.

Svoje dejstvo VAC ostvaruje sledećim mehanizmima: promovise stvaranje granulacionog tkiva, povećava lokalni protok krvi, smanjuje bakterijsku kolonizaciju, uspostavlja homeostazu tkiva, smanjuje lokalni edem, stimuliše endotelnu proliferaciju, te smanjuje površinu rane „kontrakcijom rane“ (Slika 3).

U većini sprovedenih studija, efikasnost vakuuma u zarastanju rana se merila brzinom formiranja granulacionog tkiva. Dokazano je da se njegovo formiranje primenom ove metode povećavalo u proseku od dva do pet puta [15]. Na mikrovaskularnom nivou, vakuum ostvaruje svoje pozitivne efekte procesom angiogeneze, kao i povećanjem prečnika već postojećih krvnih sudova [16]. Naime, mehaničkim putem, vakuum izaziva povećanje volumena u kapilarnoj mreži, stimuli-

sterile scissors, through which the cavity of the wound, filled with the polyurethane sponge, is connected to the surgical vacuum apparatus via a polyurethane hose. After bandaging and checking that the wound is hermetically sealed, negative pressure is applied. If there is an air leak, the desired subatmospheric pressure cannot be achieved, nor can adequate drainage of the liquid from it. Any leaking of air is registered by the device and, if there is a problem, the device sounds an alarm.

The negative pressure applied can be continuous or intermittent, depending on the type of wound and the protocol being applied. Polyurethane foam, which completely fills the wound cavity, evenly and continuously drains secretions from all parts of the wound as a result of the action of the vacuum. Also, since the sponge and the skin are covered with foil and are also under the effect of the vacuum, the edges of the wound are drawn inward, which reduces the surface area of the wound. The pressure level depends on the device used – it can vary between -200 mmHg and -75 mmHg, depending on the material, the patient's tolerance level and the type of wound being treated [13,14].

For uninfected wounds, it is recommended to replace the sponge with a new one every 48 hours to 72 hours, i.e., more than three times a week. In infected wounds, greater caution and more frequent monitoring are necessary. In such cases, it is recommended that the intervals for the replacement of the sponge in the wound should be significantly shorter, and that the wound should be examined by a medical professional each time the dressing is being changed. Treatment should be discontinued when complete wound closure occurs. If there is no progress in wound healing within two weeks, the therapy should be discontinued. Petite and older patients should be constantly monitored for potential signs of excessive fluid loss and dehydration. It is also necessary to constantly monitor patients who have wounds with abundant exudation or wounds that are large, as compared to the body type and weight of the patient.

VAC achieves its effect through the following mechanisms: it promotes the formation of granulation tissue, increases local blood flow, reduces bacterial colonization, establishes tissue homeostasis, reduces local edema, stimulates endothelial proliferation, and reduces the wound surface through 'wound contraction' (Figure 3).

In most studies conducted so far, the effectiveness of vacuum in wound healing has been measured by the rate of granulation tissue formation. It has been proven that granulation tissue formation increased by an average of two to five times with the use of this



Slika 3. Šematski prikaz uticaja vakuuma na zarastanje rane
Vakuumom asistirano zatvaranje (engl. *vacuum assisted closure – VAC*).

Figure 3. Schematic presentation of the effects of vacuum on wound healing
Vacuum assisted closure – VAC

šuci endotelnu proliferaciju i angiogenezu. Morikvas i saradnici su merili protok krvi u tkivu i pokazali da se protok krvi povećava četiri puta na 125 mmHg, a da se pri pritisku od 400 mmHg i više, on zapravo zaustavlja [17]. Takođe, u analizama tkiva pod elektronskim mikroskopom, primećeno je i ponovno uspostavljanje bazalne membrane kapilara i smanjenje međucelijskog prostora, nakon primene vakuuma. Sveukupno, dokazano je da ova tehnika optimizira protok krvi, smanjuje lokalni edem tkiva i uklanja višak tečnosti iz šupljine rana, te samim tim dovodi do bržeg zarastanja [18]. Sve ove prethodno navedene fiziološke promene olakšavaju uklanjanje bakterija iz rane. Pored toga, primena subatmosferskog pritiska menja citoskelet ćelija u šupljini rane, dovodeći do pokretanja kaskade unutarćelijskih signala koji povećavaju brzinu deobe ćelija i posledično formiranje granulacionog tkiva. Na molekularnom nivou, pod dejstvom negativnog pritiska, dolazi do povećane ekspresije citokina i faktora rasta koji pospešuju angiogenezu, remodelovanje ekstracelularnog matriksa i stvaranje granulacionog tkiva [19]. Kombinacija svih ovih mehanizama čini VAC uređaj izuzetno potentnim i svestranim alatom za zarastanje rana.

TERAPIJA RANE NEGATIVNIM PRITISKOM KOD OTVORENOG ABDOMENA

Privremeno zatvaranje trbuha (engl. *temporary abdominal closure – TAC*) je značajna hirurška tehnika u terapiji širokog spektra složenih povreda, sepse i stanja trbuha gde postoji potreba za ponovnom laparotomijom [20].

method [15]. At the microvascular level, the vacuum exerts its positive effects through the process of angiogenesis, as well as by increasing the diameter of already existing blood vessels [16]. Namely, mechanically, the vacuum causes an increase in volume in the capillary network, stimulating endothelial proliferation and angiogenesis. Morykwas et al. measured the blood flow in tissue and showed that the blood flow increases by four times at 125 mmHg, and that at a pressure of 400 mmHg and more, it actually stops [17]. Also, tissue analyses under the electron microscope have shown restoration of the basal membrane in the capillaries and a reduction of intercellular space, after the application of vacuum. Overall, it has been proven that this technique optimizes blood flow, reduces tissue edema at the local level, and removes excess fluid from the wound cavity, thus leading to faster healing [18]. All these physiological changes facilitate the removal of bacteria from the wound. In addition, the application of subatmospheric pressure changes the cytoskeleton of cells in the wound cavity, leading to the triggering of intracellular signaling cascades that increase the rate of cell division and consequently the formation of granulation tissue. At the molecular level, under the influence of negative pressure, there is an increased expression of cytokines and growth factors that promote angiogenesis, remodeling of the extracellular matrix, and the formation of granulation tissue [19]. The combination of all these mechanisms makes the VAC device an extremely potent and versatile tool in wound healing.

Nakon hirurške intervencije zbog traume, komplikacija nakon operativnog zahvata, infekcije, porasta intraabdominalnog pritiska, te kompartment sindroma, konačno zatvaranje trbušne fascije i trbušnog zida odmah nakon laparotomije može biti tehnički nemoguće ili nepoželjno, te trbušna šupljina mora ostati otvorena kako bi se omogućio pristup za ponovni rad [21].

Održavanje otvorenog abdomena ima niz prednosti, kao što su: olakšan ponovni pristup, otvoren "prozor" ka unutrašnjosti trbuha (kod traume, engl. *damage control*), kontrola sadržaja unutar trbušne šupljine, smanjenje rizika od intraabdominalne hipertenzije i kompartment sindroma, te očuvanje fascije za zatvaranje trbušne šupljine. Sa druge strane, prolongirani otvoreni abdomen (OA), može doprineti brzom nastanku komplikacija, uključujući tu infekcije, sepsu i nastajanje fistula.

U literaturi je opisano više tehnika za privremeno zatvaranje trbušne šupljine kao što su: „Bogota kesha“ (engl. *Bogota bag*), „Vitmanova zakrpa“ (engl. *Wittmann patch*), „Barkerovo vakuum pakovanje“ (engl. *Barker's vacuum pack*) i tretiranje rana kontrolisanim negativnim pritiskom (engl. *negative pressure wound therapy – NPWT*) [22]. Tokom protekle decenije, terapija rana negativnim pritiskom (NPWT) je prepoznata kao korisna tehnika i nalazi se u širokoj kliničkoj primeni [23,24]. Međutim, iako se radi o široko usvojenoj metodi u tretiranju otvorenog abdomena, heterogenost kliničkih slučajeva i kvalitet dostupnih studija otežavali su donošenje definitivnog zaključka o superiornosti NPWT-a u odnosu na druge metode. Heterogenost se odnosila na različite načine tretmana otvorenog abdomena, raznorodnost grupa pacijenata, nepostojanje klasifikacije rana. Kako bi se podaci sistematizovali i bila uvedena standardizovana nomenklatura, bilo je potrebno uvesti klasifikacioni sistem. Njega je uveo Björck, 2009. godine (revidiran je od strane istog autora, 2016. godine) [25,26]. Ciljevi klasifikacije su bili uspostavljanje standardizovanih protokola lečenja i olakšavanje poređenja rezultata u naučno-istraživačkom radu.

U sistematskom pregledu literature iz 2014. godine, kojim su obuhvaćeni relevantni radovi u vezi sa svakom od prethodno navedenih TAC metoda, objavljene su preporuke za lečenje otvorenog abdomena i izvršena je reevaluacija pitanja koja se odnose na poređenje NPWT tretmana sa drugim TAC metodama (uspešnost zatvaranja fascije, mortalitet i pojava fistule). Najviše je bilo primarnih zatvaranja fascije upotrebom komercijalnih NPWT setova u kombinaciji sa tehnikom "dinamičkog zatvaranja" (korišćenjem mrežice ili postavljanjem retencionih šavova). Kod neseptičnih pacijenata, procenat uspešnih zatvaranja je bio 72%, a sa "dinamičkim zatvaranjem" bio je 81%. Kod ostalih tehnika TAC-a,

NEGATIVE PRESSURE WOUND THERAPY IN AN OPEN ABDOMEN

Temporary abdominal closure (TAC) is an important surgical technique in the treatment of a wide range of complex injuries, in the treatment of sepsis, as well as in the management of abdominal conditions where there is a need for repeated laparotomy [20].

After a surgical procedure due to trauma, in complications after surgery, in case of infection, increased intra-abdominal pressure, or compartment syndrome, final closure of the abdominal fascia and abdominal wall immediately after laparotomy may be technically impossible or undesirable, and the abdominal cavity must remain open to allow access for additional procedures [21].

Keeping the abdomen open has a number of advantages, such as the following: easier re-access, an open 'window' to the abdominal cavity (in case of trauma, damage control), control of the contents of the abdominal cavity, reduction of the risk of intra-abdominal hypertension and compartment syndrome, and preservation of the fascia necessary for the closure of the abdominal cavity. On the other hand, prolonged open abdomen (OA) can contribute to the rapid development of complications, including infections, sepsis, and fistula formation.

Several techniques for temporary closure of the abdominal cavity are described in literature, including the following: the 'Bogota bag', the 'Wittmann patch', 'Barker's vacuum pack', as well as negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) [22]. Over the past decade, negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) has been recognized as a useful technique and is now widely used in the clinical setting [23,24]. However, although it is a widely adopted method in the management of the open abdomen, the heterogeneity of clinical cases and the quality of available studies made it difficult to reach a definitive conclusion about the superiority of NPWT, as compared to other methods. The heterogeneity related to different ways of treating the open abdomen, the diversity of patient groups, and the lack of wound classification. In order to systematize the data and introduce a standardized nomenclature, it was necessary to introduce a classification system. It was introduced by Björck, in 2009 (it was then revised by the same author in 2016) [25,26]. The goals of the classification were to establish standardized treatment protocols and facilitate the comparison of results in scientific research.

In a systematic literature review from 2014, which included relevant studies related to each of the aforementioned TAC methods, recommendations for the treatment of the open abdomen were published and issues related to the comparison of NPWT treatment

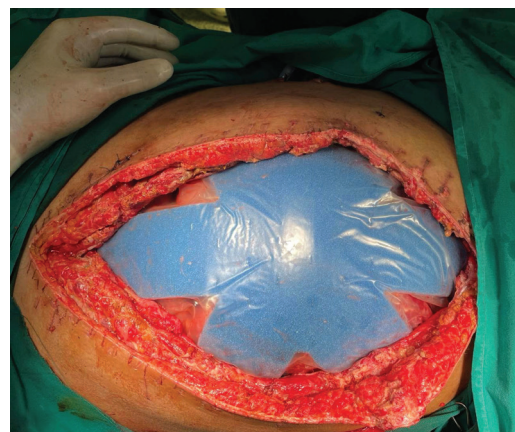
procenat je bio niži – 68% za Vitmanovu zakrpu i 58% za samostalno izrađeni NPWT. Kod septičnih pacijenata, uspešnost zatvaranja pri primeni NPWT seta je bila 48%, sa “dinamičkim zatvaranjem” uspešnost je bila 74,6%, sa Bogota kesom je bila 27%, a kod samostalno izrađenog NPWT-a iznosila je 35%. Smrtnost se kretala od 12% – 25%, kod neseptičnih pacijenata, dok je kod septičnih pacijenata bila između 22% i 40%. Studija je pokazala da je mortalitet više zavisio od trenutnog stanja pacijenata, nego od uticaja upotrebe različitih metoda TAC-a. Prethodno postojeća kontroverza o povezanosti NPWT-a sa stvaranjem fistule je opovrgnuta [27].

Najčešće korišćeni komercijalni setovi sa negativnim pritiskom su Barkerovo vakuum pakovanje (engl. *Barker's vacuum packing technique - BVPT*) i VAC, KCI USA (*ABThera™ OA NPT*). *ABThera™ OA NPT* set, koji je najčešće u upotrebi kod nas, sastoji se od visceralne zaštitne folije koja se stavlja oko i preko creva, a ispod peritoneuma (Slika 4). Nakon toga se plasira perforirani sunder adekvatne veličine koji se prekriva semiokluzivnom adhezivnom folijom. Mali deo adhezivne folije i sundera koji se nalazi ispod nje se ekscidira. Na ovom mestu se postavlja konektor sa drenažnom cevi, koji je povezan sa kanisterom, odnosno uređajem za negativni pritisak.

Za razliku od površinskih rana, gde je primećen bolji efekat sa upotrebom intermitentnog negativnog pritiska, u slučaju otvorenog abdomena se preporu-

with other TAC methods were reevaluated (the success of fascia closure, mortality, and fistula formation). The majority were primary fascial closures that were performed using commercial NPWT sets in combination with the ‘dynamic closure’ technique (using mesh or placing retention sutures). In non-septic patients, the percentage of successful closure was 72%, and with ‘dynamic closure’ it was 81%. For other TAC techniques, the percentage was lower – 68% for the Whitman patch, and 58% for self-made NPWT. In septic patients, the success rate of closure when using the NPWT set was 48%, with ‘dynamic closure’ the success rate was 74.6%, with the Bogota bag it was 27%, and with self-made NPWT it was 35%. Mortality ranged from 12% – 25%, in non-septic patients, while in septic patients it was between 22% and 40%. The study showed that mortality depended more on the current status of the patient than on the effect of the use of different TAC methods. The previously existing controversy regarding the association of NPWT with fistula formation was refuted [27].

The most commonly used commercial negative pressure sets are Barker's vacuum pack (i.e., Barker's vacuum packing technique – BVPT) and VAC, KCI USA (*ABThera™ OA NPT*). The *ABThera™ OA NPT* set, which is most often used in Serbia, consists of a visceral protective film that is placed around and over the intestine, and under the peritoneum (Figure 4). After that, a perforated sponge of the appropriate size



Slika 4. Postavljanje *ABThera™* sistema kod otvorenog abdomena zbog posttraumatskog pankreatitisa. A. postavljanje, određivanje veličine i pozicije; B. plasiranje visceralne zaštitne folije preko creva, a ispod peritoneuma; C. pozicionirani perforirani sunder u rani, prekriven semiokluzivnom adhezivnom folijom, povezan preko konektora i drenažne cevi sa uređajem za negativni pritisak

Figure 4. Placement of the *ABThera™* system in the open abdomen due to post-traumatic pancreatitis. A. placement, determination of size and position; B. placement of a visceral protective film over the intestines and under the peritoneum; C. perforated sponge positioned in the wound, covered with a semi-occlusive adhesive film, connected via a connector and a drainage tube with the device for negative pressure

čuje kontinuirani pritisak sa početnom vrednošću od -125 mmHg. U slučaju pojave akutnog krvarenja zbog koagulopatija ili primene antikoagulantne terapije, preporuka je da se započne sa vrednostima negativnog pritiska od -25 mmHg do -55 mmHg, uz praćenje sadržaja u kanisteru.

Ovaj sistem ostvaruje pozitivna dejstva redukovanjem edema i uklanjanjem eksudata iz prostora između abdominalnih organa, crevnih vijuga i prednjeg trbušnog zida, kao i uklanjanjem infektivnih agenasa i medijatora zapaljenja. Sve to, kao što je prethodno navedeno, doprinosi smanjenju intraabdominalnog pritiska, odnosno mogućnosti nastanka kompartment sindroma, kao i respiratornog distres sindroma. Takođe, doprinosi smanjenju stvaranja priraslica između creva i prednjeg trbušnog zida, aproksimaciji ivica fascije prema srednjoj liniji, a samim tim omogućava odloženo zatvaranje abdomena bez tenzije [24,26,27].

Terapija negativnim pritiskom se pokazala kao efikasna i pouzdana metoda privremenog zatvaranja abdomena, kako zbog prethodno navedenih pozitivnih efekata, tako i zbog skraćanja dužine boravka u bolnici i smanjenja ukupnih troškova lečenja.

ENDOSKOPSKA VAKUUM TERAPIJA

Endoskopska vakuum terapija (EVT) predstavlja relativno nov, minimalno invazivni modalitet lečenja u kolorektalnoj hirurgiji i hirurgiji gornjeg gastrointestinalnog trakta.

Endoskopska vakuum terapija u kolorektalnoj hirurgiji

Iako je u proteklih nekoliko decenija došlo do značajnog napretka u oblasti kolorektalne hirurgije, popuštanje anastomoze važi za jednu od najtežih komplikacija, zbog povezanosti sa značajnom stopom morbiditeta i mortaliteta, i pogađa 5% – 15% pacijenata sa kolorektalnom anastomozom [28].

Popuštanje anastomoze može biti izazvano raznim faktorima, koji se mogu podeliti na one koji se odnose na samu tehniku izvođenja operacije i one koji se odnose na karakteristike pacijenta. Ukoliko pretpostavimo da je sama operacija učinjena besprekorno, faktori koji se odnose na samog pacijenta se mogu podeliti na faktore rizika koji se mogu promeniti i nepromenljive faktore rizika [29]. Faktori rizika koji se mogu promeniti uključuju alkohol, pušenje, gojaznost i neke lekove. Nepromenljivi faktori rizika uključuju pol, starost, dijabetes, te faktore koji se tiču samog tumora [29,30].

Jedna od novouvedenih metoda za lečenje komplikacije popuštanja anastomoze je endoskopska va-

is placed and covered with a semi-occlusive adhesive foil. A small part of the adhesive film and the sponge underneath it is excised. In this spot, a connector with a drainage pipe is placed, which is hooked to the canister, i.e., the device for negative pressure.

As opposed to superficial wounds, where a better effect has been observed with the use of intermittent negative pressure, in the case of an open abdomen, continuous pressure with the initial value of -125 mmHg is recommended. In case of acute bleeding due to coagulopathies or the application of anticoagulation therapy, it is recommended to start with negative pressure values ranging from -25 mmHg to -55 mmHg, with close monitoring of the canister content.

This system achieves positive effects by reducing edema and removing exudate from the space between the abdominal organs, intestinal loops, and the anterior abdominal wall, as well as by removing infectious agents and inflammatory mediators. All of this, as previously stated, contributes to the reduction of intra-abdominal pressure, it reduces the possibility of compartment syndrome and respiratory distress syndrome. Also, it contributes to the reduction of adhesion formation between the intestines and the anterior abdominal wall, as well as the approximation of the fascial edges towards the midline, and thus enables delayed tension free closure of the abdomen [24,26,27].

Negative pressure therapy has proven to be an effective and reliable method of temporary abdominal closure, both because of its previously mentioned positive effects, as well as because of the shortening of the length of hospital stay and reducing the total treatment costs.

ENDOSCOPIC VACUUM THERAPY

Endoscopic vacuum therapy (EVT) is a relatively new, minimally invasive treatment modality in colorectal and upper gastrointestinal surgery.

Endoscopic vacuum therapy in colorectal surgery

Although significant progress has been made in the field of colorectal surgery in the past few decades, anastomotic failure remains one of the most difficult complications, due to its association with a significant morbidity and mortality rate, affecting 5% – 15% of patients with colorectal anastomosis [28].

Anastomotic failure can be caused by various factors, which can be divided into those related to the operating technique itself and those related to the characteristics of the patient. If we assume that the operation itself was performed flawlessly, the patient-related factors can be divided into modifiable risk factors and non-modifiable risk factors [29]. Modifiable risk factors

kuum terapija. Endoskopska vakuum terapija u kolorektalnoj hirurgiji je prvi put opisana 2008. godine, u studiji Vajdenhegena i saradnika, kod tretiranja perianastomotičnog apscesa uzrokovanog dehiscencijom anastomoze nakon prednje niske resekcije rektuma, zbog karcinoma [31]. U osnovi ove metode je postavljanje poliuretanskog sunđera unutar apscesne šupljine nastale zbog dehiscencije anastomoze, uz pomoć fleksibilnog endoskopa.

Drenažna cev koja je pričvršćena za sunđer izlazi transanalno i povezana je sa sistemom za vakuum. Intraapscesna pozicija i zamena sunđera na dva do tri dana se kontroliše endoskopom. U poređenju sa otvorenim ranama, u ovom slučaju hermetičko zatvaranje nije potrebno da bi se postigao željeni subatmosferski pritisak. Za izvođenje endoskopske vakuum terapije nije potrebna ni sedacija ni anestezija.

U poslednjih par godina, indikacije za primenu endoskopske vakuum terapije nakon rektalne ili rektosigmoidne resekcije su proširene i na primenu nakon resekcije, zbog divertikulitisa, ulceroznog kolitisa, jatrogenih ili traumatskih perforacija kolona. Generalizovani peritonitis je kontraindikacija za EVT.

Transanalnom drenažom postiže se efikasno i kontinuirano pražnjenje apscesne šupljine dok se istovremeno postiže zaobilazanje fiziološke opstrukcije anusa bez dodatne traume bolesnika. Vraćanje tečnosti iz lumena kolona kroz dehiscenciju rane u lumen apscesne šupljine je blokirano. Negativni pritisak dovodi do ravnomerne mehaničke redukcije volumena apscesne šupljine zahvaljujući topikalnoj uniformnoj i kontrolisanoj primeni na svaku tačku u unutrašnjosti šupljine. Ne samo da je izbegnuto povećanje apscesne šupljine i pojava drugih komplikacija, već dolazi do njene praktično potpune rezolucije. Pozitivni efekti u vidu stvaranja granulacionog tkiva i redukcija veličine rane su već ranije opisani kod primene vakuuma u lečenju otvorenih rana. Prema nekim autorima, upotreba endoskopske vakuum terapije u tretmanu dehiscencije anastomoza je bila uspešna u 90% slučajeva, terapija je, u proseku, trajala 23 dana, dok je prosečan broj upotrebljenih sunđera po pacijentu bio sedam [32]. Od neželjenih efekata terapije, moguće je povremeno pojavljivanje manjeg krvarenja nakon uklanjanja poliuretanskog sunđera, koje se najčešće spontano zaustavlja. Takođe je prijavljeno postojanje stenozе kod malog broja pacijenata.

U pojedinim centrima za kolorektalnu hirurgiju gde se ova metoda primenjuje, EVT je postala terapija prvog izbora za lečenje dehiscencije anastomoza nakon resekcije rektuma. S obzirom da se radi o relativno novoj proceduri, potrebne su nove studije koje će dalje valorizovati prednosti ove metode.

include alcohol, smoking, obesity, and some medications. Non-modifiable risk factors include sex, age, diabetes, and factors related to the tumor itself [29,30].

One of the newly introduced methods for treating complications of anastomotic failure is endoscopic vacuum therapy. Endoscopic vacuum therapy in colorectal surgery was first described in 2008, in a study by Weidenhagen et al., in the treatment of perianastomotic abscess caused by anastomotic dehiscence after low anterior rectal resection due to cancer [31]. The basis of this method is the placement of a polyurethane sponge inside the abscess cavity caused by the dehiscence of the anastomosis, with the help of a flexible endoscope.

A drainage tube attached to the sponge exits transanally and is connected to a vacuum system. The intraabscess position and sponge replacement every two to three days is controlled with an endoscope. Compared to open wounds, in this case, hermetic closure is not required to achieve the desired subatmospheric pressure. Neither sedation nor anesthesia is required to perform endoscopic vacuum therapy.

In the past several years, indications for the use of endoscopic vacuum therapy after rectal or rectosigmoid resection have been extended to its use after resection, due to diverticulitis, ulcerative colitis, iatrogenic or traumatic perforations of the colon. Generalized peritonitis is a contraindication for EVT.

Transanal drainage achieves efficient and continuous emptying of the abscess cavity while simultaneously bypassing the physiological obstruction of the anus without additional trauma to the patient. The return of fluid from the lumen of the colon through wound dehiscence to the lumen of the abscess cavity is blocked. Negative pressure leads to uniform mechanical reduction of the volume of the abscess cavity as the result of uniform and controlled topical application to each point inside the cavity. Not only is the enlargement of the abscess cavity and the occurrence of other complications avoided, but practically complete resolution of the abscess is also achieved. Positive effects such as the formation of granulation tissue and reduction of wound size have already been described earlier regarding the application of vacuum in the treatment of open wounds. According to some authors, the use of endoscopic vacuum therapy in the treatment of anastomotic dehiscence was successful in 90% of cases, the therapy, on average, lasted 23 days, while the average number of sponges used per patient was seven [32]. Among the side effects of therapy, occasionally, minor bleeding may appear after the removal of the polyurethane sponge, which usually stops spontaneously. Stenosis has also been reported in a small number of patients.

Endoskopska vakuum terapija u hirurgiji gornjeg gastrointestinalnog trakta

Endoskopska vakuum terapija se u hirurgiji gornjeg gastrointestinalnog trakta uglavnom koristi za tretiranje dehiscencija ezofago-gastričnih anastomoza i perforacije jednjaka, što su po prvi put prezentovali Loske i Muler na hirurškom sastanku u Nemačkoj, 2007. godine [33], dok se prva publikacija na ovu temu pojavila 2008. godine. U njoj su prikazani slučajevi uspešnog lečenja kod popuštanja anastomoze nakon ezofagektomije [34]. Principi primene vakuuma su isti kao u prethodno opisanim oblastima. U zavisnosti od stanja pacijenta, EVT se plasira u operacionoj sali pod opštom anestezijom ili u analgosedaciji.

Uspešnost terapije se meri smanjenjem ekstramuralne šupljine, količinom sekrecije i formiranjem granulacionog tkiva koje okružuje poliuretanski suđer. Prema nekim studijama, uspešnost primene endoskopske vakuume terapije u saniranju dehiscencije anastomoza nakon ezofagektomije, gastrektomije ili ezofagealne perforacije, bila je 90% kod više od 200 ispitanika. Iako u trenutno dostupnoj literaturi ne postoje randomizovane kontrolisane studije, na osnovu do sada objavljenih retrospektivnih sudija, EVT se pokazala kao superiornija metoda u odnosu na terapiju stentom [35,36].

ZAKLJUČAK

Terapija negativnim pritiskom je napredna medicinska procedura koja se može primeniti za zbrinjavanje različitih tipova akutnih i hroničnih rana. Posebnu vrednost je pokazala kao jedna od tehnika privremenog zatvaranja abdomena.

Uprkos brojnim istraživanjima i rezultatima koji su bili kontradiktorni, veliki broj studija je pokazao brojne prednosti ove terapije, njenu efikasnost i pouzdanost. Poslednjih godina, indikacije za primenu negativnog pritiska su se proširile, tako da se pojavila i endoskopska vakuum terapija.

Takođe, pokazalo se da terapija negativnim pritiskom smanjuje troškove lečenja, skraćuje trajanje hospitalizacije i omogućava brži oporavak pacijenata.

Mogućnosti primene negativnog pritiska nisu u potpunosti iscrpljene. Pretpostavlja se da će buduće nove ideje i tehnološki napredak dovesti do još šire primene ove metode u medicini.

Sukob interesa: Nije prijavljen.

In some centers for colorectal surgery where this method is applied, EVT has become the therapy of choice for the treatment of anastomotic dehiscence after rectal resection. Considering that it is a relatively new procedure, new studies are needed that will further valorize the advantages of this method.

Endoscopic vacuum therapy in upper gastrointestinal surgery

Endoscopic vacuum therapy is mainly used in upper gastrointestinal tract surgery to treat dehiscences of esophago-gastric anastomoses and esophageal perforation, which was presented for the first time by Loske and Müller at a surgical meeting in Germany, in 2007 [33], while the first publication regarding this topic was published in 2008. It presents cases of successful treatment of anastomotic failure after esophagectomy [34]. The principles of vacuum application are the same as in the previously described areas. Depending on the patient's condition, EVT is performed in the operating theatre under general anesthesia or under analgosedation.

The effectiveness of the therapy is measured by the reduction of the extramural cavity, the amount of secretion, and the formation of granulation tissue surrounding the polyurethane sponge. According to some studies, the success rate of endoscopic vacuum therapy in the repair of anastomotic dehiscence after esophagectomy, gastrectomy or esophageal perforation was 90% in more than 200 subjects. Although there are no randomized controlled studies in the currently available literature, based on retrospective reviews published so far, EVT has been shown to be superior to stent therapy [35,36].

CONCLUSION

Negative pressure therapy is an advanced medical procedure that can be used to treat various types of acute and chronic wounds. It has proven to be particularly valuable as a technique for temporary abdominal closure.

Despite numerous contradictory studies and findings, a large number of studies have shown numerous advantages of this therapy, its effectiveness and reliability. In recent years, the indications for the application of negative pressure have expanded, and endoscopic vacuum therapy has also emerged.

It has also been shown that negative pressure therapy reduces treatment costs, shortens the duration of hospital stay, and facilitates faster patient recovery.

The possibilities of applying negative pressure have not been completely exhausted. It is believed that future new ideas and technological progress will lead to an even wider application of this method in medicine.

Conflict of interest: None declared.

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