

Multi-Center, Single-Arm, Prospective Clinical Study Investigating the Safety and Effectiveness of Ovine Forestomach Matrix in the South Asian Population

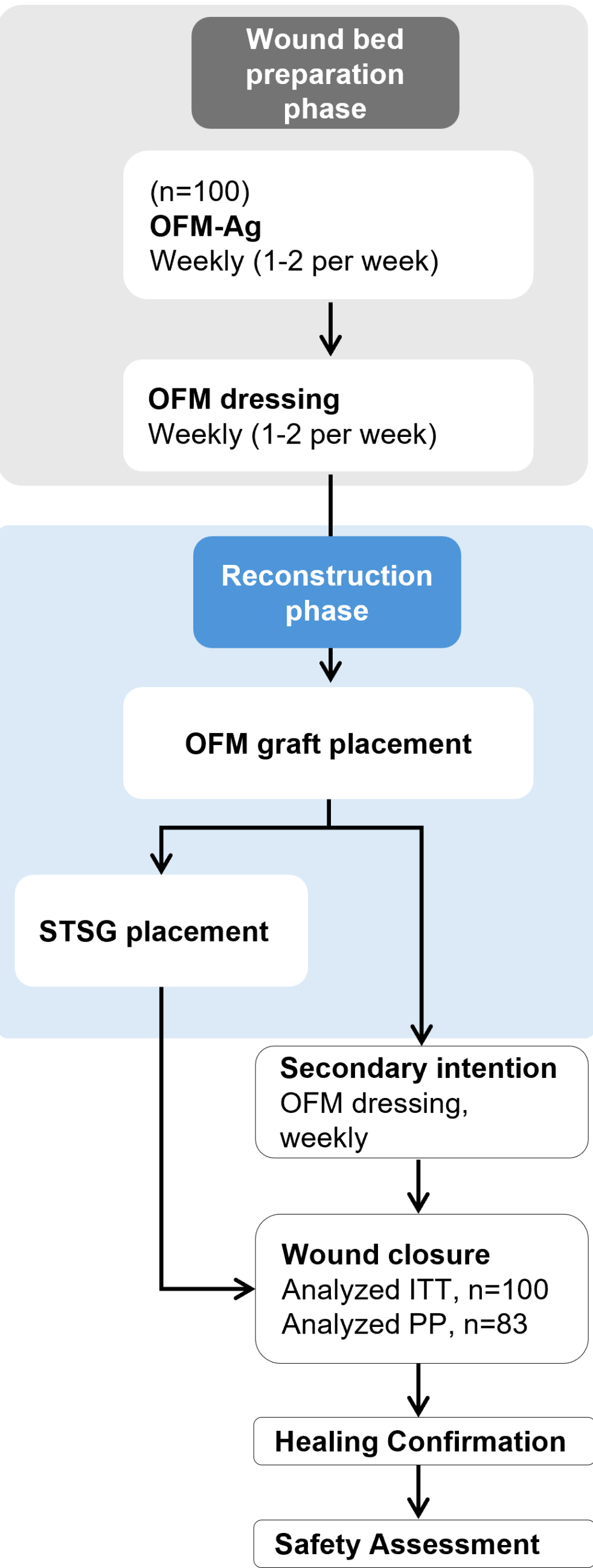
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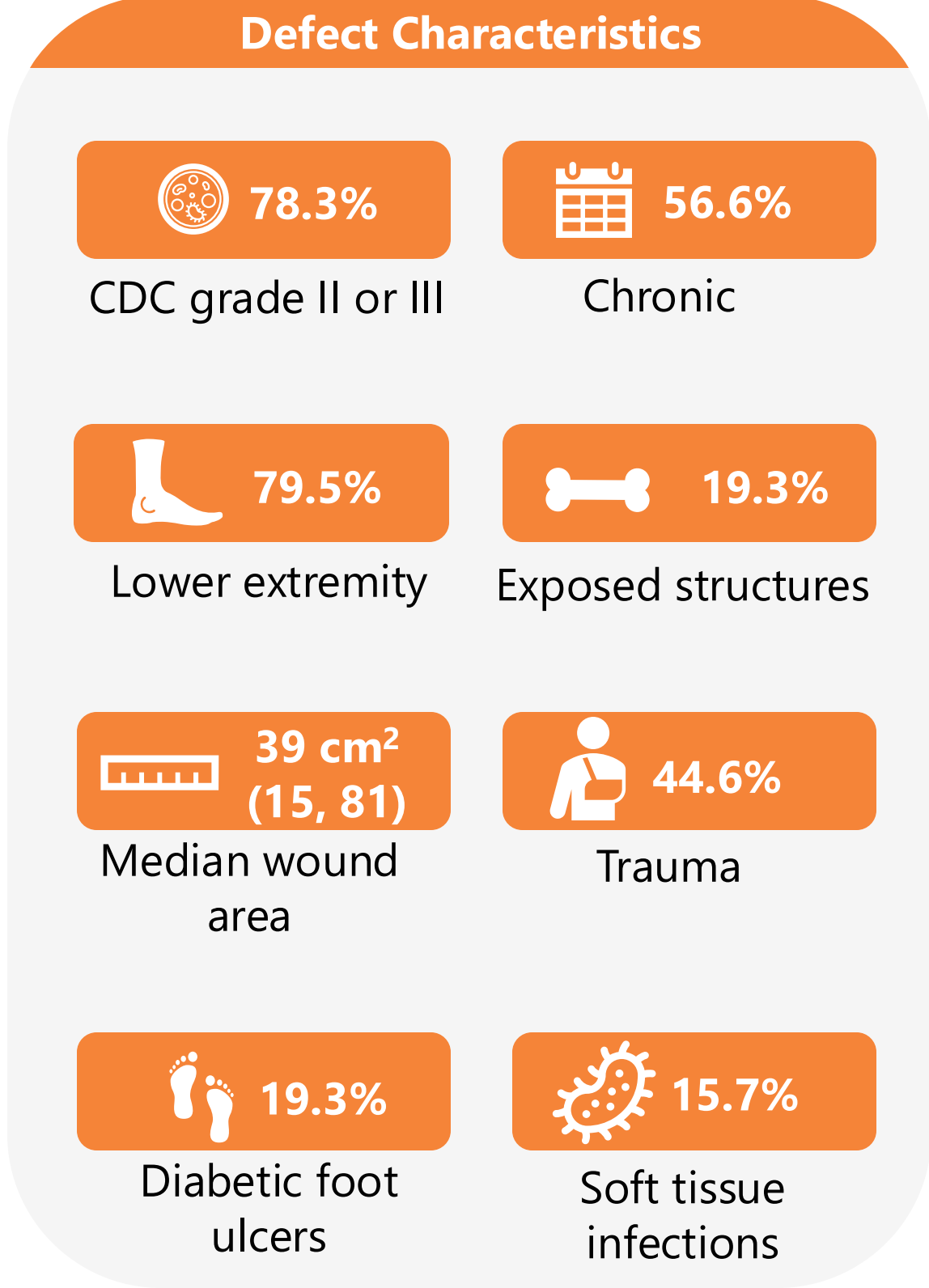
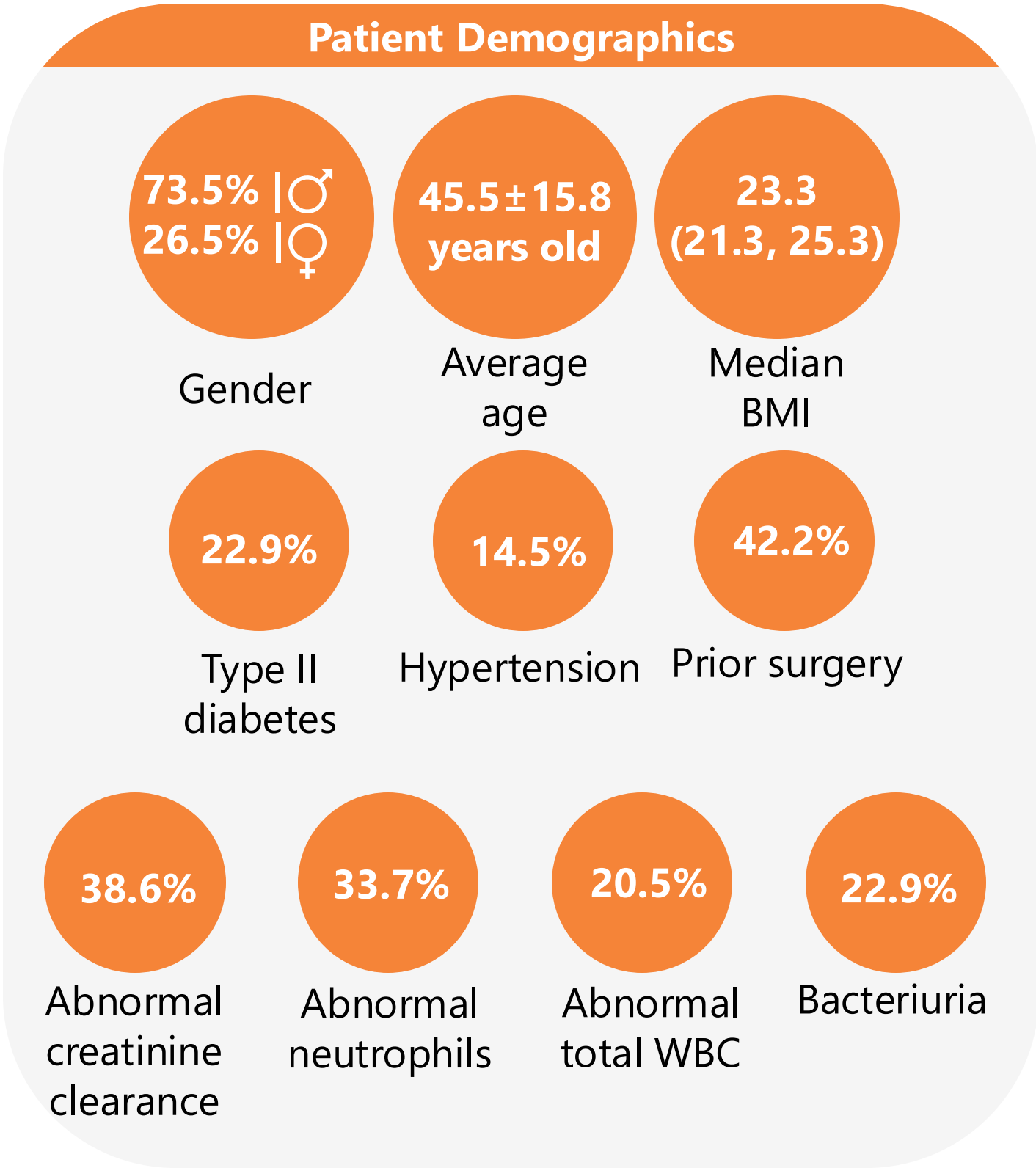
INTRODUCTION

In India, acute and chronic wounds place a significant burden on overall quality of life and healthcare costs. Wound care can be challenging due to delayed diagnosis, poor patient treatment compliance, limited healthcare accessibility, constrained economic resources, social stigma, and limited available treatments [1-4]. Ovine forestomach matrix (OFM) represents a family of responsibly priced devices that can effectively treat various wounds. Here, we present a prospective evaluation of the safety and effectiveness of a novel OFM-based treatment algorithm in India to treat acute and chronic wounds, using OFM-dressings[†] for wound bed preparation (WBP) and OFM-based surgical grafts[‡] for soft tissue reconstruction.

METHODS



RESULTS (Per Protocol Population)



CONCLUSIONS

Overall, this study demonstrates that OFM dressings prepared the wound bed for successful surgical reconstruction with an OFM-based CAMP, achieving a high rate of successful healing with minimal complications across a large cohort. This algorithm allows for early management of a wide range of defects, simplifying clinical decision-making and workflow. Concurrently, these findings indicate that OFM devices represent accessible advanced treatment options for resource-limited settings, thereby expanding wound care strategies, as well as potentially improving healing trajectories and overall patient well-being.

DISCLOSURES

[†]Endoform Natural™ and Endoform Antimicrobial™, [‡]Myriad Matrix™ (Aroa Biosurgery Limited, Auckland, New Zealand). Funding for this study was provided by Aroa Biosurgery Limited. Brandon A. Bosque and Barnaby C. H. May are employees of Aroa Biosurgery Limited.

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