

## CLINICAL UPDATE

**‘Getting under our skin’: Introducing banked allograft skin to burn surgery in South Africa**N L Allorto,<sup>1</sup> FCS (SA), MMed; A D Rogers,<sup>2</sup> FC Plast Surg (SA), MMed; H Rode,<sup>3</sup> FCS (SA), FRCS, MMed<sup>1</sup> Edendale Hospital Burn Service, Pietermaritzburg; and Department of Surgery, School of Clinical Medicine, College of Health Sciences, Nelson R Mandela School of Medicine, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa<sup>2</sup> Ross Tilley Burn Centre, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto; and Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, Canada<sup>3</sup> Burn Unit, Red Cross War Memorial Children’s Hospital, Cape Town; and Division of Paediatric Surgery, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town, South Africa**Corresponding author:** A D Rogers ([alandavid.rogers@sunnybrook.ca](mailto:alandavid.rogers@sunnybrook.ca))

Deceased donor skin possesses many of the properties of the ideal biological dressing, and a well-stocked skin bank has become a critically important asset for the modern burn surgeon. Without it, managing patients with extensive burns and wounds becomes far more challenging, and outcomes are significantly worse. With the recent establishment of such a bank in South Africa, the challenge facing the medical fraternity is to facilitate tissue donation so that allograft skin supply can match the enormous demand.

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Burn injury remains a severely neglected epidemic in South Africa (SA), despite the magnitude of the problem. This has been described by a number of authors, and there is a shift towards addressing the deficits.<sup>[1-6]</sup> The recent establishment of the first allograft skin bank in SA is potentially a tremendous stride towards moving in line with basic international burn care standards. Experience globally has shown that besides centralising burn care into regional multidisciplinary burn centres, the ready availability of deceased donor allograft skin has been the single most important strategy to reduce both mortality and morbidity.<sup>[7-14]</sup>

The gold standard for managing burn injuries remains excision and autografting using split-skin grafts.<sup>[7,11]</sup> This skin is either meshed (to obtain greater surface area) or unmeshed (obligatory for hands and faces), depending on the recipient site, but requires available donor sites. Expansion ratios are seldom achieved: 2:1 does not gain 100% more skin coverage, for instance. Since certain areas are unsuitable as donor sites, >50% burns may require repeated harvesting. Because donor sites heal by secondary intention, these areas require considerable physiological resources to heal, and several weeks before they are available for reharvest.

In addition, prolonged surgical interventions have been shown to increase the likelihood of intraoperative hypothermia, blood loss and other complications. As a result, when faced with a major burn, surgeons preferably excise and cover all areas with allograft as soon as possible. Once this is achieved, the patient will regain physiological equipoise, and autograft cover is no longer such an urgent priority, but can be performed in a staged, more effective manner.<sup>[8-11]</sup>

Allograft is also an excellent ‘test of the wound bed’. If the skin ‘takes’, it is probable that the autograft will also take, therefore reducing the likelihood of autograft loss and optimising the critical resource that is the patient’s donor sites. Further debridement can then be performed in sections where the allograft failed to adhere, for instance where debridement was inadequate, or in the presence of infection, fat necrosis, haematoma or seroma.<sup>[5-8]</sup> Although the most important indication is undoubtedly in the context of the major burn, there are a number of other scenarios where an allograft may contribute substantial value in clinical practice (Table 1).<sup>[9,11]</sup> Figs 1 - 3 demonstrate the advantage of sheet grafting a dorsal hand burn after debridement, prior to

**Table 1. Major indications for deceased-donor allograft**

Indication	Benefits and application
Major burn	Staged application at debridement, and staged removal when autograft or dermal substitute is to be placed Alexander (sandwich) technique: <sup>[12]</sup> the application of widely meshed autograft covered by allograft
Small burn injury	Uncertain depth of excision Infection, e.g. burn wound cellulitis Hand and facial burns to optimise sheet autograft take (Figs 1 - 3)
Necrotising soft-tissue infection	Test the wound bed prior to autografting
Exfoliative skin conditions, e.g. toxic epidermal necrolysis	Avoid repeated and painful dressing changes Biobrane is regarded as the first line for this indication
Neoplasm	After excision, awaiting confirmation of adequate margins by pathology service
Complex wound from any cause	Test the wound bed prior to autografting



Fig. 1. Removal of sheet allograft; areas marked where further debridement is necessary.



Fig. 2. Wound bed after selected further debridement.



Fig. 3. Sheet autografting.

autografting, to optimise graft take, reduce scarring and therefore optimise function.

Burn surgeons will only be able to take advantage of this strategy if there are adequate stores of skin, and this will require a significant alteration in the referral system of tissue donors, improved knowledge of the referral process on the part of healthcare professionals, and their participation in it, and the fostering of a culture of tissue donation in our society.<sup>[11,14,15]</sup> Despite declining surgical numbers, organ transplantation is well established in SA;<sup>[14,15]</sup> in fact, it is internationally acclaimed. Tissue donation, however, is largely unknown as far as the general public and medical fraternity is concerned, with only corneal donation receiving some, albeit insufficient, attention. The few published data in this area locally focus on legal considerations.<sup>[15]</sup> No effective system exists in state hospitals for the referral of potential tissue donors, and tissue (and organ) donations are predominantly derived from private hospitals. Although attitudes towards tissue donation are generally positive when information is provided, individuals are frequently reluctant to consider donating

the organs of a relative if they do not know that person's donation preference.<sup>[14]</sup>

It is apparent that campaigns need to be initiated that are inclusive of organs and tissue, and that target both the private and state healthcare sectors. There needs to be a collaborative effort to develop systems in hospitals for referral of tissue donors to the tissue bank (for skin, cornea, bone and heart valves), facilitation of education in all institutions, as well as a national campaign to create awareness of the value of tissue and organ donation. Only then will there be enough allograft skin in the bank to service the enormous number of burn patients requiring an allograft and for whom it will be potentially lifesaving, and the more than 60 other lives per deceased donor that can be enhanced through the application of allograft cornea, heart valves and bone.

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