>> CYGNUS SOLO AMNIOTIC MEMBRANE TISSUE ALLOGRAFT



SECOND-DEGREE BURNS ON LOWER EXTREMITIES

The patient is 47-year-old male celebrity chef Ralph Pagano, who was involved in a cooking accident when a fellow employee accidentally spilled hot fryer oil in the kitchen of Naked Lunch, one of his restaurants in Miami, Florida, causing second-degree burns to the back of both his legs.

>> APPLICATION OF VIVEX® BIOLOGICS CYGNUS® SOLO AMNIOTIC MEMBRANE TISSUE ALLOGRAFT AND OUTCOME

Due to the second-degree burns to the back of both legs, CYGNUS Solo amniotic tissue allografts were applied once as a soft tissue barrier and wound covering, providing protection while retaining endogenous growth factors.^{1,2,3} Bacitracin was applied over the amniotic tissue to maintain moisture.



Thirty days after the application of CYGNUS Solo amniotic tissue allografts, the burn wounds showed significant healing and minimal scarring.

>> CONCLUSION

This case study demonstrates the use of CYGNUS Solo amniotic tissue allografts as a barrier membrane to help protect second-degree burns in the bilateral lower extremities as they heal. The CYGNUS tissue allograft is easy to apply, is available in multiple sizes and will conform to wounds.

VIVEX has used reasonable efforts to provide accurate and complete information herein, but this information should not be construed as providing clinical advice, dictating reimbursement policy, or as a substitute for the judgment of a health care provider. It is the health care provider's responsibility to determine the appropriate treatment, codes, charges for services, and use of modifiers for services rendered and to submit coverage or reimbursement-related documentation.

^{3.} Niknejad H, Peirovi H, Jorjani M, et al. Properties of the amniotic membrane for potential use in tissue engineering. Eur Cell Mater. 2008;15:88-89.



^{1.} Rowlatt, U. (1979). Intrauterine wound healing in a 20-week human fetus. Virchows Arch A Pathol Anat Histol, 381(3), 353–361.

^{2.} Coolen, N.A. et al. (2010). Comparison between human fetal and adult skin. Archives of Dermatological Research, 302(1), 47–55.