Peer-Reviewed Articles

ActiGraft

Real-world outcomes of autologous whole blood clot therapy for venous leg ulcers[20]

Author(s): Stephen Heisler, DPM, Assistant Professor; Rodney Samaan, MD, Cardiologist; Rene Lessing, RN, Wound Care Specialist; Emre Ozker, MD, Associate Professor; Robert Snyder, DPM, Professor and Director of Clinical Research

Link: https://www.magonlinelibrary.com/doi/abs/10.12968/jowc.2025.0419

Summary:

Venous leg ulcers (VLUs) are hard-to-heal wounds primarily caused by venous insufficiency and venous hypertension. These wounds pose significant clinical and economic burdens, often failing to heal with standard compression therapy alone. Autologous whole blood clot (AWBC) therapy has emerged as a potential treatment for hard-to-heal wounds, complementing the body's natural wound healing mechanisms. This study aims to evaluate the outcomes of AWBC in a real-world setting for treating VLUs that have not responded to conventional therapies.

A Multicenter, Prospective, Randomized, Controlled, Trial, Comparing the Safety and Efficacy of Autologous Whole Blood Clot to Standard of Care in Patients with Chronic Diabetic Foot Ulcers[19]

Author(s): Robert Snyder, Aksone Nouvong, Jesus Ulloa, Naz Wahab, Terry Treadwell, Febe Bruwer, Liezl Naude, James McGuire, Alexander M Reyzelman, Timothy Graham, Rene Lessing, Eric Lullove, Emre Ozker, Hau T Pham, Michael Pasternac, Shira Cohen

Link: https://doi.org/10.12968/jowc.2024.0195

Summary:

Diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) present a significant global health challenge, resulting in high morbidity and economic costs. Current treatments often fail to achieve satisfactory healing rates, highlighting the need for novel therapies. This study evaluates the safety and efficacy of a novel autologous whole blood clot (AWBC), a blood-based, biodegradable provisional matrix in conjunction with standard care compared to standard care alone in treating chronic DFUs. This RCT demonstrated the safety and efficacy of AWBC in achieving wound closure compared to the best practice standard of care in hard-to-heal DFUs. AWBC had statistically significant healing outcomes compared to control, presenting a promising and innovative treatment for hard-to-heal DFUs, thus offering a significant improvement over traditional care. This novel approach addresses the underlying challenges in the wound microenvironment, suggesting a paradigm shift in managing chronic DFUs, and emphasizing the advantages and benefits of this innovative treatment.

Efficacy And Safety Of RD2 Ver.02, A Whole Blood Clot Therapy, Coupled With A Minimally Invasive Procedure In Pilonidal Sinus: A Phase II Study[18]

Author(s): Edward Ram, Yaniv Zager, Dan Carter, Roi Anteby, Josef Haik, Ido Nachmany, Nir Horesh

Link: https://doi.org/10.1007/s10151-024-02973-9

Summary:

Background PNS is caused by an infection in the sacrococcygeal area triggered by hair particle accumulation in skin tunnels, resulting in infection. Surgical options range from simple excision to complex flap constructions. Primary wound healing failure and recurrence rates contribute to the burden of PNS. RD2 Ver.02, a novel autologous whole-blood clot product, demonstrated safety and efficacy in treating complex cutaneous wounds and was investigated for the management of PNS.

Nerve Reconstruction Using ActiGraft BloodClot in Rabbit Acute Peripheral Injury Model: Preliminary Study. Bioengineering 2024, 11, 298[17]

Author(s): Simon Rochkind, Sharon Sirota, Alon Kushnir

Link: https://doi.org/10.3390/bioengineering11040298

Summary:

This preliminary study aimed to investigate an ActiGraft blood clot implant (RedDress Ltd., Pardes-Hanna, Israel) attempting to treat and induce the regeneration of a completely injured peripheral nerve with a massive loss defect. The results of this preliminary study suggest that applying an ActiGraft blood clot (into the collagen tube) can enable nerve recovery. This rigorous scientific inquiry contributes to additional valuable insights into the ongoing pursuit of innovative solutions for enhancing nerve regeneration and recovery.

A Prospective, Single-Arm Study To Evaluate The Safety And Efficacy Of RD2-VER.02, An Autologous Blood Clot, In The Treatment Of Anal Fistula[16]

Author(s): Edward Ram, Yaniv Zager, Dan Carter, Olga Saukhat, Roi Anteby, Ido Nachmany, Nir Horeshtt

Link: https://journals.lww.com/dcrjournal/abstract/9900/a_prospective,_single_arm_study_to_evaluate_the.514.aspx

Summary:

Surgical treatment of complex perianal fistula is technically challenging, associated with risk of failure, and may require multiple procedures. This study assesses the efficacy and safety of RD2-Ver.02, an autologous whole blood product created from the patients' blood, as a treatment option simple and complex transsphincteric anal fistulas.

A total of 53 patients with simple or complex transsphincteric fistulas were included in the study. MRI findings diagnosed 19 patients (36%) as simple and 34 patients (64%%) as complex AF. A total of 34 patients (69%) achieved complete healing in 6 months, while 23 out of the 34 (68%) patients with complex AF achieved complete healing in 6 months. 9 patients with perianal Crohn's disease were enrolled in the study; 6 of the 9 patients (67%) achieved complete healing in 6 months.

In this study, complete healing is defined as the absence of any anal symptom, including pain and discharge from the fistula, and a clinically confirmed closed external opening validated with a postoperative MRI. RD2 Ver.02 was found to be safe and effective in achieving healing in transsphincteric anal fistulas of both cryptoglandular and Crohn's-related origin within 6 months of treatment.

The Use Of Active Coagulation Whole Blood - An Innovative Treatment Strategy For Hard-To-Heal Wounds[15]

- **Author(s):** Nadav Haim, Jarrod P. Kaufman, Maxim Gurevich
- **Link:** https://reddressmedical.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Haim-et-al-Flowable-2023.pdf

Summary:

Deep and tunneling wounds, hard-to-heal in nature, are a challenge to apply and maintain most advanced wound dressings to romote effective healing. An autologous whole blood clot is a topical treatment and has been found to be safe and effective in healing cutaneous wounds. The active coagulation whole blood (ACWB) clot treatment, using the patient's own blood, is used to treat deep and tunneling wounds, by mixing the blood with coagulation components and applying it into the wound cavity allowing the clot to re-form inside the wound.

In this study, 5 patient with multiple comorbidities, exhibiting surgical abdominal wound, chronic pilonidal sinus, stage 4 sacral pressure ulcer with exposed bone, post-amputation surgical site wound, and non-healing wound dehiscence at the site of a prior hip replacement, were all treated with the ACWB clot treatment. Complete healing was achieved in 4 out of 5 cases, demonstrating the efficacy of the ACWB treatment in deep wounds with cavaties and exposed structures. In its flowable form, the ACWB treatment safely and efficiently provides coverage of the entirety of the wound surface to improve the time and process of complex wound surface healing.

Utilization Of ActiGraft, An Autologous Whole Blood Clot, For Treatment Of Complex Wounds Linked To Comorbidities[14]

- **Author(s):** Emre Ozker
- **Link:** https://jcmimagescasereports.org/article/JCM-V3-1429.pdf

Summary:

A study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of ActiGraft in treating complicated chronic wounds associated with various comorbidities including deep vein thrombosis post-cancer-related surgical wound, peripheral arterial disease, and Charcot foot. Severe comorbidities can have a major, negative effect on the wound healing process.

Four patients with multiple comorbidities, who failed several previous treatments, and exhibited complex wounds with exposed bone or tendon agreed to use ActiGraft. ActiGraft treatment resulted in a reduction in wound size and wound progression in a timely manner.

ActiGraft treatment was found to initiate and enhance the delayed healing process of complex and chronic wounds in patients suffering from comorbidities. ActiGraft creates a protective scaffold, restoring the homeostasis in the surrounding area of the wound, resulting in the initiation of the wound healing cascade in stagnant wounds.

Use Of Autologous Whole Blood Clot In The Treatment Of Complex Surgical Wounds: A Case Series[13]

- **Author(s):** Maxim Gurevich, Stephen Heinz, Ruhama Fridman, Chinenye Wachuku
- **Link:** https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36744737/

Summary:

A registry study of patients with surgical wounds was conducted to evaluate if an autologous blood clot, ActiGraft, can promote wound healing in complex surgical wounds.

A total of 14 patients took part in the study. Autologous whole blood clot treatment resulted in a mean percent wound area reduction of 72.33% at four weeks, with 33.33% of wounds achieving complete closure by week 4. At week 12, 78.54% of the wounds achieved complete closure. In this case series, autologous whole blood clot treatment was able to restore wound healing, avoiding the risk of infection and amputation of an affected limb. The properties of an autologous whole blood clot as an ECM reduce the risk of infection, causing the wound to progress from the inflammatory phase to the proliferative phase. Autologous whole blood clot treatment in hardto-heal surgical wounds was found to be an effective approach, reducing the risk of infection and promoting cell granulation, resulting in wound closure.

Topical Autologous Blood Clot Therapy: A Consensus Panel To Guide Use In The Treatment Of Complex Wound Types[12]

- **Author(s):** Robert Snyder, Vickie Driver, Windy Cole, Warren Joseph, Alez Reyzelman, John Lantis, Jarrod Kaufman, Terry Treadwell, Thomas Wild
- **Link: Link:** https://www.hmpgloballearningnetwork.com/site/wounds/review/topical-autologous-blood-clot-therapy-introduction-and-development-consensus

Summary:

A panel of nine clinicians from the United States and Germany with extensive experience in wound care and surgical wound management developed recommendations for topically autologous blood clot therapy (TABCT) use in specific complex wound types.

Consensus panel recommendations show TABCT application to be useful in the treatment of wounds due to its inherent properties which allow it to maintain a moist wound healing environment, assist in autolytic debridement, recruit, and deliver factors essential for conversion from a dysfunctional, inflammatory state to proliferation and wound healing, prevention of pathogen entry, and ability to completely fill non-fully visualized voids present in wounds. These abilities in addition to the cost-effectiveness, ease of access, minimal procedural and application related complications, and proven clinical efficacy of TABCT use make it a viable treatment option in the treatment of wounds in patients that cannot undergo sharp debridement, patients at high-risk for infection to occur and wound with exposed bone, tendon, undermining or tunneling.

Autologous Whole Blood Clot And Negative-Pressure Wound Therapy In South Africa: A Comparison Of The Cost And Social Considerations[11]

✎ **Author(s):** Liezl Naude, Georges Balenda, Ané Lombaard

✎ **Link: Link:** https://doi.org/10.7196/SAMJ.2022.v112i10.16527

Summary:

Advanced wound treatment modalities enhance healing of hard-to-heal wounds, decrease the risk of amputations, and improve the quality of life of patients. Modalities have different rates of efficacy and incur different social and financial costs to the individual and the healthcare system. This study compares the social and financial costs of using an autologous Whole Blood Clot (WBC) vs. Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT) in the treatment of diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) in South Africa.

The cost of the autologous WBC and NPWT were compared in two scenarios: low exudate (s1) and high exudate (s2) over 4 and 12 weeks. The healing rates at 4 weeks were 19% for autologous WBC and 10% for NPWT. The autologous WBC saved 9% more in scenario 1 and 10% in scenario 2. After 12 weeks, the healing rates were 75% for autologous WBC and 43% for NPWT. The autologous WBC had a total cost savings of 43% in scenario 1 and 46% in scenario 2.

The autologous WBC consistently demonstrated better outcomes than NPWT in terms of both healing rates and cost-effectiveness.

Utilization of A Topical Autologous Blood Clot for Treatment of Pressure Ulcers[10]

✎ **Author(s):** Zvi Landau, Katie Lyn Whitacre, Charles Leewood, Jessie Hawkins, Chinenye D. Wachuku

✎ **Link:** https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/iwj.13927

Summary:

Management and treatment of pressure ulcers (PUs) are met with great difficulty due to various factors that cause vulnerability of the soft tissue such as location, limited mobility, increased friction and shearing forces, as well as other comorbid-ities that may delay or halt wound healing.

This study aims to assess the efficacy of the Topically Applied Blood Clot (TABCT) in the treatment of PUs in comparison to standard of care (SOC) treatment. Twenty-four patients, 18 years or older, with PUs ranging from stage 1 to 4, were included in the study.

Efficacy in percent area reduction (PAR) on weeks 4 and 12 with TABCT over SOC was assessed. Treatment using TABCT in PUs resulted in 77.9% of the patients achieving a 50% PAR on week 4. The mean PAR on week 12 was 96.23% with 45% of the wounds treated with TABCT achieving complete wound closure. In addition, the TABCT prompted granulation tissue formation over vital structures, such as bone, which is often present in later stage PUs.

Topical Autologous Blood Clot Therapy: An Introduction and Development of Consensus Panel To Guide Use In The Treatment of Complex Wound Types[9]

- **Author(s):** Robert J. Snyder, Vickie Driver, Windy Cole, Warren S. Joseph, Alez Reyzelman, John C. Lantis II, Jarrod Kaufman, Thomas Wild
- **Link:** https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36219459/

Summary:

The complexity of a wound — whether it is acute or chronic — is based on patient-specific local, systemic, and psychosocial actors. A panel of providers experienced in wound care and surgical wound management was convened to create a series of publications on the use of topical autologous blood clot therapy (TABCT) in the treatment of complex wounds.

This publication, the first in a series, providers an evidence basis of the gap between definition and treatment of complex ounds, an overview of the use of autologous therapies in these wounds, and the science behind TABCT. In addition to this foundation of knowledge, this publication describes the plan for the consensus panel decision pathways and recommendation development of use of TABCT in the treatment of specific complex wound types.

Innovative Treatment Utilizing An Autologous Blood Clot For Diabetic Foot Ulcers[8]

- **Author(s):** Marie Williams, David Davidson, Naz Wahab, Jessie Hawkins, Chinenye Wachuku, Robert Snyder
- **Link:** https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35881826/

Summary:

Diabetic Foot Ulcer (DFU) is among the most common complications of uncontrolled diabetes. It is estimated that approximately 15% to 25% of patients with diabetes will develop a DFU in their lifetime. A DFU is a complex wound that requires considerable effort to restart a stalled healing process.

In this study, a TABCT product was used in a point-of-care setting to treat DFUs by reconstructing the extra-cellular matrix (ECM) and adjusting intricate phenotypes and mechanisms of mediators to progress towards complete healing. The TABCT product exhibited superiority over SOC treatment; 76.85% of patients achieved 50% PAR in 4 weeks, while 95% of wounds achieved complete closure in 12 weeks. By incorporating and stimulating the body's own healing capabilities into the healing process, the TABCT provided granulation over vital structures with a reduction in overall wound size in a timely manner.

Chronic Venous Ulcer Pain Reduction And Full Recovery By An Autologous Blood Clot: A Case Study[7]

Author(S): Elena Dimitriou

Link: www.doi.org/10.52768/2766-7820/1714

Summary:

Venous leg ulcers (VLUs) can be associated with severe pain, having a tremendous effect on the ulcer treatment and eventually the patient's life. While background pain is common in chronic wounds, dressing removal and procedures are the main cause for VLU pain.

This case study features a 63-year-old patient with a 1-year-old VLU that occured as a result of a scratch that turned into a wide-spread wound. The patient previously underwent advanced treatment with no improvement and experienced high pain levels, consuming a large amount of analgesics, ultimately, with no relief. With a weekly application of ActiGraft, the patient's pain levels progressively improved. The level of pain decreased with each application until the patient achieved complete healing after 16 weeks of treatment.

ActiGraft was found to have a significant effect in reducing wound pain levels, having an impact on the patient's wuality of life, and progresssing the hard-to-heal wound toward complete healing.

an acute wound healing trajectory significantly faster than what is suggested in the literature. Further, it is recommended that healthcare systems and insurance companies use WBC in hard-to-heal wounds to achieve complete healing and, thus, reduce the ongoing burden to the patient and associated costs.

An Observational Pilot Study To Collect Safety And Efficacy Data On Wound Care Using Whole Blood Clot Technology On Hard-To-Heal Wounds[6]

Author(s): Liezl Naude; Patricia Idensohn; Febe Bruwer; Georges Balenda; Magda Mulder; Maxim Gurevich; Moreno Matityahu; Yael Izakson; Ruhama Fridman NP; Dino Rech

Link: https://woundsinternational.com/journal-articles/observational-pilot-study-collect-safety-and-efficacy-data-wound-care-using-whole-blood-clot-technology-hard-heal-wounds/

Summary:

The observational pilot study demonstrates the safety and efficacy for whole blood clot (WBC) technology in a wide variety of hard-to-heal wounds.

An average of 65% reduction in patients' wound size was achieved by week 4 and 94% by week 12. In 4 of the cases described, not only did patients experience healing in hard-to-heal wounds, but scheduled amputations were avoided. Other advanced wound care therapies such as PRP, NPWT, and compression bandaging were used in 55% of patients for more than 12 months without achieving wound closure until the application of WBC. In particular, 74% of patients were previously treated with more than one NWPT dressing application without success.

These findings suggest that the application of WBC technology changes the chronic nature of the hard-to-heal wound into an acute wound healing trajectory significantly faster than what is suggested in the literature. Further, it is recommended that healthcare systems and insurance companies use WBC in hard-to-heal wounds to achieve complete healing and, thus, reduce the ongoing burden to the patient and associated costs.

Efficacy And Safety of A Novel Autologous Wound Matrix In The Management of Complicated, Chronic Wounds: A Pilot Study[5]

Author(s): Igal Kushnir; Alon Kushnir; Thomas E Serena; Doron Garfinkel

Link: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27701127/

Summary:

The objective of this pilot study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of a novel method using an autologous whole blood clot formed with the RedDress Wound Care System (RD1, RedDress Ltd, Israel), a provisional whole blood clot matrix used in the treatment of chronic wounds of various etiologies.

The pilot study demonstrated that an in-vitro blood clot using the whole blood clot matrix kit can be effectively, consistently, and safely prepared by a care provider at the point of care. The blood clot matrix was effective and safe in treating a small sample – 7 patients, 9 wounds – of patients with chronic and acute wounds that varied in severity and duration.

Complete healing, defined as complete wound closure, was achieved in 7 of the 9 wounds (78%). The 2 wounds that did not achieve complete wound closure were partially closed (Wound No. 2 was 77% closed, and wound No. 4 was 82% closed).

Safety And Efficacy Of An Autologous Blood Clot Product In The Management Of Texas 1A Or 2A Neuropathic Diabetic Foot Ulcers: A Prospective, Multicenter, Open Label Pilot Study[4]

Author(s): Robert J Snyder; Maria A Kasper; Keyur Patel; Marissa J Carter; Igal Kushnir; Alon Kushnir; Thomas E Serena

Link: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29718812/

Summary:

The use of an autologous blood clot product on neuropathic DFUs was found to be safe and efficacious to use on patients with multiple, serious comorbidities. 2 of 32 adverse events (AEs) were deemed potentially device-related, however, treatment with the blood clot product continued once the AEs were resolved.

Twenty patients were enrolled in the study; 20 were analyzed in intent-to-treat (ITT) population, and 18 were in the per-protocol (PP) population. In the ITT population, 13 of 20 (65%) wounds completely healed and 13 of 18 (72.2%) PP population wounds completely healed. For purposes of the study, the efficacy of the blood product is measured as complete healing - defined as skin reepithelialization without drainage or dressing requirements confirmed at 2 consecutive study visits 2 weeks apart.

The Safety Of An Autologous Whole Blood Clot Product Applied To Full Thickness Dermal Wounds in A Porcine Model For Up To 18 Days[3]

Author(s): Igal Kushnir; Alon Kushnir; Thomas E Serena; Raphael A Yaakov; Kristen A Eckert

Link: https://doi.org/10.2147/CWCMR.S189836

Summary:

Blood has become a major source for wound care products due to its primary role in wound healing. In this study, the safety of an autologous whole blood clot product was evaluated in porcine models. The blood clot provides a fibrin scaffold that serves as a protective, provisional extracellular matrix. The clot dries out and becomes a protective scab, under which a moist wound environment can be maintained.

The use of the autologous whole blood clot product applied to full thickness dermal wounds in a porcine model proved to be a beneficial treatment for acute full-thickness wounds. Three of the four pigs in the model-study were allocated to the whole blood clot product intervention group, whereas 1 was allocated to the control. By the 18th — and final — day, the wound area of the intervention group reduced by 66%, compared to the control (41%).

Microscopic evaluation of the wounds indicated that the whole blood clot product achieved partial-to-complete wound reepithelialization, whereas only minimal reepithelialization was present in the control.

Proposed Mechanism Of Action Of Topically Applied Autologous Blood Clot Tissue: A Quintessential Cellular And Tissue Based Therapy[2]

Author(s): Robert J Snyder; Gregroy Schultz; Chinenye Wachuku; Arij M Rashid; J. Karim Karim Ead

Link: https://doi.org/10.7547/20-140

Summary:

The topically applied autologous blood clot tissue creates a scaffold that serves as a biologic delivery system that functions to control the release of growth factors and cytokines.

Activated platelets and fibrin set forth the groundwork of the scaffold via conformational change and cleavage. Platelets provide immunity to the wound site, aid in the inflammatory process, and provide essential growth and clotting factors that are essential in wound healing; while the fibrin matrix provides a temporary ECM, aids in issue repair, leukocyte adhesions, endothelial cell migration during angiogenesis, and recruits cells to trigger fibrin-mediated responses.

Topically applied blood clot tissue can lower bacterial bioburden while stimulating angiogenesis and fostering the movement of keratinocytes and fibroblasts.

Use Of An Autologous Matrix On Diabetic Foot Ulcers With Near-Infrared Spectroscopy And pH Measurement[1]

Author(s): Leticia Vallejo; Jean Achterberg

Link: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33249991/

Summary:

The study aims to evaluate the efficiency of an autologous whole blood clot (WBC) matrix on diabetic foot ulcers (DFU), and analyse its immune response with near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) and pH measurement.

The use of an autologous matrix was effective in healing three non-healing DFUs. Quantitative measurements taken with the NIRS indicated:

- An increase in StO2%, HbO2, and tHb and a decrease in Hb
- An increase in angiogenesis in the local wound area tissue

Wound-size reduction was 70% after two applications, 97.6% after three applications, and 90.9% after four applications. The NIRS skeletal muscle oxygen saturation (StO2) increased in all cases. Overall, the autologous matrix was effective in improving the qualitative aspects of the treated wounds, as well as the course of the wound healing process, as measured by PAR, oxygen saturation values, and local pH levels.

Scientific Publications

Utilization Of ActiGraft, An Autologous (Blood Clot) Graft In The Reconstruction Of Soft Tissue Deficit From Hand Trauma – A Case Study[4]

- **Author(s):** Richard D Curtis; Chinenye D Wachuku
- **Link:** https://juniperpublishers.com/arr/pdf/ARR.MS.ID.555692.pdf

Summary:

This case study found ActiGraft to be a safe and effective wound treatment which showed to be successful in treating a deep cutaneous injury on the patient's hand. ActiGraft not only successfully repaired the skin deficit, but simultaneously mitigated scar formation while supporting good hand mobility.

Data demonstrated a decrease in wound size by 73% after a single application. By week 5, the fourth and final ActiGraft treatment was applied to the wound which consisted of healthy granulated tissue and no longer exhibited any fibrotic or necrotic tissue, as well as no presence of slough. Complete wound healing was achieved on week 10 post-surgical with minimal scar formation, a challenging concern.

Scar formation is a challenging concern that has brought about immense clinical and financial burden on the healthcare system. The ActiGraft treatment was found to be cost-effective in comparison to alternative treatments; the cost of ActiGraft is more than 50% less than some other wound treatments for the equivalent time period of use. ActiGraft showed high efficacy in healing complex and deteriorating wounds with the potential to dramatically reduce the financial cost on the health system.

The Use Of ActiGraft, An Autologous Skin Graft, In The Treatment Of Complex Diabetes Foot Ulcer[3]

- **Author(s):** Emre Ozker; Chinenye Wachuku Meng
- **Link**: https://juniperpublishers.com/arr/pdf/ARR.MS.ID.555685.pdf

Summary:

This case study found ActiGraft to be a highly effective and cost-efficient wound care solution for treating chronic diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs). DFUs are a complication associated with many comorbidities that can result in long-term hospitalization, limb amputation, and even death. ActiGraft proved successful in treating a hard-to-heal, chronic DFU that presented extensive necrotic tissue, after multiple other wound treatments failed. ActiGraft creates a fibrin clot using the patient's own blood which minimizes concerns of possible adverse reactions and further complications while promoting the natural healing process of the wound.

After only three weeks of use, the ActiGraft treatment demonstrated rapid tissue granulation growth over the exposed bone, tendons and fascia, with reduction in size of the wound area. Furthermore, the weekly application of ActiGraft demonstrated the importance of wound bed preparation by achieving tissue management, inflammation and infection control, moisture balance, and epithelial edge advancement.

These findings highlight the safety and efficacy of the cutting-edge technology harnessed in the ActiGraft product and bring an in-depth discussion to ActiGraft's success in healing chronic DFUs.

ActiGraft Treatment In Complex Wounds With Exposed Structure - A Case Series[2]

Author(s): Maxim Gurevich, Naz Wahab, Chinenye Wachuku, Karim Ead J, Robert J Snyder

Link: https://juniperpublishers.com/arr/pdf/ARR.MS.ID.555701.pdf

Summary:

Limb amputations as a result of non-healing complex wounds continues to be with high prevalence. A non-healing wound can deteriorate and have an extensive breakdown of soft tissue that may cause exposure of vital structures. In complex wounds with exposed structures, ActiGraft proved to:

- Achieve coverage of these vital structures and reduction in the wound area, notwithstanding multiple previous treatments that failed to progress the wound.
- Be applied in an outpatient setting, preventing the need for hospital admission which has significant positive impact on the health economics of wound care globally.

In the study, it was indicated that achieving closure of the wound by enhancing the body's physiological means links to the demonstrated high safety pattern of the ActiGraft treatment.

ActiGraft Topically Applied Blood Clot Therapy[1]

Author(s): Robert Snyder

Link: https://podiatrym.com/Clinical_Innovations2.cfm?id=2807

Summary:

ActiGraft is a topically applied blood clot therapy supported by evidence of efficacy in treating foot ucler patients with diabetes.

There are 34.2 million patients with diabetes in the United States with foot ulcers considered one of the most common complications of diabetes. Complex ulcerations with exposed tendon and bone pose the greatest risk od osteomyelitis. owever, most studies regarding ulcer healing in this group include full thickness wounds with a paucity of evidence surrounding complex ulcerations. Performing randomized controlled trials on complex DFUs represents an unmet clinical need.

In this study, three sites are planning and will be overseen by key opinion leadsers in the wound research field. A multicenter, prospective randomized controlled trial will occur in three stages. The proposed study will address therapeutic efficacy of this treatment in deleterious circumstances and will include a standard of care control arm.

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