

Addressing the challenges of treating pressure ulcers following spinal cord injury with Amicapsil-SCI micropore particle technology.

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#### Context

MPPT (micropore particle technology) is a new class of wound treatment that has attracted interest in the spinal cord injured (SCI) community.

#### Objective

To perform a survey among SCI-persons to determine their experiences with the use of MPPT.

#### Methods

Online survey with 15 questions.

#### Results

The survey had 41 respondents reporting on a total of 49 wounds. The two main categories were wounds (n=33), primarily pelvic pressure ulcers; and draining fistulas (n=9) caused by osteomyelitis. All wounds reported reached full closure. Median duration of MPPT use and time to closure were 3 and 4 weeks for acute wounds (<6 weeks old) and 8 and 10 weeks for chronic wounds, respectively. On draining fistulas, MPPT was used to reduce wound size, remove soft tissue infection, avoid sepsis, reduce autonomic dysreflexia, improve overall health, and avoid bed rest, whilst waiting for surgery. Comments on MPPT were 84% highly positive, 11% positive, and 0% negative. 5% were uncertain whether the achieved closure was due to MPPT or the change in treatment regime. No adverse events were reported.

#### Conclusions

MPPT achieved a 100% closure rate of acute and chronic wounds, and, in draining fistulas, it effectively controlled soft tissue infection resulting from the presence of osteomyelitis. MPPT does not require bed rest and is suitable for self-care and telemedicine, promoting independence and better quality-of-life. The findings agree with a recent clinical study. MPPT is the first effective treatment for wounds and soft tissue infection in SCI-persons and its integration into healthcare is urgent.

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