

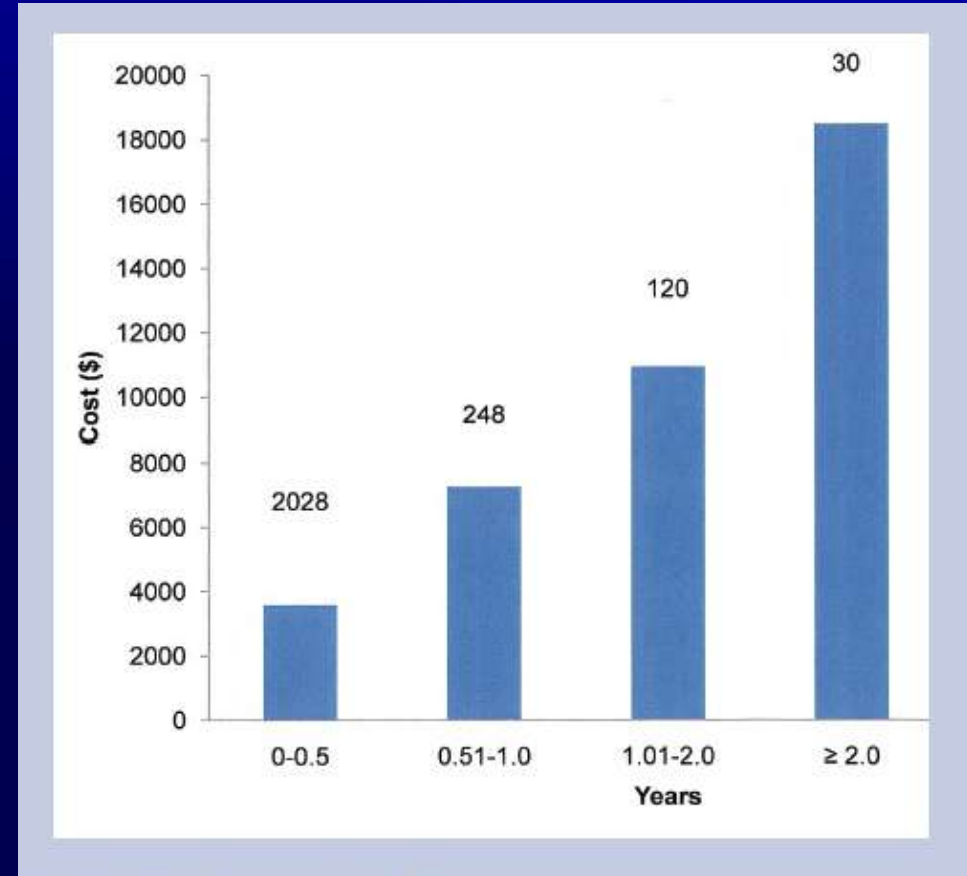
UNIVERSITY OF THE
WITWATERSRAND,
JOHANNESBURG



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Co-authors: Professors CA Benn, S Naylor, E Ndobe, M Lukhele
Johannesburg, South Africa
Body Contouring Research Foundation

Wound Care Costs

- Incidence gen pop 2%,
- US: \$50 Billion / year
- 25-40% of in-pt beds
- Time of nursing care



Adipose Derived Stem Cells



- Established role
- Isolation, purification and cultivation expensive
- Equipment and expertise
- Not readily available



**7 LARGE WHITE SOUTH
AFRICAN PIGS**

**The Effect of Fat on Wound Healing:
Animal Model**
Animal Ethics Approval number: TA 123-329

Aim

Develop an Animal Model

Study done in 2 parts:

**7 Large White
South African
Pigs 32 – 62 kg**

- 1. Confirmation of Stem Cells in Lipo-aspirate**
- 2. Evaluate the effects of Lipo-aspirate on Wound Healing**

Introduction

Exploitation of Adipose Tissue

- General anaesthesia
- Easy Harvest
- Cheap
- Abundant Availability
- Ethically Acceptable



7 LARGE WHITE SOUTH AFRICAN PIGS

Never Out of Stock!

**University of the Witwatersrand
Animal Ethics Comity Nr T144682012**

PART 1

Confirmation of Stem Cells in Lipo-aspirate



Site- Dorsal hump

- No tumescent
- 2 mm Coleman Cannula
- Soft Spin 1200rpm
- Volume 20ml

Stem Cell Isolation



- 10 ml of processed lipo-aspirate
- Digested with Mixed Collagenase
- Stromal Vascular Fragment analysed
- Immunohistochemistry : CD 34+ & CD 31+
- Fraction Evaluated via Flow Cytometry



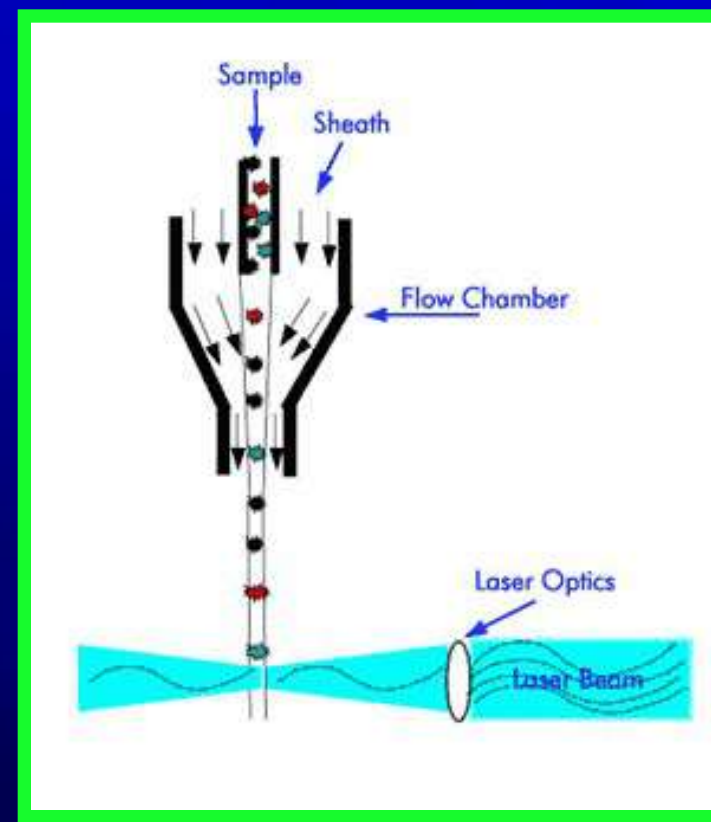
Methods Flow Cytometry

- Rabbit Antigen

- Markers :

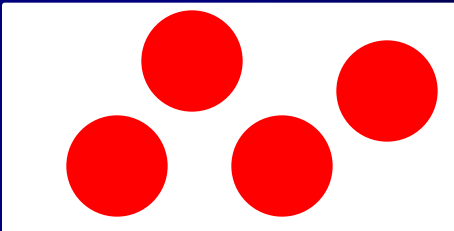
CD
34+

CD
31+



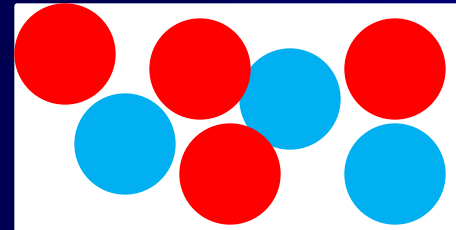
Adipose Stem Cell

CD 34 +
CD 31 -



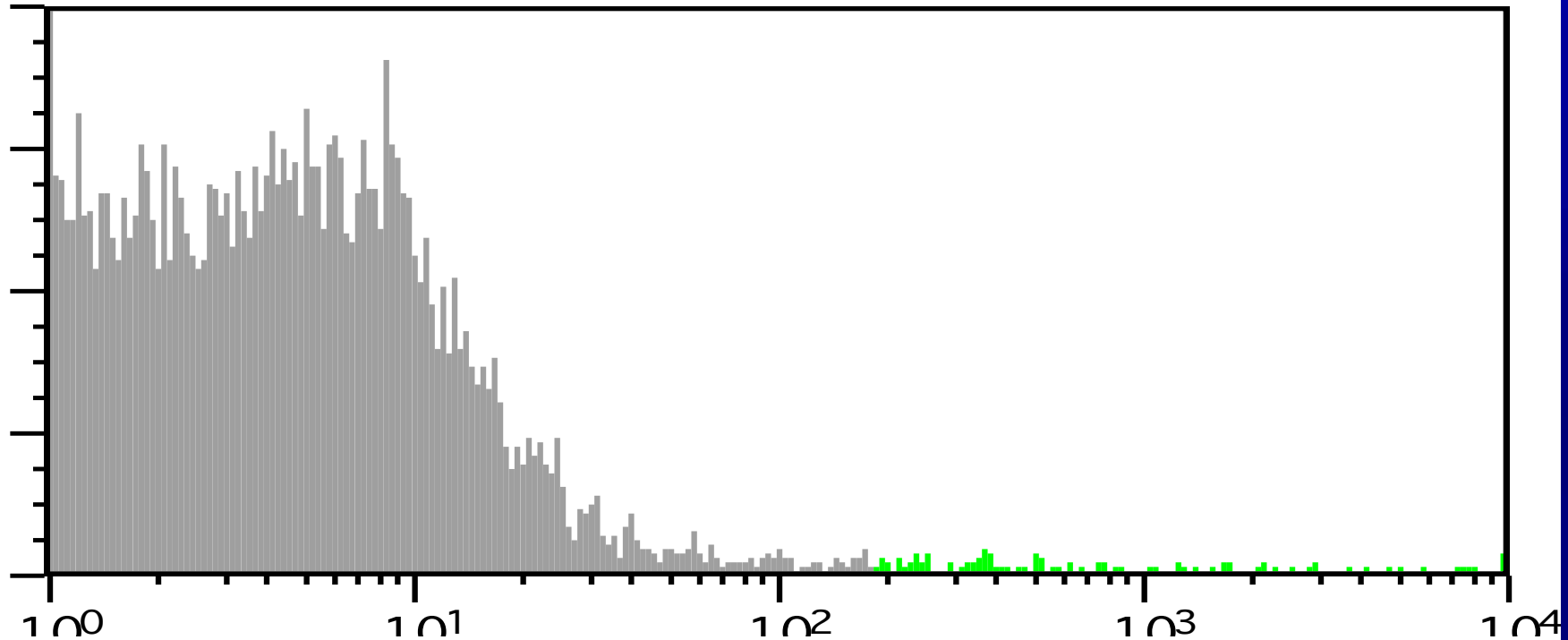
Marrow Stem Cell



CD 34 +
CD 31 +





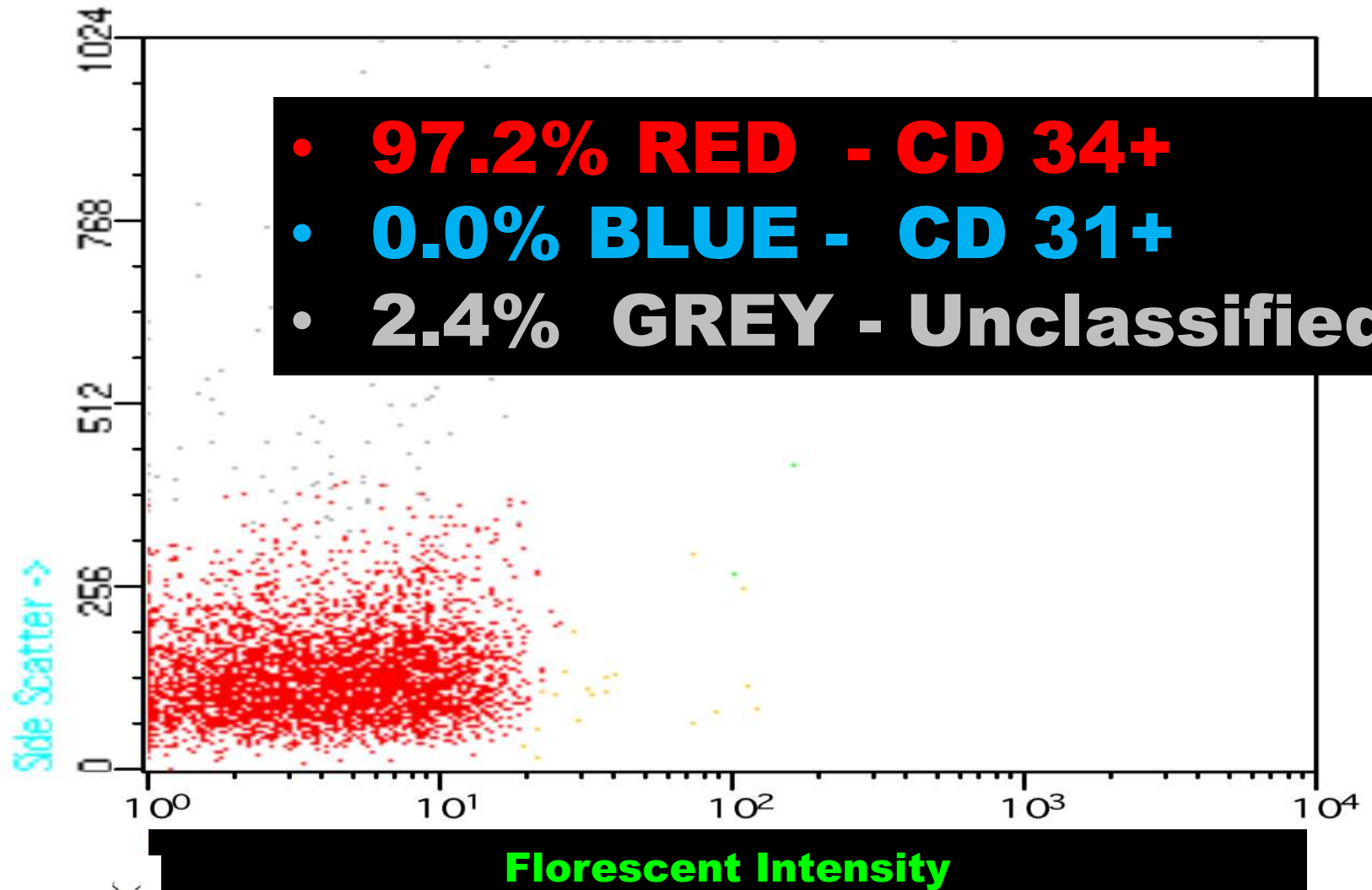
Results Flow Cytometry



0.96 %  Dead Cells - (PI uptake)
99.04 %  Live Cells - No PI uptake

Current Study

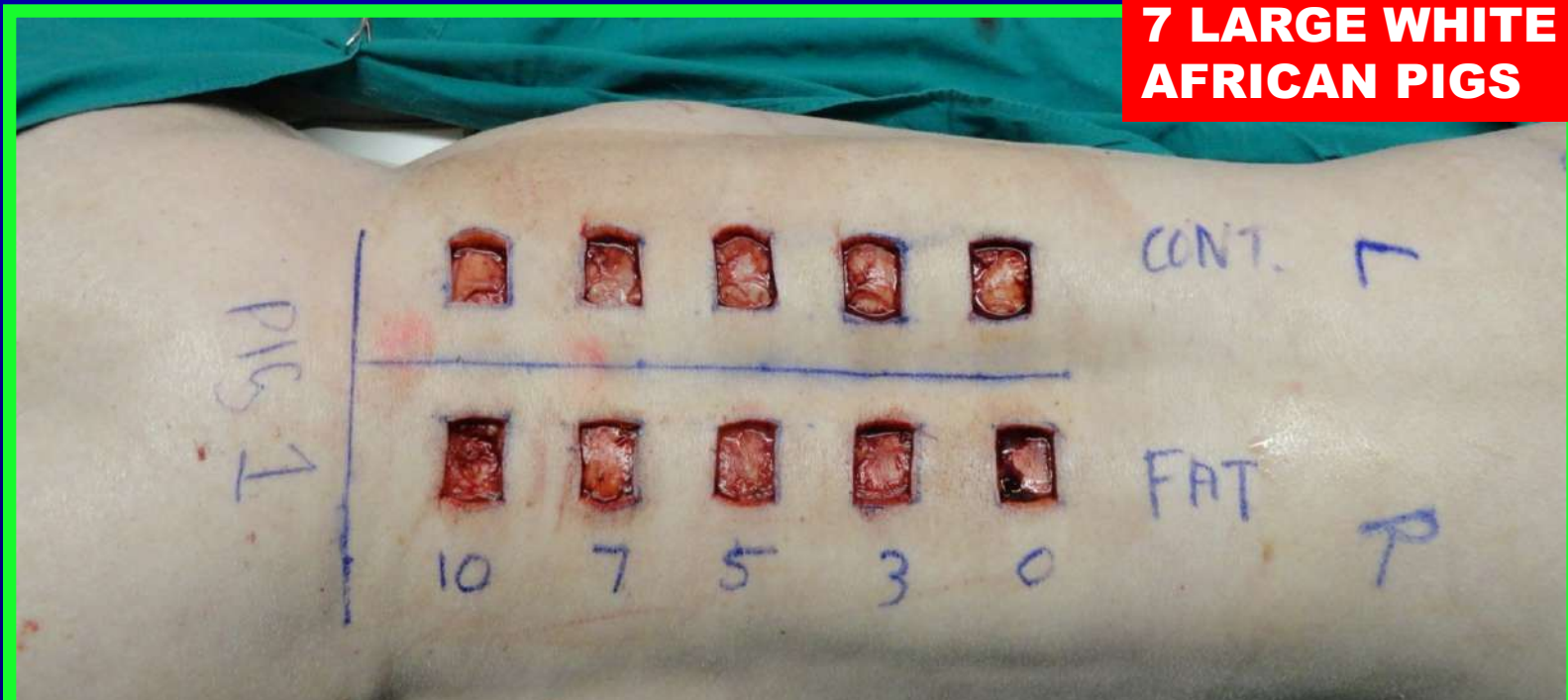
Cell Complexity



PART 2

Evaluate the effects of lipo-aspirate on wound healing

7 LARGE WHITE SOUTH AFRICAN PIGS



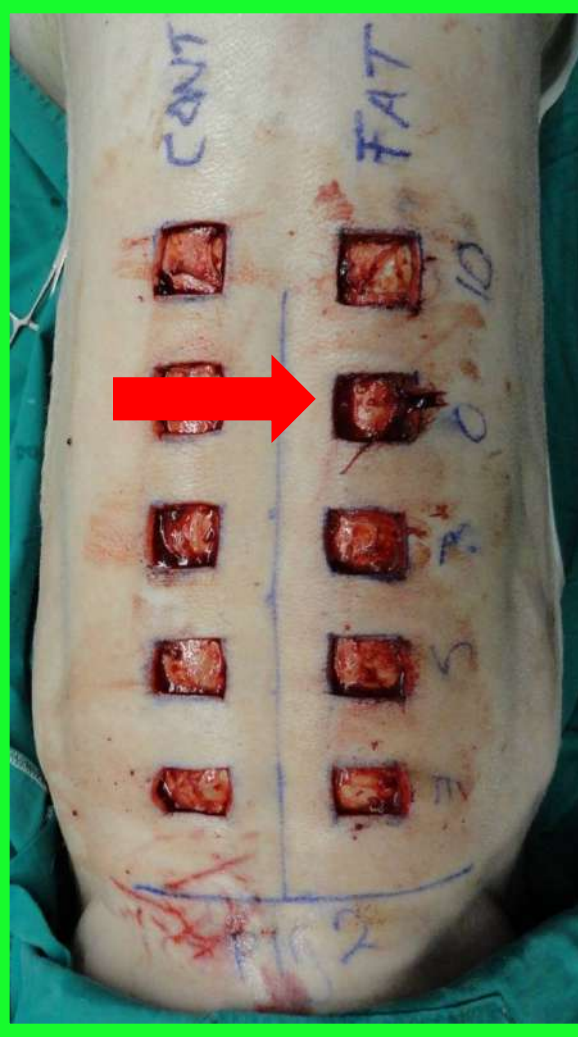
- 5 Wounds each side of midline
- 2.5 x 2.5 cm
- Left (Control) vs Right (Fat)



PIG 1



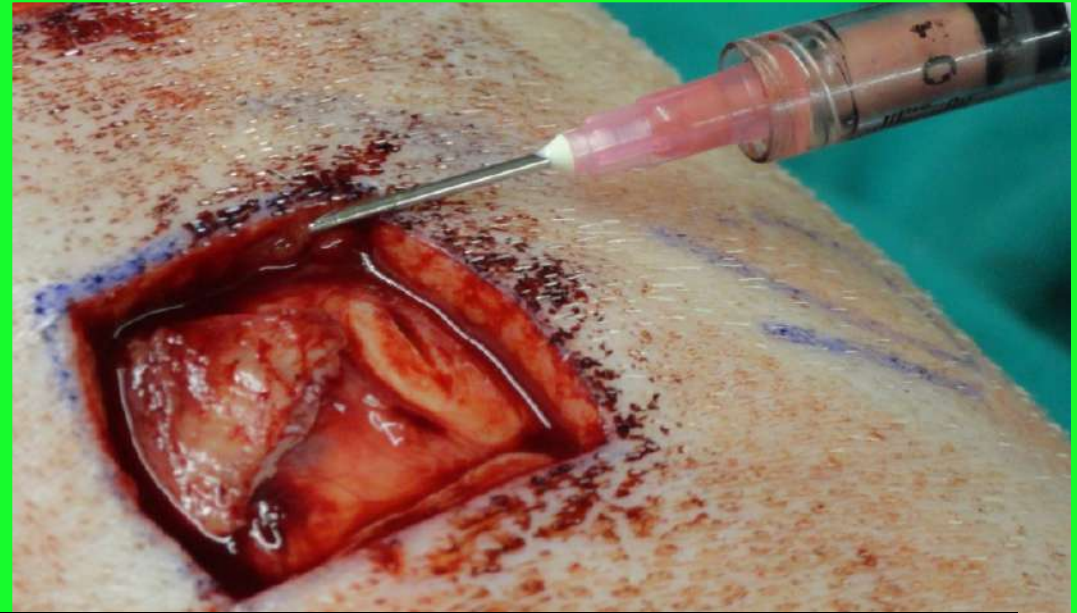
PIG 2



PIG 3

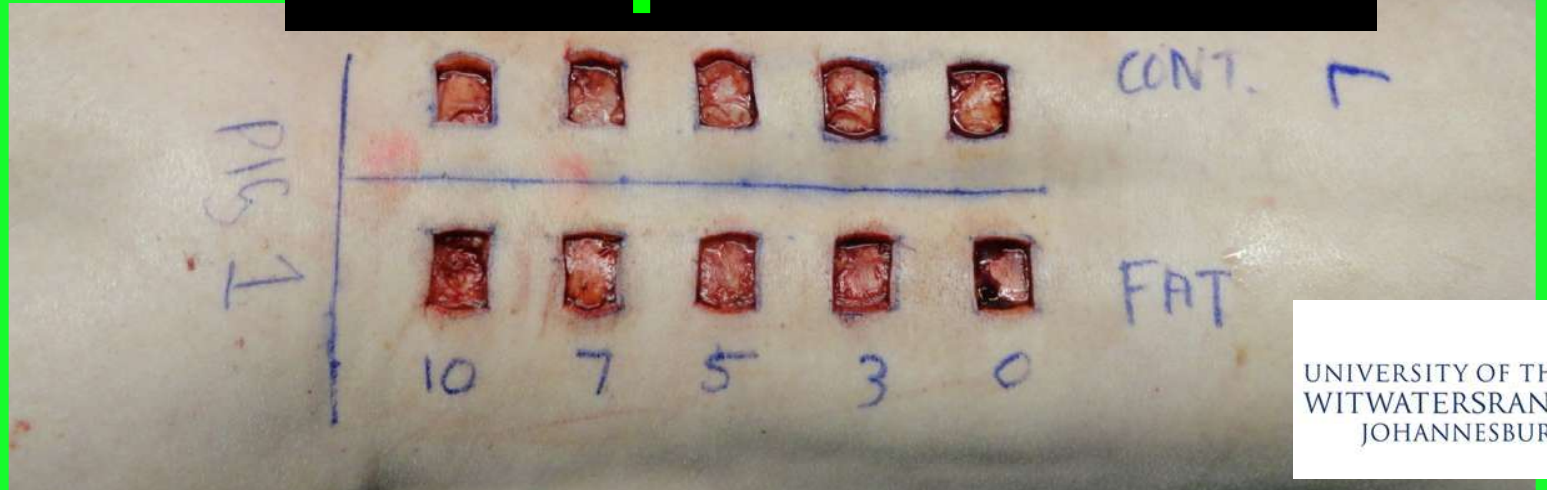


Variability in initial incision site



Full Thickness Wound

- 0.5 ml per Side
- 2 ml per Wound





- **Wound Biopsy - day 0, 3, 5, 7, 10**
- **Surface area - day 0, 3, 5, 7, 10**
- **Bacteriology - day 0, 5, 10**

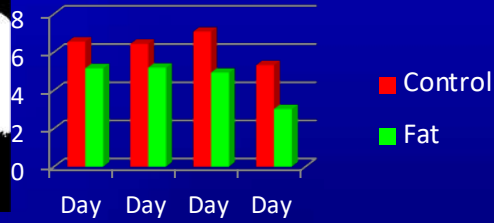
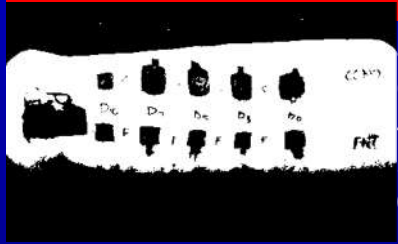
Transparent Film Dressing



Body Stocking



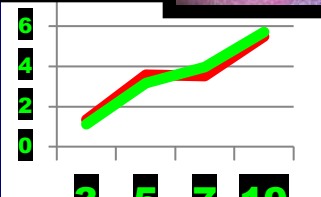
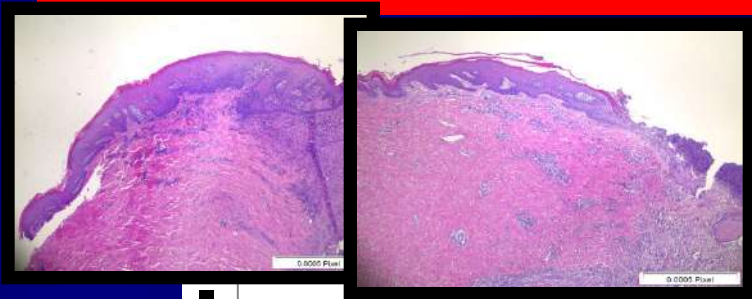
1. Macroscopic Evaluation



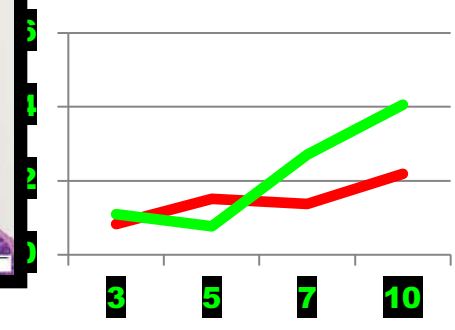
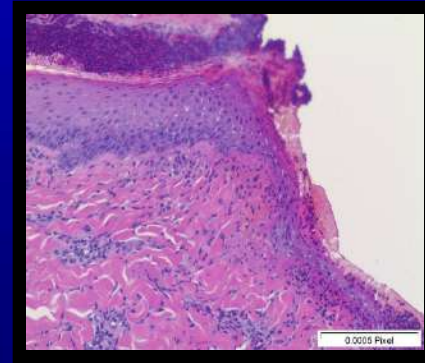
Wound Area (cm²)



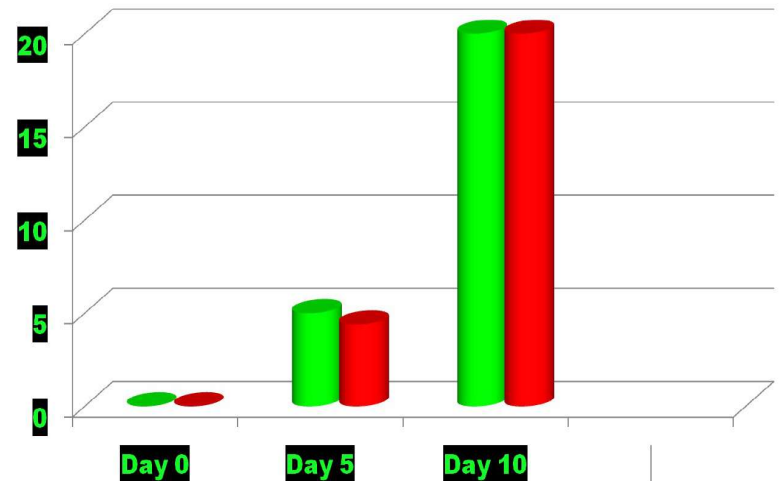
2. Epidermal Length



3. Epidermal Thickness

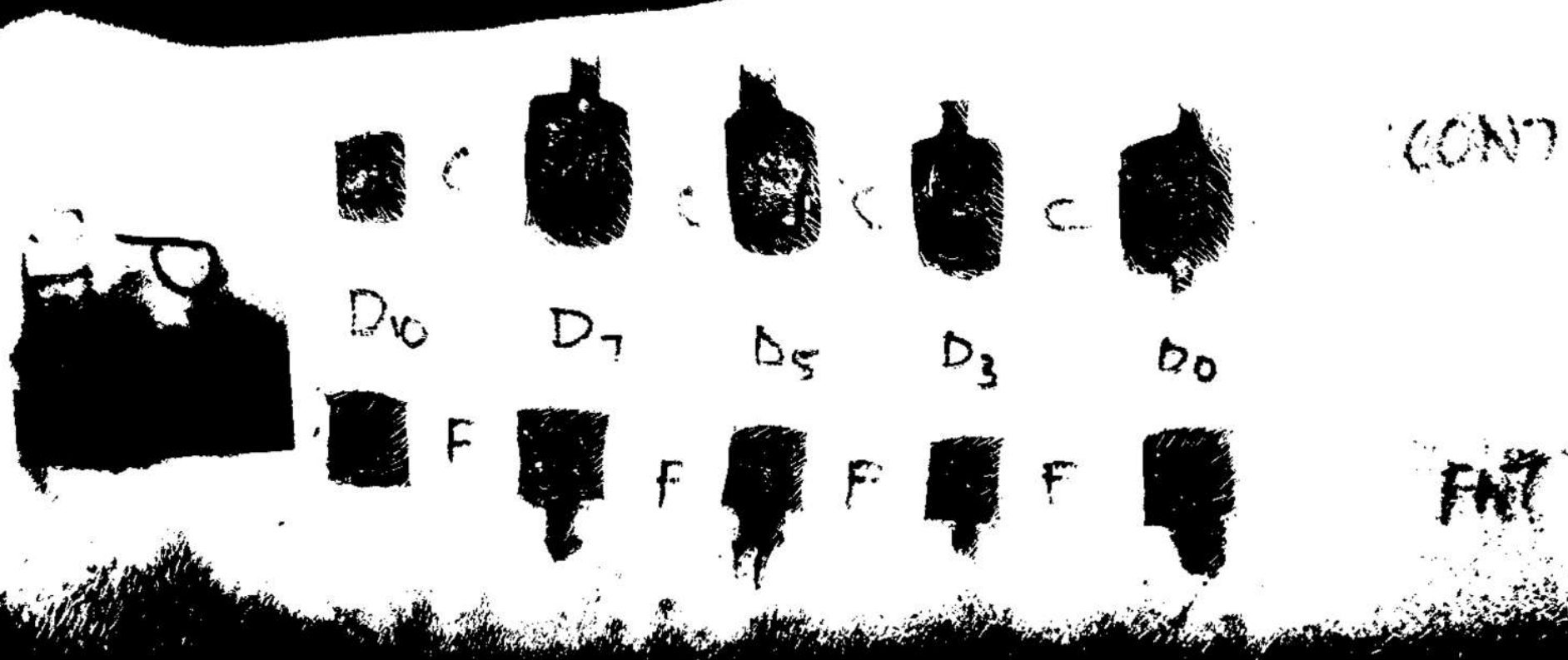


4. Bacteriology



Results

1. Wound Surface Area



Method

Macroscopic Assessment

Area of original wound – Area of remaining
wound

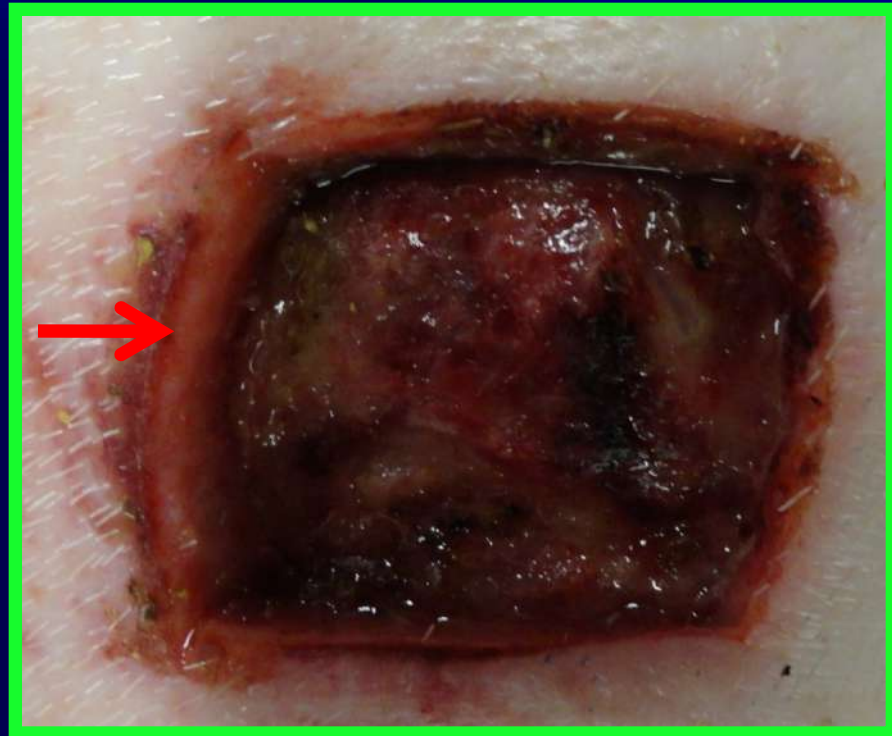
Wound

Area cm² =

Area of Original wound

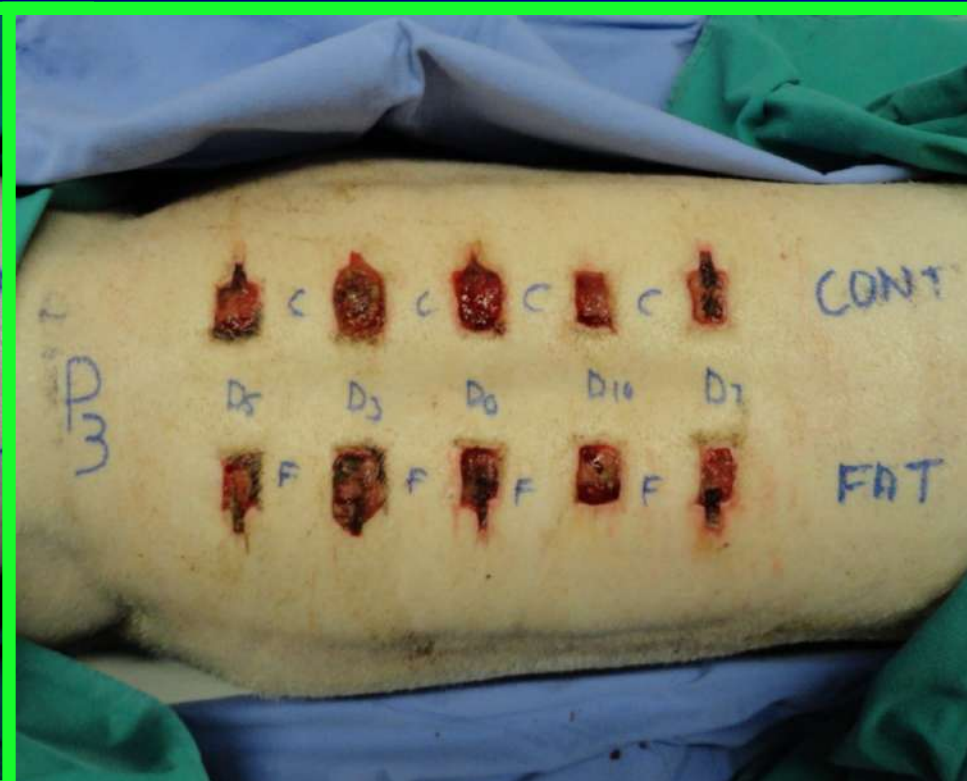
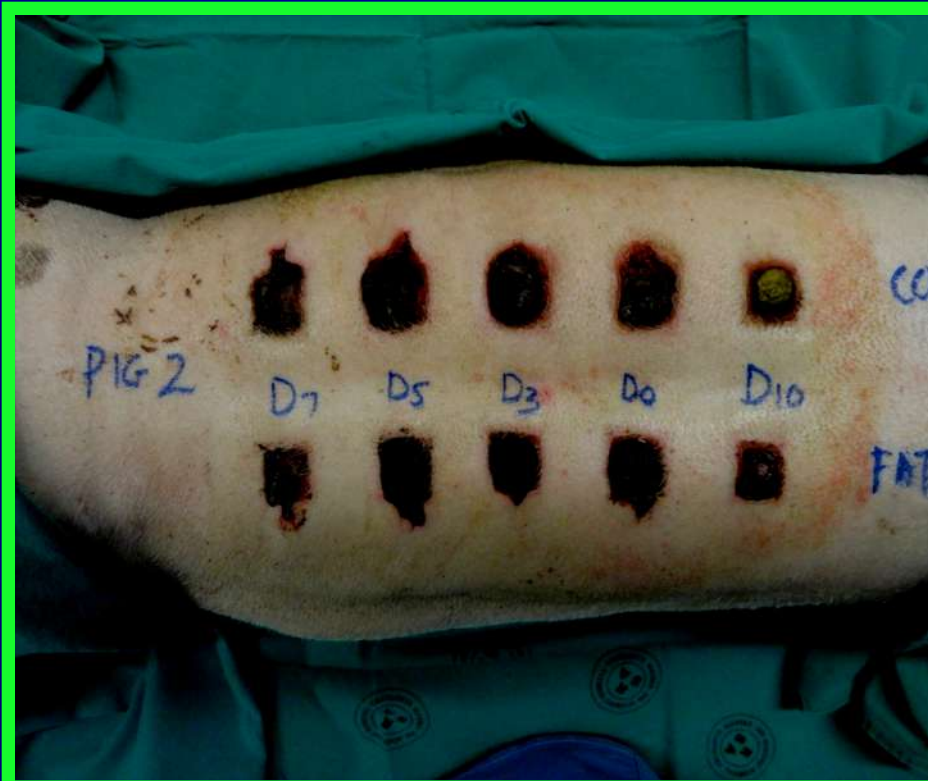
X 100

Migrating Epithelium



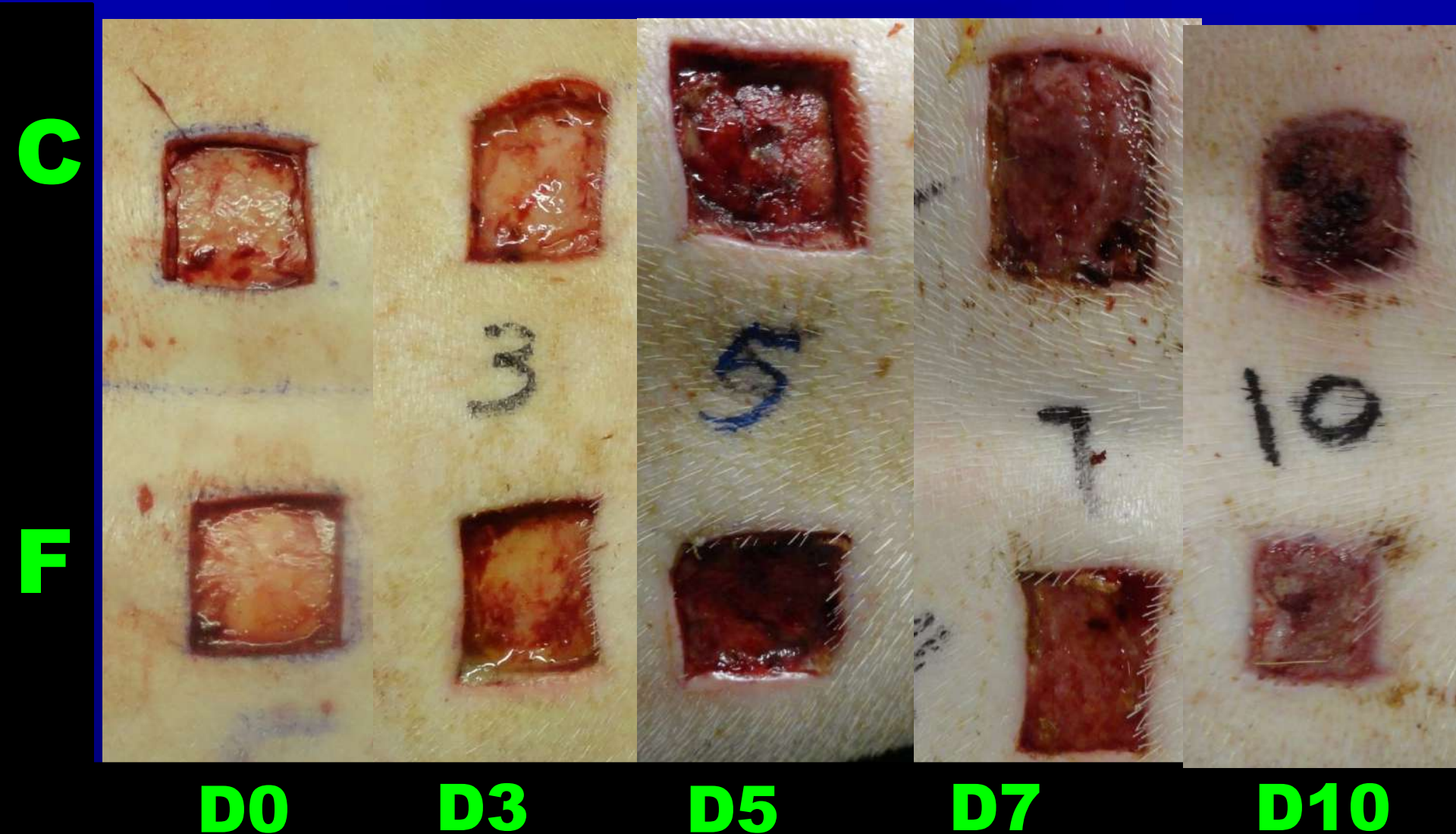
Results

1. Wound Surface Area



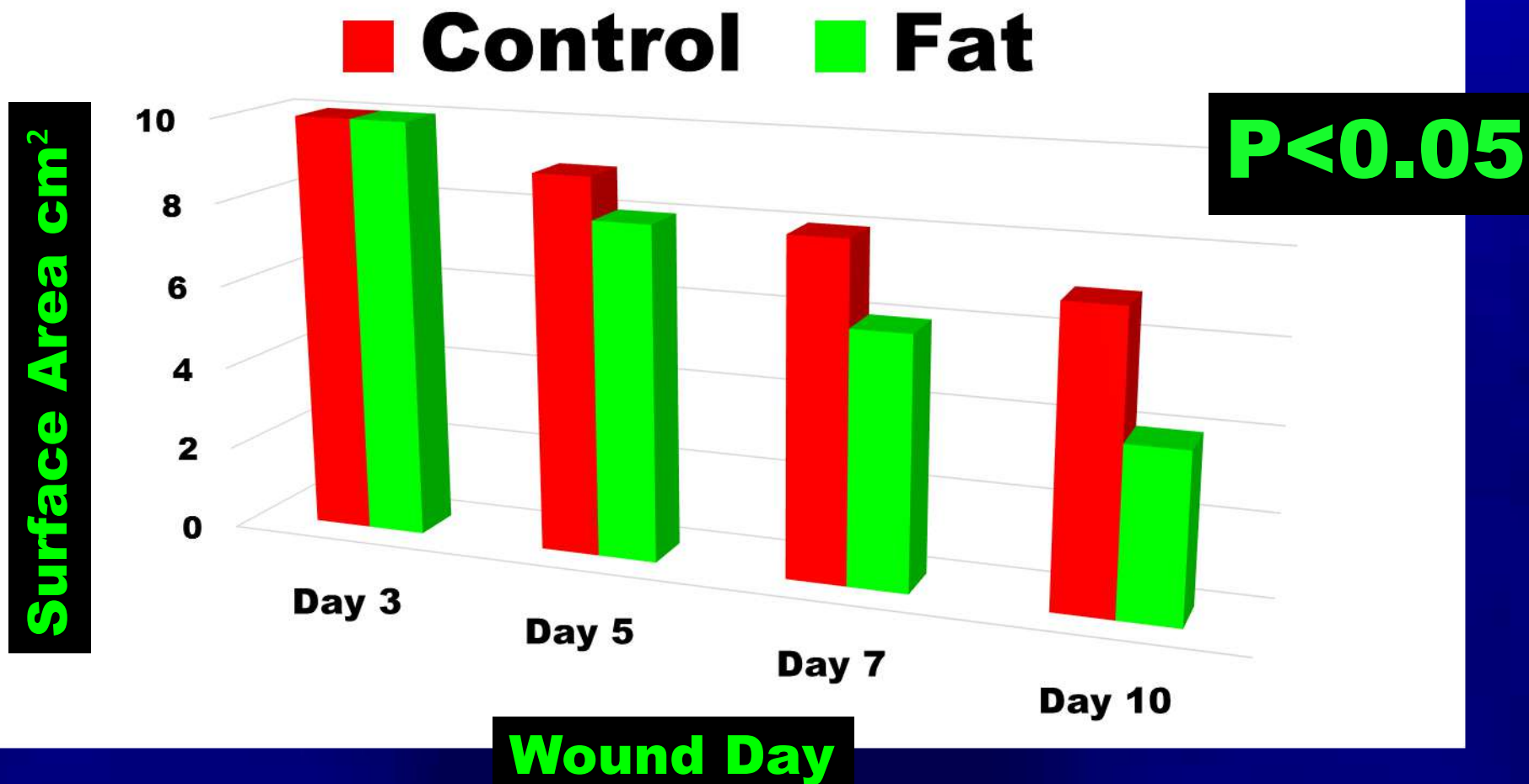
Results

1. Wound Surface Area

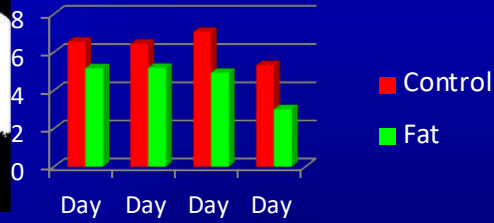
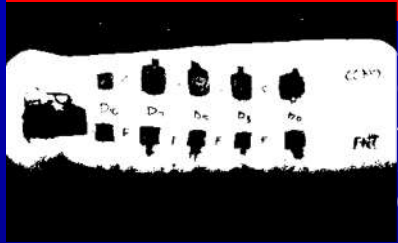


Results

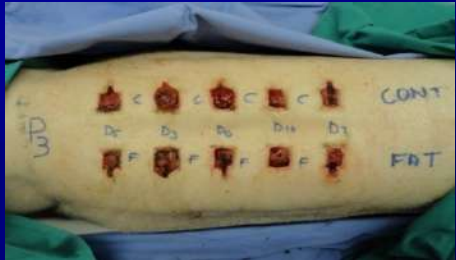
1. Wound Surface Area



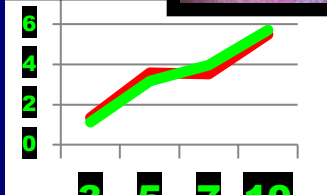
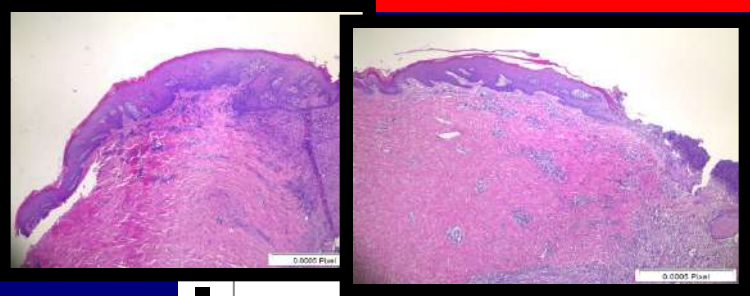
1. Macroscopic Evaluation



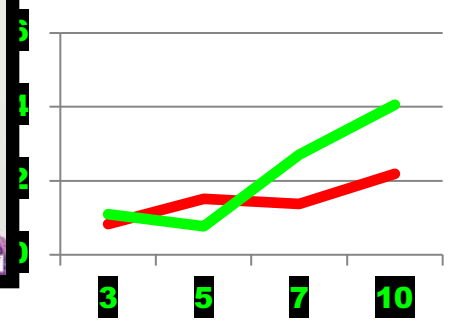
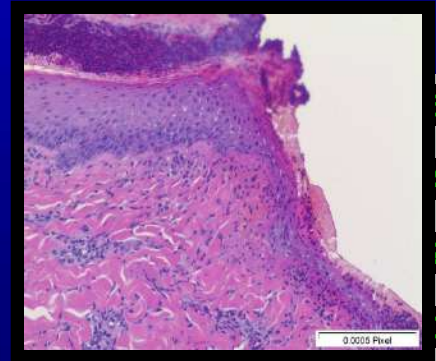
Wound Area (cm²)



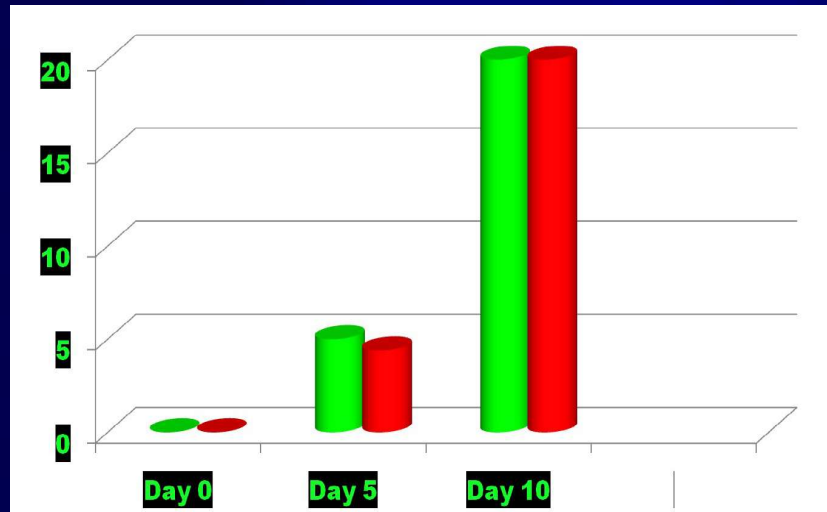
2. Epidermal Length



3. Epidermal Thickness



4. Bacteriology



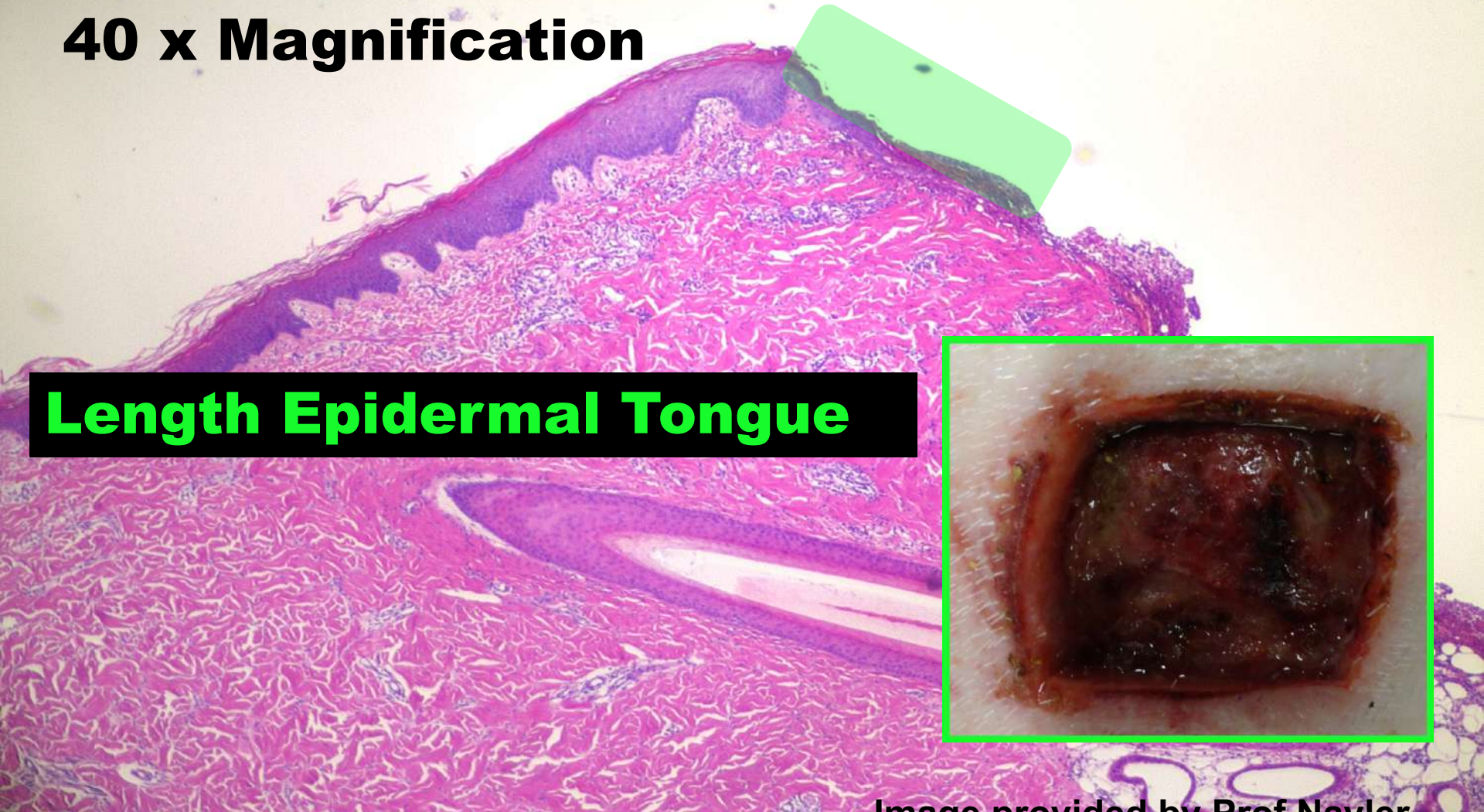


Results

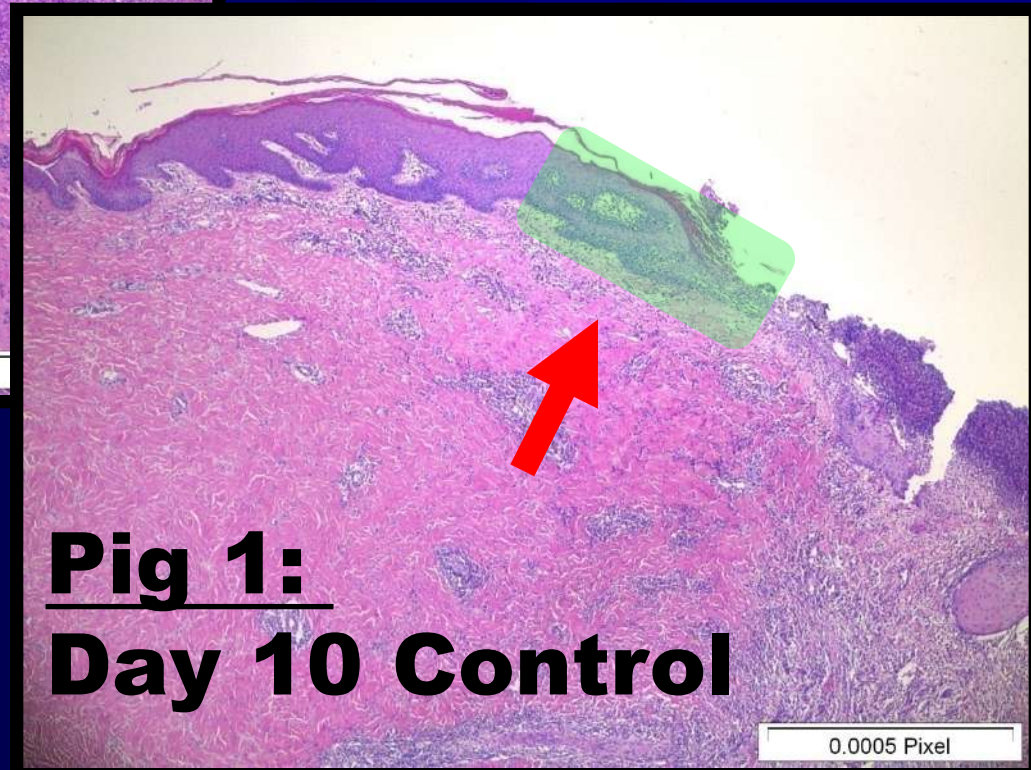
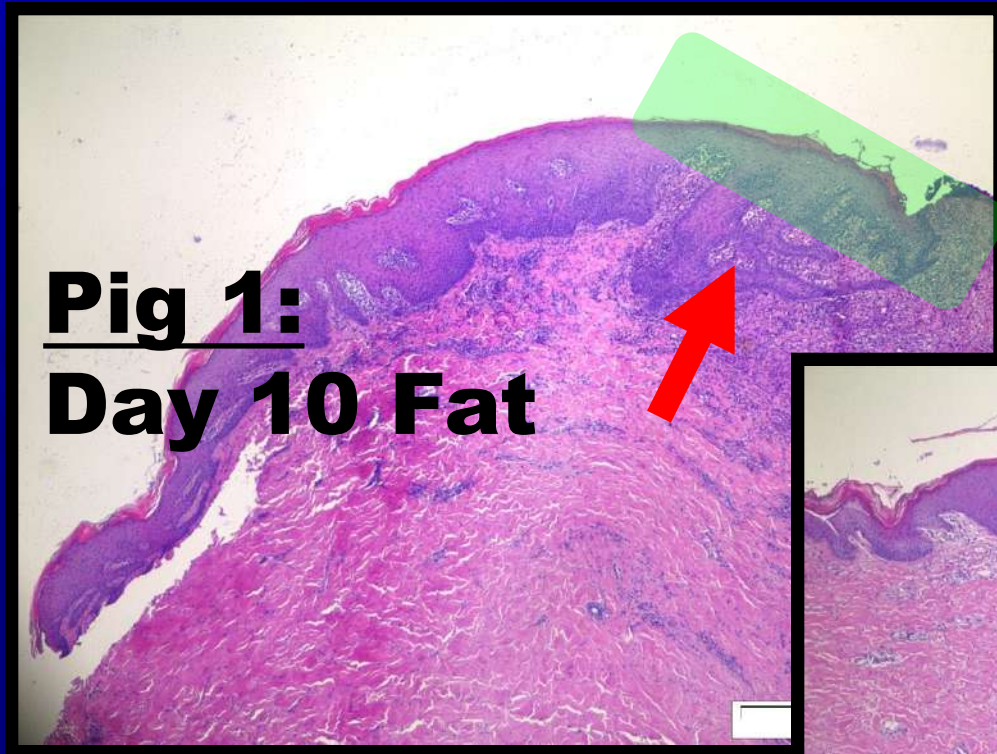
2. Epidermal Length (tongue)

40 x Magnification

Length Epidermal Tongue

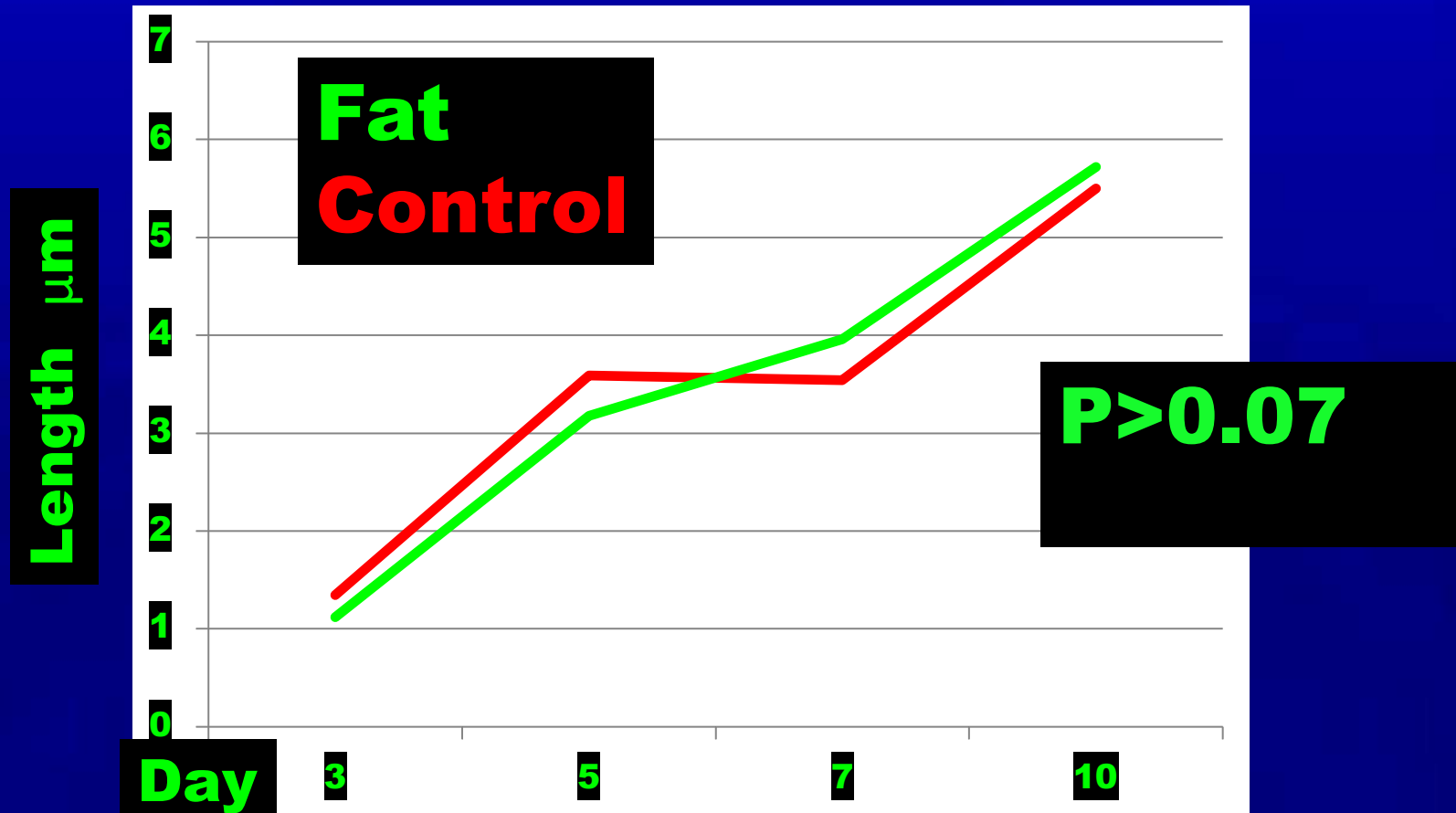


2. Epidermal Length (Tongue)



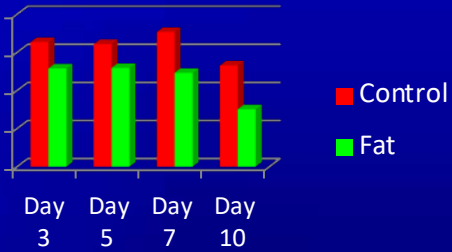
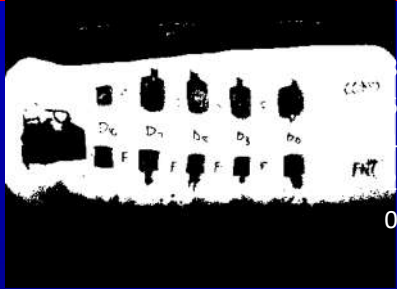
Results

2. Epidermal Length (tongue)



Average Length of New Epidermis(µm) in growth shown in given days

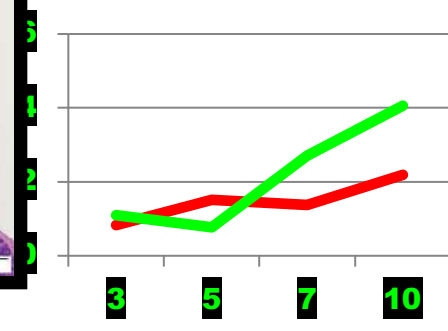
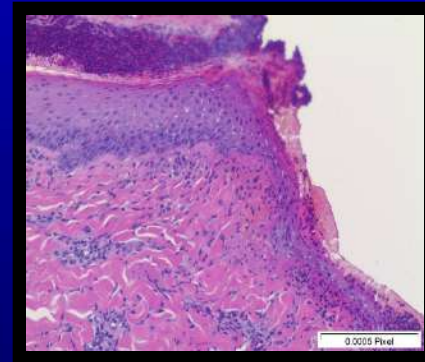
Macroscopic Evaluation



Wound Area (cm²)

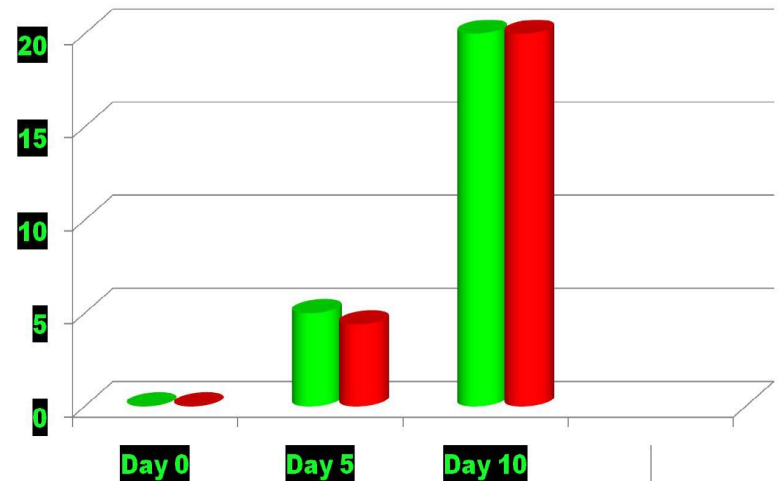
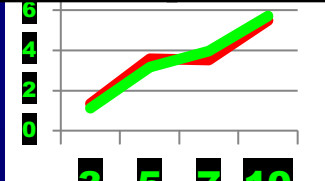
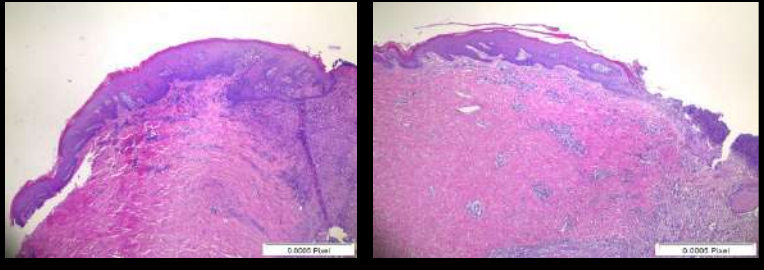


Epidermal Thickness



Bacteriology

Epidermal In Growth



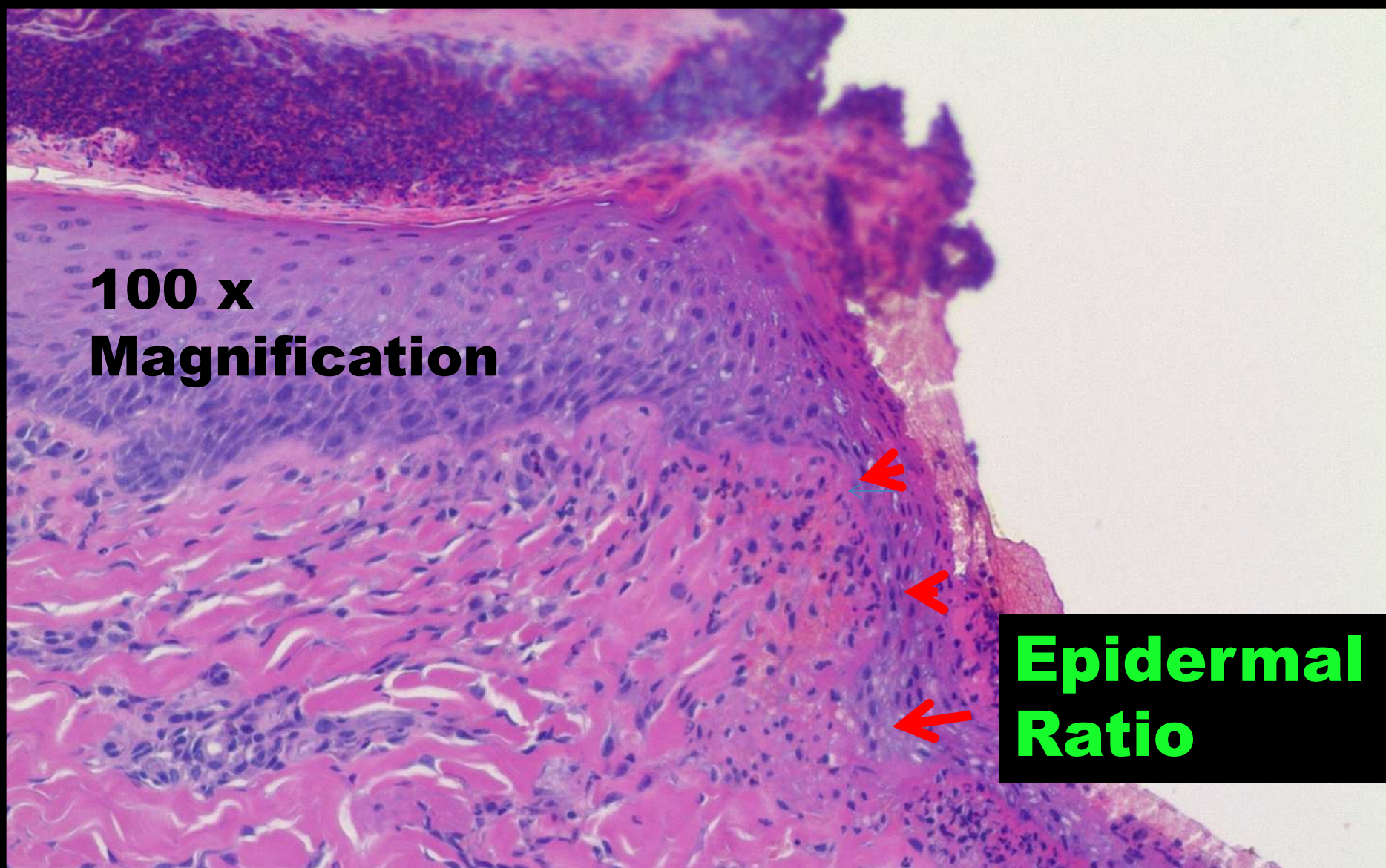
Results



3. Epidermal Thickness

**100 x
Magnification**

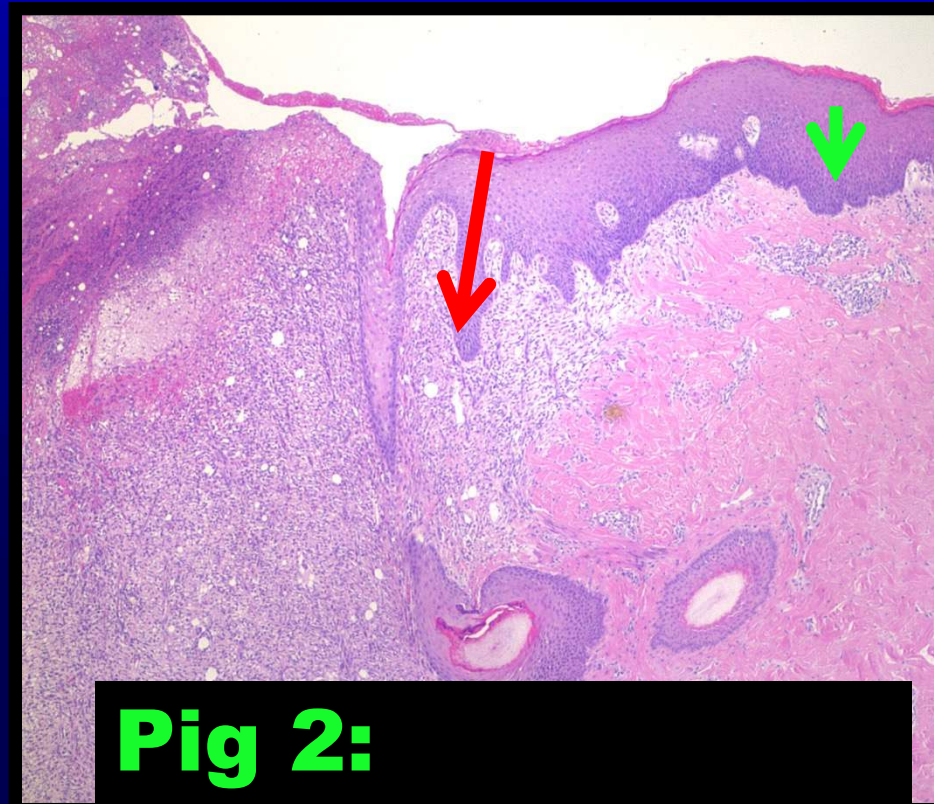
**Epidermal
Ratio**



Epidermal Ratio



**Pig 2:
Day 7 Control**

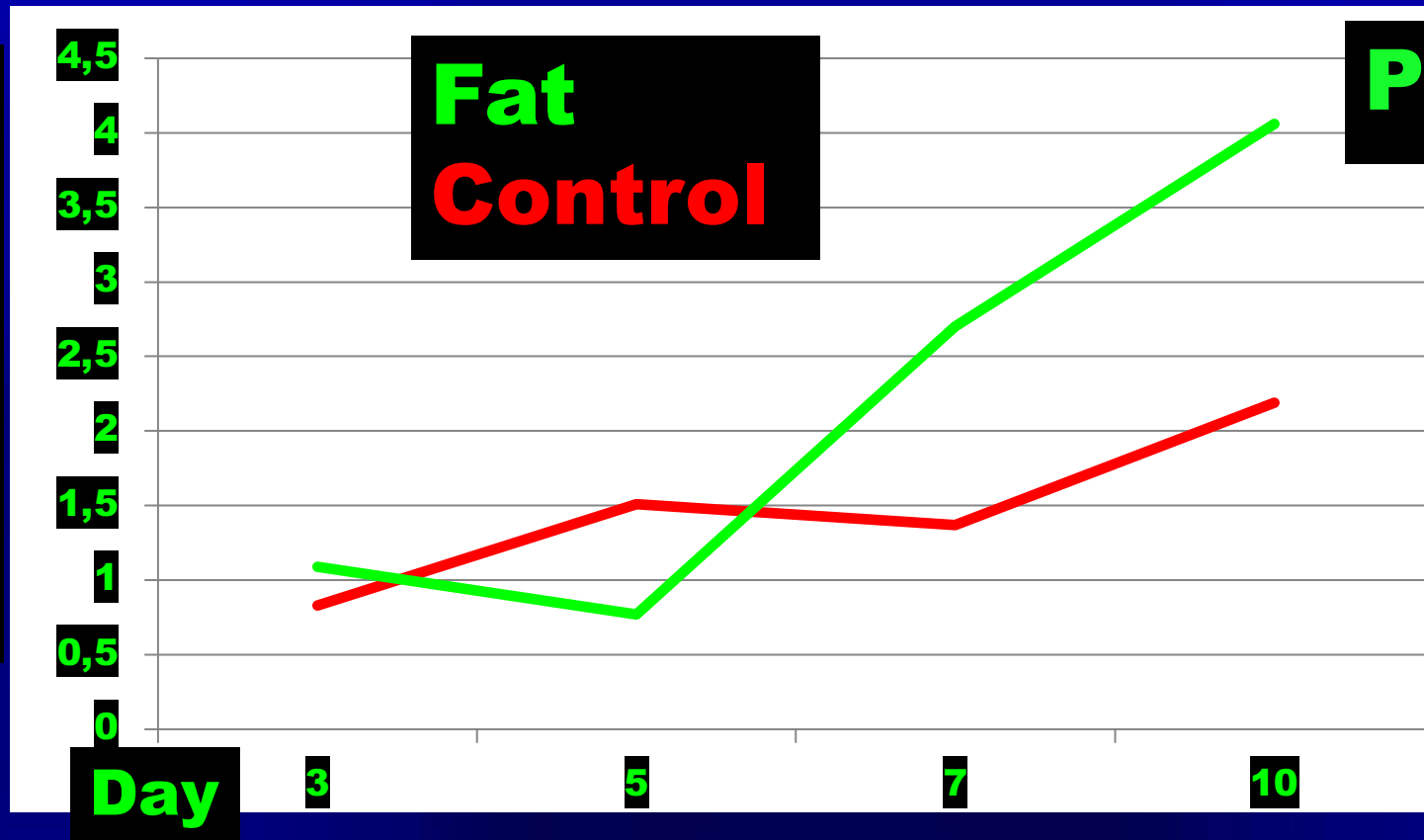


**Pig 2:
Day 7 Fat**



Epidermal Ratio

Epidermal Ratio

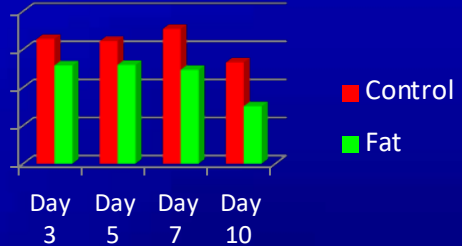
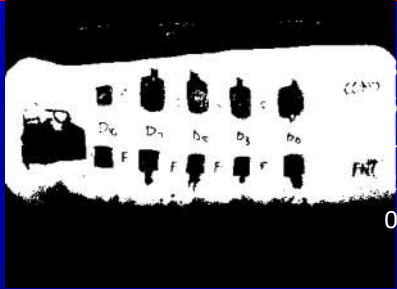


Fat
Control

$P < 0.05$

New Epidermal to Normal Epithelial Thickness Ratios on Given Day

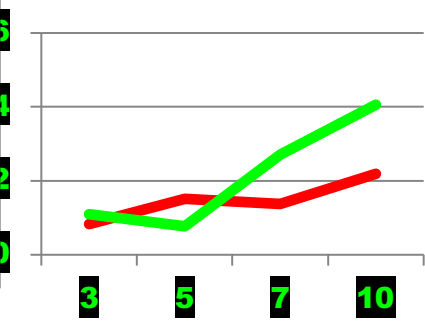
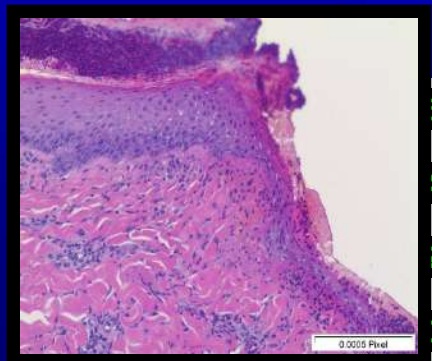
Macroscopic Evaluation



Wound Area (cm²)

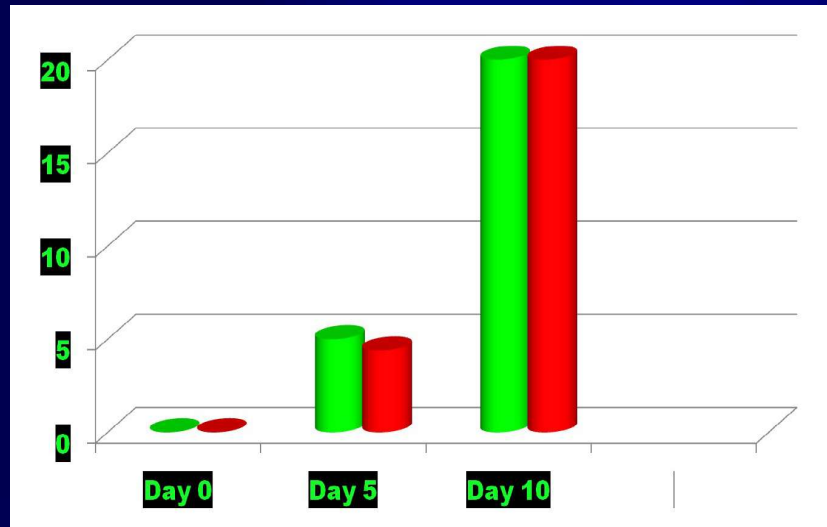
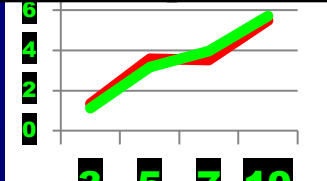
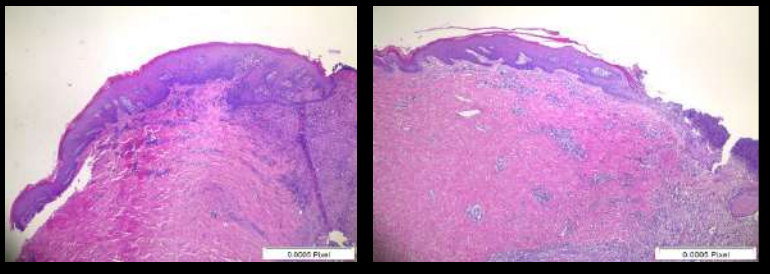


Epidermal Thickness



Bacteriology

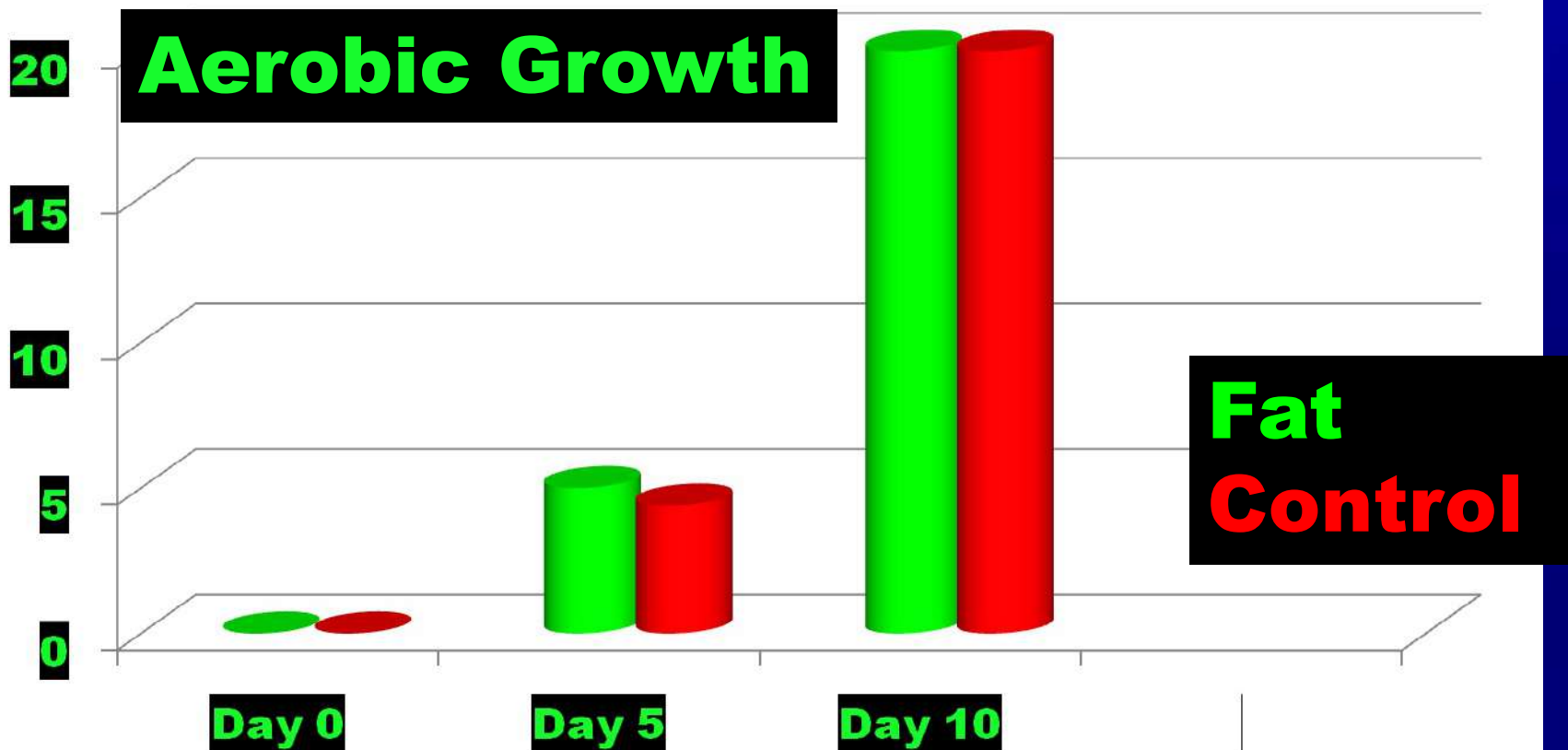
Epidermal In Growth





Results

4. Bacteriology



No Anaerobic Growth

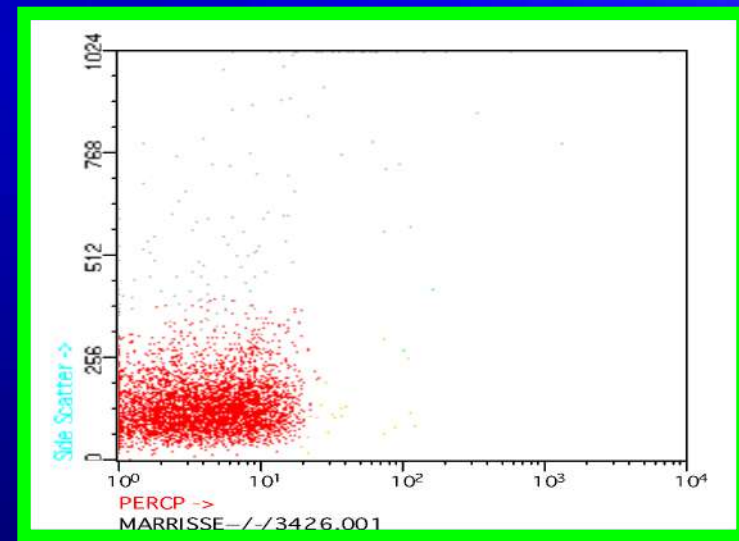


Discussion Bacteriology

- No qualitative nor quantitative difference in bacteriology
- ? High cellular viability.

Discussion

- Liposuction aspirate
- Coleman's Technique 1200 rpm/3min
- Viable Adipose Derived Stem Cells





Discussion

Wound Healing Model

- Reduced surface area FAT treated grp
- Enhanced wound healing

Macroscopically





Discussion

Wound Healing Model

- *Epidermal length* \propto Epithelial Migration
- Epidermal length longer in fat treated wounds

7 LARGE WHITE SOUTH AFRICAN PIGS

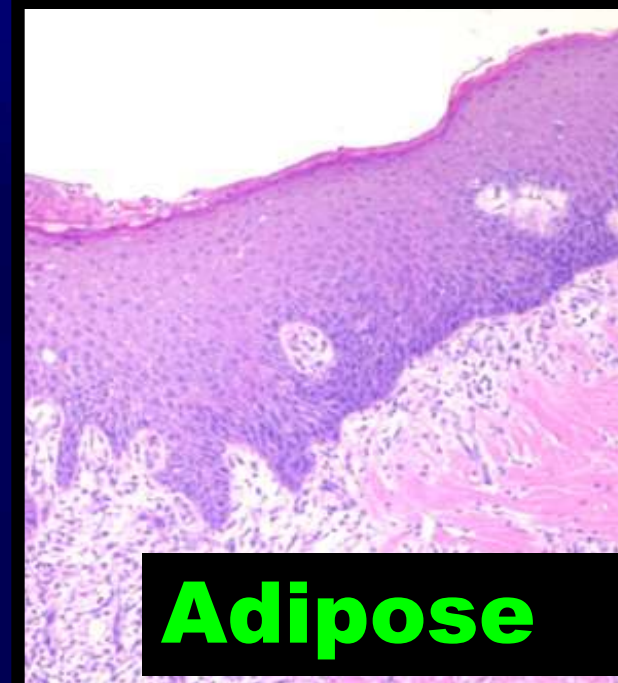
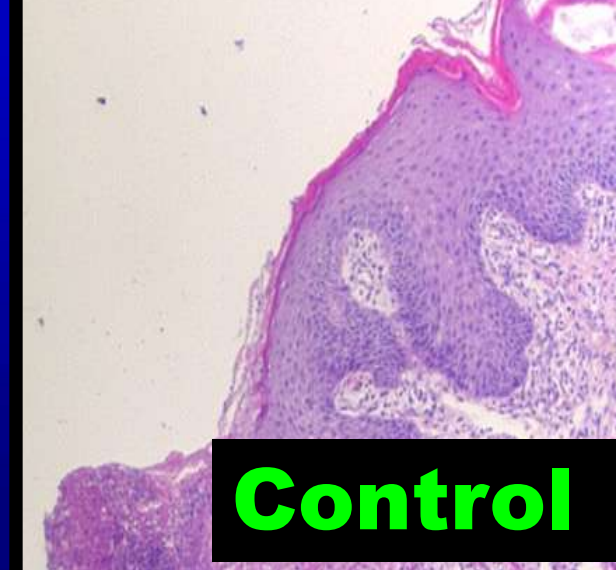


Discussion

Wound Healing Model

- Fat ∞ Increased *Epithelial Thickness*
- Suggest underlying processes related to *Matrix Quality*

7 LARGE WHITE SOUTH AFRICAN PIGS



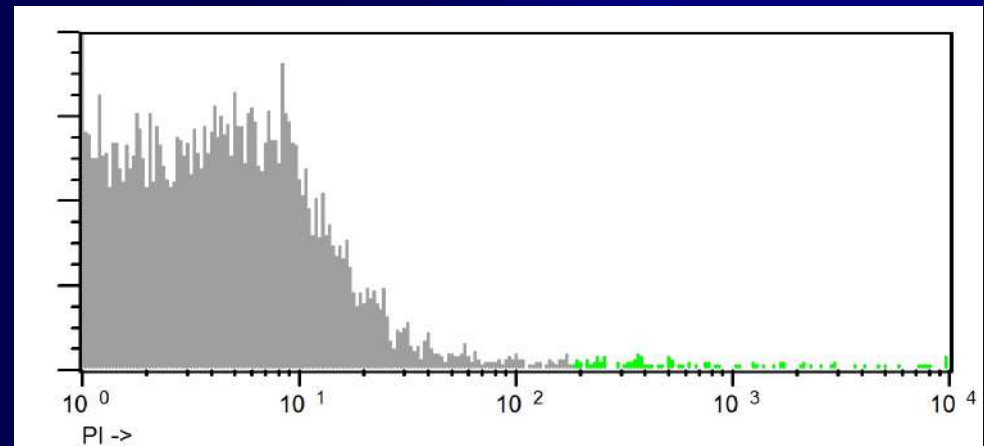
Histologically



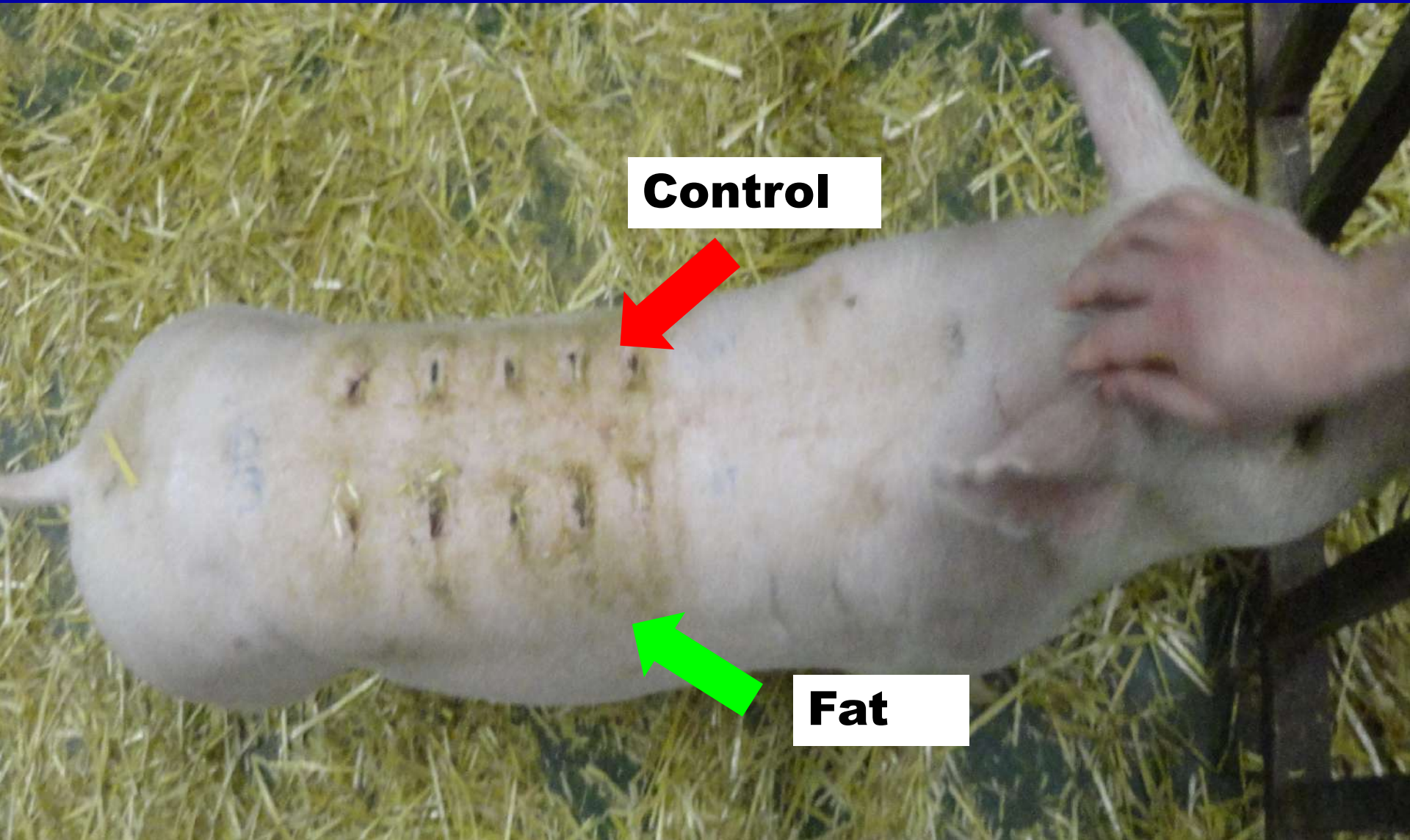
In Conclusion

Standard liposuction & fat preparation
using Coleman's technique

- 1.) Yields > 90% **Live Cells**
- 2.) Contains **Stem Cells**
- 3.) Aids **Wound Healing**



The evidence...





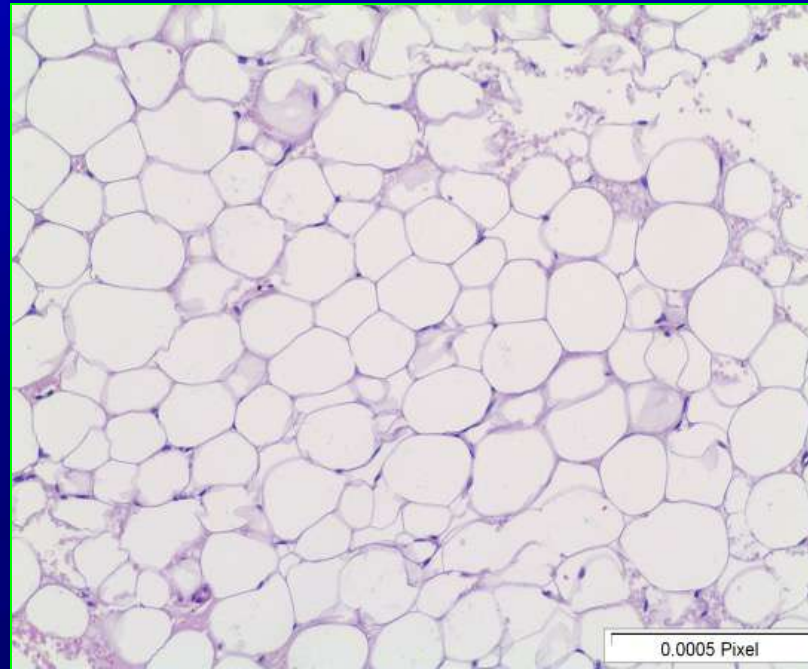
Conclusion

- Fat from **LIPOSUCTION**
Enhances Wound Healing

- Easy Cost Effective

- Propose Possible Treatment Modality in
Armamentarium





In Simplicity lies

Great Complexity

Thank You