

Background

Burns are a major global public health problem, resulting in an estimated 180,000 deaths per year. Non-fatal burns are a leading cause of morbidity and are associated with prolonged hospitalisation, disfigurement, disability and pain.

The current gold standard treatment for burns is split thickness skin grafts (STSG). Skin used in this procedure consists of epidermis and part of the dermis. However, contractures can occur during healing and poor appearance can result from colour changes.

If the burn area is large and there is insufficient heathy skin to produce grafts to cover the entire burn, repeated

Applications