

INTRODUCTION

Management of chronic wounds needs preparation of the wound bed to promote re-epithelialization and promotion of re-epithelialization needs the process of wound debridement. Wound bed preparation for re-epithelialization in chronic wound management is done in four steps. The concept of DIME has a very significant role to play in the management of chronic wounds.¹⁻⁵

D: Debridement of nonviable tissue within the wound.
I: Management of inflammation and infection.
M: Moisture control.
E: Environment and epithelialization assessment.

Removal of devitalized tissues from the wound bed by debridement promotes wound healing. It also removes the biofilm, bioburden, and senescent cells.⁶⁻⁸ Bacteria thrive on the nutrition derived from devitalized tissue and act as a physical barrier that inhibits wound epithelialization. Devitalized tissue prevents granulation tissue formation and neovascularisation, which impairs normal extracellular matrix (ECM) formation and subsequent Reepithelialization.⁹⁻¹¹

METHODS OF DEBRIDEMENT

Several types of debridement can achieve the removal of devitalized and necrotic tissue.

- Surgical debridement
- Biological debridement
- Enzymatic debridement
- Autolytic debridement
- Mechanical debridement