

A Novel Wound Therapy Modality: Autologous Wound Edge Dotted Full-Thickness Skin Grafting Improving Diabetic Foot Ulcer Healing

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Aim: To explore the therapeutic efficacy of autologous wound edge-dotted full-thickness skin grafting in improving diabetic foot ulcer healing.

Methods: Sixty-three patients were divided into three groups: conventional wound therapy (CWT) (n = 23), platelet-rich plasma (PRP) (n = 20), and graft (n = 20). All participants were followed up for 12 weeks. The therapeutic efficacy of the three different wound treatment modalities was analyzed.

Results: After follow-up, 37 (58.7%) patients showed complete wound re-epithelialization, of which 10 (43.5%) occurred in the CWT group, 14 (70.0%) in the PRP group, and 13 (65.0%) in the graft group. Multivariate Cox analysis showed that the independent predictive factors for ulcer healing were different treatment modalities (graft: HR = 3.214, 95% CI=1.300–7.945, $P < 0.05$; platelet-rich plasma: HR = 3.075, 95% CI=1.320–7.161, $P < 0.01$), ABI (HR = 9.917, 95% CI=2.675–36.760, $P < 0.01$), and TcPO₂ (HR = 1.040; 95% CI=1.005–1.076; $P < 0.05$). Stratified analysis showed that higher ABI in graft group or PRP group had higher wound healing rate (graft group: HR = 3.748, 95% CI=1.210–11.607, $P < 0.05$; PRP group: HR = 5.029, 95% CI=1.743–14.509, $P < 0.05$); higher TcPO₂ in the graft group had higher wound healing rate (HR = 15.805, 95% CI=4.414–56.594, $P < 0.01$). Additionally, the wound healing time ($P < 0.0167$) and cumulative healing rate ($P < 0.05$) in both the PRP group and graft group were more advantageous. The graft group promotes wound re-epithelialization earlier and faster than in the CWT group and PRP group ($P < 0.05$). Meanwhile, the graft group had lower medical costs ($P < 0.0167$).

Conclusion: Autologous wound edge dotted full-thickness skin grafting has a higher cost-performance ratio than traditional diabetic foot ulcer wound care and is worthy of further clinical application.

Keywords: diabetic foot ulcers, autologous wound edge dotted full-thickness skin graft, platelet-rich plasma

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a common chronic metabolic disease associated with various complications including diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs). DFUs is a frequent and potentially life-threatening complication that refers to foot infections, ulcers, or deep tissue destruction caused by aberrant nerves and varying degrees of vascular lesions in the distal lower limbs.¹ It is estimated that DFUs occurs in approximately 25% of diabetic patients,² causing a high rate of amputation, extensive healthcare expenditure, and reduced quality of life.³ Thus, the new treatment modality to improve and promote wound healing is extremely urgent and worthwhile to further explore.

Current clinical therapies for DFUs involve multifaceted interventions, including wound repair, restoration of blood supply, neurotrophic treatment, and rational use of antibiotics. Diabetic wounds, which are chronic wounds, are difficult

to heal owing to multiple risk factors such as ischemia, infection, and foreign bodies; therefore, rapid wound healing to restore skin barrier integrity is essential for the treatment of DFUs.⁴ The main treatments for DFUs include conventional wound therapeutic (CWT) (dressing replacement), negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT), platelet-rich plasma gel (PRP), biological agents, skin grafts, and stem cell therapy.⁵ CWT refers to after conventional NPWT, the wounds were only continually covered with dressings changed several times a week until complete re-epithelialization of the wounds. NPWT is a kind of wound therapy modality commonly used through wound negative pressure pump. PRP is an autologous blood-derived product containing numerous angiogenic growth factors that have been widely used to promote delayed wound healing.⁶ Skin grafts, including artificial skin, autografts, and allografts, are promising alternatives for promoting diabetic wound healing and have broad application prospects. Recently, inspired by the skin harvesting method in dermatology, we were the first to develop and evaluate autologous wound edge-dotted full-thickness skin grafting for treating DFUs. Our previous study showed that compared with CWT, autologous wound edge dotted full-thickness skin grafts could shorten wound healing time and is a reliable, safe, and cost-effective treatment modality.⁷

Therefore, to identify more effective therapies, our study aimed to compare the safety, effectiveness, and cost-effectiveness of CWT, PRP, and graft groups.

Methods

Subjects

Eighty inpatients with DFUs were recruited for this study between October 2019 and October 2022 from our hospital (Figure 1). Of the 80 patients screened for DFUs, 63 met the following inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) adults aged 18 years or older; (2) diabetes diagnosed in accordance with the 1999 World Health Organization (WHO);⁸ (3) diagnosis of DFU based on the International Working Group on Diabetic Foot (IWGDF); all the ulcers were newly formed wounds, including recurrent ulcers located near the ankle. (4) complete healing of the wound after debridement and vacuum-assisted closure (VAC) therapy; and (5) granulation tissue formation that could achieve a healthy granular bed. The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) non-diabetic foot ulcers included venous ulcers,⁹ tophus ulcers, and bedsores; (2) long-term use of glucocorticoids or immunosuppressants; and (3) loss to follow-up or incomplete follow-up information. Before performing any procedures related to the study, all patients provided written informed permission. The enrolled patients were randomly divided into three groups after 14 days of NPWT for all wounds: CWT group (n = 23), PRP group (n = 20), and graft group (n = 20). The Ethics Committee of the People's Hospital of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region gave its approval to this study, which was carried out in conformity with the Declaration of Helsinki. All participants volunteered to participate in the study and provided written, informed consent.

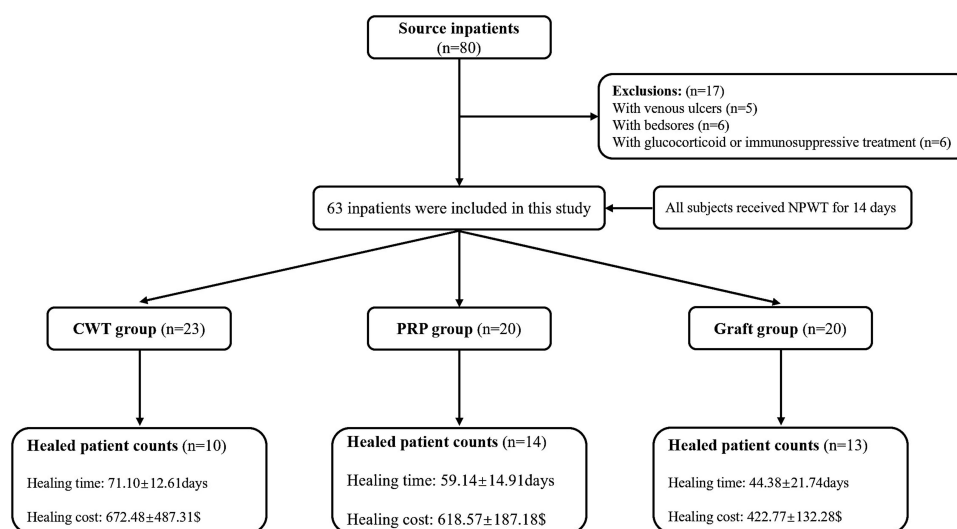


Figure 1 The flowchart of the study design and patient recruitment.

Treatment Method

Routine Treatment

All enrolled subjects underwent a medical history survey, physical examination, laboratory tests, and imaging examinations and were treated with standardized and individualized regimens. First, blood glucose was monitored using a portable glucometer (Johnson and Johnson, Ltd., New Jersey, USA), and glucose-lowering therapies to control blood sugar to 4.4 ~ 10 mmol/L were based on the results of self-monitored capillary blood glucose. Second, empiric antibiotic therapy before susceptibility results and sensitive antibiotic therapy based on the results of the drug sensitivity test were selected to control the infection for seven days. Third, comorbidities (such as hypertension or dyslipidemia) and diabetes-related complications were treated according to relevant guidelines. Fourth, nutritional support was provided to malnourished patients. In brief, routine treatment for all patients involved individualized glucose-lowering therapy, antibiotic therapy, nutritional support, ultrasonic debridement, and symptomatic treatment.

The Wounds Debridement

Regular wound debridement was performed to remove the necrotized tissues and secretions. After that, the wound was debrided thoroughly according to ultrasonic instrumentation (the ultrasonic frequency was set at 50kHz) and 0.9% sodium chloride (NaCl) injection was used to clean the deep wound and irregular sinus tracts, which made the area of wound debridement reach 1–2 mm away from the wound edge.¹⁰

Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT)

As shown in Figure 2, we initially trimmed the disposable negative pressure drainage materials based on the assessment of the shape and size of the wound (Figure 2A). A negative pressure drainage tube (PU-C, Shandong Chuangkang Biotechnology Co., Ltd.) was embedded in the dressing, which further covered the wound (Figure 2B). Next, the wound, dressing, and drainage tube were completely sealed with semi-permeability to make the wound airtight, and the drainage tube was connected to an intelligent negative pressure pump (ZN100, Shandong Chuangkang Biotechnology Co., Ltd) (Figure 2C). Finally, based on the size, depth, and infection of the wound, the negative pressure was set to a range of –80 to –125 mmHg.¹¹ The mode was conducted for 5 min and suspended for 2 min, and dressing and drainage tubes were replaced every 5–7 days. All wounds were treated with NPWT for 14 days (Figure 2D). After 14 days of NPWT treatment, the wound granulation tissue had grown well and was essentially parallel to the epidermis, according to the IWGDF guidelines, no further negative pressure treatment was required. Then, according to the doctor's professional suggestions and the patients' personal wishes, these enrolled patients divided into three groups: conventional wound therapy (CWT), platelet-rich plasma (PRP), and graft. A special reminder is that all wounds were covered with the same specification alginate dressings (Biatain Alginate, 3710, Advanced Medical Ltd) and foam dressings (Biatain Adhesive, 3420, Advanced Medical Ltd).

Conventional Wound Therapeutic (CWT) Group

After 14 days of NPWT, the wounds in the CWT group were cleaned with 0.9% NaCl solution and then only continually covered with alginate dressings and foam dressings every other day change for 14 days. Subsequently, the dressings were changed twice a week until complete re-epithelialization of the wounds.

Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) Group

For PRP preparation, antecubital venous blood samples were collected using EDTA tubes, and the volume of blood was dependent on the size of the wound area. PRP was isolated and purified by centrifugation as previously described.¹² Blood samples were first centrifuged for 4 min at $313 \times g$ and red blood cells (RBCs) were discarded. After centrifugation at 1252 rpm for 6 min, the supernatant was discarded. Platelets were then thoroughly mixed with 1mL calcium gluconate and 1000 IU thrombin to obtain platelet-rich gels (PRGs). Furthermore, PRGs evenly covered the surface of the wounds, which were dressed with sterile gauze (Figure 3).

Graft Group

About 6-mm-diameter full thickness skin samples including the epidermis, dermis, and a small amount of subcutaneous tissue, were directly taken from the edge of wounds with skin samples (Skin Biopsy Punches, Huaian Zhonglin



Figure 2 The clinical course of Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT) for DLEUs. (A) The cleaning and assessment of the wound. (B) The schematic representation of the NPWT initiation. (C) The schematic representation of the process of NPWT. (D) The schematic and device diagram of NPWT.

Dongsheng Medical Equipment Co. Ltd)¹³ (Figure 4). The number of skin samples was determined based on the wound size. The sampled skin was evenly distributed on the wound surface with a spacing of 2 cm and covered with lipid hydrocolloid silver-sulfate dressings (Urgotul Ag/Silver, LABORATOIRES URGO, France). An additional 7 days of NPWT was performed to allow skin samples to adhere to the wound surface to ensure the survival of skin graft (Figure 5).

Data Collection

Detailed information regarding the demographic information, clinical data, and laboratory measurements were anonymously collected. Demographic information regarding age, sex, body mass index (BMI), duration of diabetes, history of smoking, alcoholism, hypertension, dyslipidemia, ischemic heart disease (IHD), foot ulcers, and minor amputations were recorded. Clinical data included complications, such as diabetic retinopathy, lower extremity venous insufficiency, wound secretion culture, and the University of Texas Diabetic Wound Classification (UTDWC).¹⁴ Laboratory measurements of hemoglobin, albumin, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), and transcutaneous partial pressure of oxygen (TcPO₂) were collected.

BMI was calculated as the body weight in kilograms divided by the height in meters squared (kg/m²). The ankle-brachial index (ABI) was monitored using an Ultrasonic Doppler Blood Flow Analyzer (Vista AVS; Cooper Surgical Inc. USA) and was defined as the ratio of the systolic blood pressure in the ankle to that in the arm. The eGFR for Chinese



Figure 3 The dynamic process of platelet-rich plasma (PRP) treatment. (A) The cleaning and assessment of the wound. (B) The schematic representation of the PRP treatment. (C) The schematic representation of the wound closure process. (D) The wound was completely closure.



Figure 4 Skin extractor for the autologous wound edge dotted full-thickness skin grafting.

patients was calculated using the MDRD equation: $eGFR(\text{ml/min per } 1.73\text{m}^2) = 175 \times (\text{serum creatinine } [\text{mg/dL}])^{-1.234} \times \text{age}^{-0.179} \times 0.79 (\text{if female})^{15}$

Photographs were captured with a Sony DSC-W830 digital camera, and the wound areas were quantified using Image-J software once a week until good healing of the wound healed well (defined as wound closure and complete wound re-epithelialization). The wound healing speed was calculated using the following equation: $\text{Wound healing speed} = (\text{initial wound area} - \text{wound area after healing for a specific time}) / \text{initial wound area} \times 100\%$.

Statistical Analysis

Quantitative variables are expressed as mean \pm SD or median (quartiles) according to normal or skewed distributions, respectively. Categorical variables are expressed as frequencies (%). For comparisons between the three groups, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the Kruskal–Wallis test were used. The Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test was used for categorical variables. Kaplan-Meier analysis was performed to assess differences in the cumulative incidence of wound healing between the groups, and the Log rank test was used to identify significant differences. All relevant variables were tested using the univariate Cox proportional hazard method, and variables with $P < 0.1$ were further subjected to multivariate Cox proportional hazard models. Hazard ratios (HR) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated. The analysis was repeated after stratification by ABI or TcPO₂ levels. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Bonferroni's adjustment was applied to multiple comparisons if the main effect was significant ($P < 0.05$). Data analyses were performed using SPSS 23.0 statistical software package (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA).



Figure 5 The dynamic process of the skin graft treatment. (A) The cleaning and assessment of the wound, and skin pieces were directly taken from the edge of the wound with the skin sampler and were spread relatively evenly on the wound surface. (B) The schematic representation of the negative pressure closed drainage of the wound. (C) The schematic representation of the wound healing process. (D) The schematic representation of the complete wound closure.

Results

The Clinical Characteristics of the Participants

Patient disposition is shown in Figure 1. Of the 80 subjects, 63 were divided into three groups and completed the study: the CWT group ($n = 23$), PRP group ($n = 20$), and graft group ($n = 20$). The mean age was 60.17 years, with 65.08% of the participants being men. The ulcer area before treatment among the three groups was significantly different ($P < 0.05$). No statistically significant differences were observed in hemoglobin, albumin, HbA1c, eGFR, TC, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C, ABI, and TcPO₂ among the three groups (all P -values > 0.05) (Table 1).

Favorable Predictive Factor for Diabetic Foot Ulcers Healing

Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses were conducted to explore factors that might influence DFU healing of diabetic foot ulcers (Table 2). Multivariate Cox analysis indicated that different treatments (PRP treatment: HR = 3.075, 95% CI=1.320–7.161, $P = 0.009$; graft treatment: HR = 3.214, 95% CI=1.300–7.945, $P = 0.011$), ABI (HR = 9.917, 95% CI=2.675–36.760, $P = 0.001$), and TcPO₂ (R = 1.040; 95% CI=1.005–1.076; $P = 0.023$) were independent predictive factors for diabetic foot ulcers healing.

Table I Comparison of Baseline Clinical Characteristics Among the Three Groups

Characteristics	CWT Group (n = 23)	PRP Group (n = 20)	Graft Group (n = 20)	P value
Ulcer area before treatment (cm ²)	11.70 (7.03, 24.68)	30.19 (18.24, 49.26)	27.59 (15.52, 45.54)	0.001*
Age (years)	59.39 ± 7.60	60.64 ± 10.33	60.60 ± 19.65	0.886
Gender (n, %)				0.802
Female	8 (34.8%)	8 (40.0%)	6 (30.0%)	
Male	15 (65.2%)	12 (60.0%)	14 (70.0%)	
BMI (kg/m ²)	22.59 (22.03, 25.95)	22.33 (19.79, 24.46)	22.08 (20.87, 24.25)	0.354
Duration of diabetes (years)	9.00 (3.00, 10.00)	8.13 (4.36, 11.81)	5.00 (4.00, 7.75)	0.198
Hemoglobin (g/L)	99.00 (88.00, 118.00)	117.49 (100.74, 124.60)	108.50 (89.47, 133.00)	0.145
Albumin (g/L)	33.36 ± 5.44	32.40 ± 6.44	32.15 ± 5.07	0.759
HbA1c (%)	8.70 (7.70, 12.00)	8.38 (7.04, 9.70)	8.10 (6.25, 12.25)	0.524
eGFR (mL/min · 1.73m ²)	63.56 ± 32.20	67.22 ± 26.23	73.24 ± 33.21	0.589
TC (mmol/L)	3.61 (3.19, 4.53)	3.69 (2.98, 4.57)	3.48 (3.21, 4.38)	0.990
TG (mmol/L)	1.06 (0.82, 1.58)	1.40 (1.11, 1.67)	1.24 (0.91, 2.53)	0.209
HDL-C (mmol/L)	0.88 ± 0.25	0.86 ± 0.28	0.88 ± 0.36	0.964
LDL-C (mmol/L)	2.45 ± 0.84	2.59 ± 0.77	2.31 ± 0.81	0.531
ABI	0.81 ± 0.27	0.85 ± 0.30	0.92 ± 0.32	0.489
TcPO ₂ (mmHg)	39.46 ± 11.01	38.94 ± 11.96	39.64 ± 8.82	0.977
History of smoking (n, %)				0.934
No	16 (69.6%)	13 (65.0%)	13 (65.0%)	
Yes	7 (30.4%)	7 (35.0%)	7 (35.0%)	
History of alcoholism (n, %)				0.387
No	21 (91.3%)	17 (85.0%)	15 (75.0%)	
Yes	2 (8.7%)	3 (15.0%)	5 (25.0%)	
History of hypertension (n, %)				0.278
No	10 (43.5%)	6 (30.0%)	11 (55.0%)	
Yes	13 (56.5%)	14 (70.0%)	9 (45.0%)	
History of dyslipidemia (n, %)				0.587
No	15 (65.2%)	10 (50.0%)	11 (55.0%)	
Yes	8 (34.8%)	10 (50.0%)	9 (45.0%)	
History of ischemic heart disease (n, %)				1.000
No	21 (91.3%)	18 (90.0%)	18 (90.0%)	
Yes	2 (8.7%)	2 (10.0%)	2 (10.0%)	
History of foot ulcer (n, %)				0.403
No	19 (82.6%)	13 (65.0%)	14 (70.0%)	
Yes	4 (17.4%)	7 (35.0%)	6 (30.0%)	
History of minor amputations (n, %)				0.127
No	13 (56.5%)	17 (85.0%)	14 (70.0%)	
Yes	10 (43.5%)	3 (15.0%)	6 (30.0%)	
Peripheral neuropathy (n, %)				0.561
No	6 (26.1%)	4 (20.0%)	7 (35.0%)	
Yes	17 (73.9%)	16 (80.0%)	13 (65.0%)	
Diabetic retinopathy (n, %)				0.077
No	9 (39.1%)	5 (25.0%)	12 (60.0%)	
Yes	14 (60.9%)	15 (75.0%)	8 (40.0%)	
Lower extremity venous insufficiency (n, %)				0.345
No	21 (91.3%)	16 (80.0%)	15 (75.0%)	
Yes	2 (8.7%)	4 (20.0%)	5 (25.0%)	
Wound secretion culture (n, %)				1.000
No	19 (82.6%)	17 (85.0%)	16 (80.0%)	
Yes	4 (17.4%)	3 (15.0%)	4 (20.0%)	

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Characteristics	CWT Group (n = 23)	PRP Group (n = 20)	Graft Group (n = 20)	P value
UTDWC (n, %)				0.744
I–3B	15 (65.2%)	13 (65.0%)	11 (55.0%)	
I–3D	4 (34.8%)	7 (35.0%)	9 (45.0%)	

Notes: continuous variables are shown as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) or Median (Inter Quartile Range), and analyzed by one-way ANOVA or Kruskal–Wallis test. Categorical variables are shown as percentage (%) and analyzed by Chi-Square test or Fisher's Exact test. * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: CWT, conventional wound therapeutic; PRP, platelet-rich plasma; BMI, body mass index; HbA_{1c}, glycosylated hemoglobin; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; ABI, ankle-brachial index; TcPO₂, transcutaneous oxygen measurement; UTDWC, the University of Texas Diabetic Wound Classification.

Table 2 Cox Regression Analyses for the Predictive Factor of Diabetic Foot Ulcers Healing

Variables	Univariate Analysis			Multivariate Analysis		
	HR	95% CI	P values	HR	95% CI	P values
Groups						
CWT group	1			1		
PRP group	2.373	1.047–5.378	0.038*	3.075	1.320–7.161	0.009*
Graft group	2.733	1.195–6.252	0.017*	3.214	1.300–7.945	0.011*
Gender						
Female	1					
Male	0.952	0.484–1.871	0.887			
Age	1.001	0.968–1.035	0.943			
ABI	8.833	2.424–32.179	0.001*	9.917	2.675–36.760	0.001*
TcPO ₂	1.031	0.999–1.064	0.059	1.040	1.005–1.076	0.023*

Note: * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: CWT, conventional wound therapeutic; PRP, platelet-rich plasma; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; ABI, ankle-brachial index; TcPO₂, transcutaneous oxygen measurement.

Stratified Analysis by ABI or TcPO₂

The results of stratified analysis using ABI or TcPO₂ are shown in [Table 3](#). Compared to the CWT group, a higher TcPO₂ (> 40 mmHg) in the graft group was associated with a higher wound healing rate (HR = 5.063, 95% CI=2.016–12.711, $P = 0.001$). The results were similar after adjusting for relevant confounders including sex, age, and ABI (HR = 15.805, 95% CI=2.016–12.711, $P < 0.001$). Furthermore, compared with the CWT group, a higher ABI (> 0.9) in the PRP group

Table 3 Univariate and Multivariate Cox Regression Analysis for ABI- and TcPO₂-Stratified Analyses

Stratified Variables	Univariate Analysis			Multivariate Analysis		
	HR	95% CI	P value	HR	95% CI	P value
TcPO₂>40 mmHg*						
CWT group	1			1		
PRP group	0.662	0.225–1.948	0.454	1.554	0.457–5.286	0.481
Graft group	5.063	2.016–12.711	0.001	15.805	4.414–56.594	0.000
ABI > 0.9**						
CWT group	1			1		
PRP group	3.497	1.272–9.612	0.015	5.029	1.743–14.509	0.003
Graft group	3.009	1.082–8.364	0.035	3.748	1.210–11.607	0.022

Notes: *Multivariate analysis adjusted with Gender, age, ABI. **Multivariate analysis adjusted with Gender, age, TcPO₂. The reference group was CWT group.

Abbreviations: CWT, conventional wound therapeutic; PRP, platelet-rich plasma; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

or graft group had a higher wound healing rate in both the unadjusted (PRP group: HR = 3.497, 95% CI=1.272–9.612, $P = 0.015$; graft group: HR = 3.009, 95% CI=1.082–8.364, $P = 0.035$) and adjusted models (including sex, age, and TcPO₂) (PRP group: HR = 5.029, 95% CI=1.743–14.509, $P = 0.003$; graft group: HR = 3.748, 95% CI=1.210–11.607, $P = 0.022$).

Evaluation of Wound Healing Rate Among Three Groups

After 12 weeks of follow-up, 37 patients (58.7%) showed complete wound re-epithelialization. Ten (43.5%), 14 (70.0%), and 13 (65.0%) patients in the CWT, PRP, and graft groups, respectively. Furthermore, the cumulative incidence of wound healing over time was significantly higher in the PRP group or graft group than that in the CWT group ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 6).

The Comparison of the Speed of Wound Healing

As expected, the wound area in each group gradually decreased over time (all $P < 0.01$). The wound healing rate in the graft group was higher than that in the CWT group at 4, 8, and 12 weeks (all $P < 0.05$). The wound healing rate in the graft group was higher than that in the PRP group at 4 and 8 weeks (all $P < 0.05$) (Table 4).

Comparison of Healing Time and Total Treatment Costs Among Three Groups

Time to wound healing for CWT group, PRP group and graft group, respectively, were 75.00 (68.25, 78.50) days, 64.50 (54.75, 67.25) days and 49.00 (21.00, 62.00) days (Table 5). In addition, the total treatment costs were 657.00 (255.50, 919.80) USD, 583.60 (523.38, 721.75) USD and 394.20 (306.60, 515.49) USD, in CWT group, PRP group and graft group, respectively (Table 5). Importantly, the total treatment cost was lower in the graft group than that in the PRP group ($P < 0.01$) (Table 5).

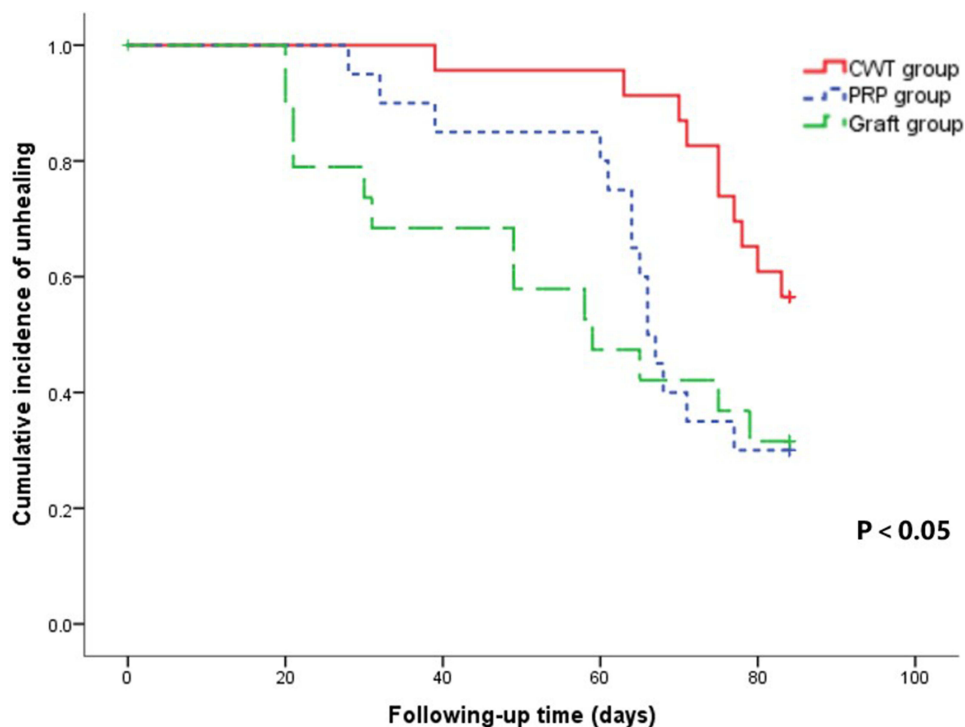


Figure 6 Kaplan-Meier curves of the cumulative incidence of unhealing wound among each group.

Table 4 The Comparison of the Wound Healing Speed Among Three Groups

Time (Weeks)	CWT Group (n = 23)	PRP Group (n = 20)	Graft Group (n = 20)
2 weeks (%)	15.43 (10.89, 30.92)	28.96 (10.77, 49.96)	22.11 (15.31, 32.94)
4 weeks (%)	34.75 (26.88, 42.65) [▲]	38.24 (30.31, 61.32)	74.40 (67.71, 86.52) ^{##▲}
8 weeks (%)	59.25 (53.29, 69.49) ^{▲■}	67.92 (58.17, 77.96) ^{▲■}	91.09 (86.95, 100.00) ^{##▲■}
12 weeks (%)	84.56 (68.11, 100.00) ^{▲■■}	100.00 (83.08, 100.00) ^{▲■■}	100.00 (95.05, 100.00) ^{##▲■}

Notes: ^{*}Compared to the CWT group, $P < 0.05$; ^{##}Compared to the PRP group, $P < 0.05$. [▲]Compared to the 2 weeks, $P < 0.01$; [■]Compared to the 4 weeks, $P < 0.01$; [●]Compared to the 8 weeks, $P < 0.01$.

Abbreviations: CWT, conventional wound therapeutic; PRP, platelet-rich plasma.

Table 5 Comparison of Healing Time and Total Treatment Costs Among Three Groups

	CWT Group	PRP Group	Graft Group
Healing time (days)	75.00 (68.25, 78.50)	64.50 (54.75, 67.25) [*]	49.00 (21.00, 62.00) [*]
Treatment cost (\$)	657.00 (255.50, 919.80)	583.60 (523.38, 721.75)	394.20 (306.60, 515.49) [#]

Notes: ^{*}Compared to the CWT group, $P < 0.01$; [#]Compared to the PRP group, $P < 0.01$.

Discussion

DLEUs is a serious complication of diabetes mellitus that can cause loss of quality of life and socioeconomic burden. Although various effective therapies for DLEUs have been developed, their overall treatment efficacy remains unsatisfactory. Therefore, the creation of safer and more efficient treatments is urgently required.

In our previous study, we explored the feasibility of a new skin grafting strategy, autologous point columnar full-thickness skin graft obtained from the ulcer wound margin, which is feasible and effective for the treatment of DLEUs. In addition, PRP has been widely used for the treatment of DLEUs. Therefore, we compared the feasibility, safety, and efficacy of these two treatments in this study. According to the patients' wishes and physicians' recommendations, the enrolled patients could freely choose between CWT, PRP, or skin grafting. Wound healing is a complex process and is influenced by many factors, including history of smoking, history of cardiovascular diseases, disturbances in glucose and lipid metabolism, duration of diabetes, and various diabetic complications.¹⁶ In our study, we observed no statistically significant differences in demographic characteristics, biochemical parameters (glucose and lipid metabolism parameters), or comorbidities among the three groups. We found that the ulcer area before treatment among the three groups was significantly different. After the 12-week follow-up, more patients in the PRP and graft groups had complete wound re-epithelialization than those in the CWT group, whereas the cumulative incidence of wound healing over time in the PRP and graft groups was significantly higher than that in the CWT group.

DLEUs is a common and serious complication of diabetes mellitus. Elderly patients with a long duration of diabetes, poor glycemic control, malnutrition, infection, and low immunity have an extremely high risk of developing refractory DLEUs,¹⁷ which significantly increased morbidity and mortality as a result. As a result, medical treatment of patients with refractory DLEUs is highly limited, difficult, and challenging. PRP is a concentrate of platelet-rich plasma protein produced from blood plasma, and has been widely utilized in regenerative medicine to promote wound healing and accelerate regenerative processes.¹⁸ PRP is rich in multiple growth factors, cytokines, and chemokines released by platelet degranulation, including vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), fibroblast growth factor (FGF), insulin-like growth factor (IGF), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), interleukins (ILs), monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) (CCL2), and CXCL10 (IP-10), and so on.¹⁹ On the one hand, these factors can promote tissue repair, regeneration and wound healing, on the other hand, exhibit excellent antimicrobial activities and inhibit bacterial growth.²⁰ Several clinical studies have confirmed that PRP is a safe and effective treatment for venous leg and diabetes-related foot ulcers.²¹ Our results revealed that PRP could accelerate diabetes-induced wound closure and promote complete wound re-epithelialization, in accordance with the findings of previous studies.

Recently, several studies have reported that skin grafting offers significant advantages in wound healing and tissue regeneration, especially in large areas of skin defects or damage caused by burns, wounds and ulcers.²² The most

common skin graft techniques include allografts, xenografts, and autologous skin transplants.²³ Allografts and xenograft skin grafts may increase the risk of immune rejection and disease transmission.²⁴ The common donor sites for autologous skin grafts are the lateral thigh, lateral femur, and medial femur. Autologous skin grafts can avoid the above risks, but are limited by the quantity and size of the donor sites, secondary injury pain, bleeding, scarring, and increased risk of infection at the donor site. Inspired by the skin biopsy punch, which is used for skin biopsies in our dermatology department, we developed a novel cutaneous wound repair, autologous point columnar full-thickness skin graft taken from the ulcer, which holds great promise for DLEUs. The reasons for this can be explained as follows. First, the structure and thickness of skin tissues from the edges of ulcers are close to the native structure of the wound ulcers. Second, the skin samples were taken from the ulcer edges in the form of microcolumns, which only slightly increased the wound area, but significantly decreased scar formation, new infections, and pain. Furthermore, given the presence of diabetic neuropathy, skin extraction from the wound edge did not increase the pain sensation. Third, platelet-rich plasma derived from skin extracts promotes wound healing by regulating nutrients, immune reactions, growth factors and inflammation.²⁵ Furthermore, NPWT has been extensively used in the treatment of various wounds because it can enhance skin survival and accelerate wound healing through multiple mechanisms²⁶ such as the promotion of angiogenesis and cell proliferation, modulation of inflammation and immunity, and inhibition of bacterial growth. Previous studies have shown that a split-thickness skin graft (STSG) combined with NPWT is effective and is recommended for the treatment of diabetes-related foot ulcers.²⁷ Our previous study also indicated that a combination of NPWT and autologous full-thickness skin grafts could accelerate wound healing.¹¹ Here, we observed a similar therapeutic effect between autologous point columnar full-thickness skin grafts and PRP grafts. The time to wound healing in the graft and PRP groups was significantly shorter than in the CWT group, and the cumulative incidence of wound healing over time was significantly higher in the graft and PRP groups than in the CWT group. Therefore, autologous wound edge dotted full-thickness skin grafting is regarded as workable, safe, and efficient.

Next, we explored several factors associated with diabetic foot ulcers healing. Cox analysis indicated that different treatments and higher ABI or TcPO₂ were independent predictive factors of wound healing. ABI and TcPO₂ were used to evaluate the lower extremity macrovascular status and tissue microcirculatory perfusion around the wound.²⁸ It has been shown that ABI and TcPO₂ were closely related to the outcome of wound healing in diabetic foot ulcers²⁹ and are reliable indicators for predicting the prognosis of diabetic foot ulcers, amputation risk, or even all-cause mortality.³⁰ In the present study, multivariate Cox regression analysis indicated that the graft and PRP groups exhibited higher wound-healing abilities than the CWT group. Subsequently, in the stratified analysis by TcPO₂, higher TcPO₂ (> 40 mmHg) in the graft group had a higher wound healing rate than that in the CWT group, but not in the PRP group. In the stratified analysis by ABI, compared to the CWT group, a higher ABI (> 0.9) in the graft or PRP group promoted wound healing more effectively. At the same time, we also observed that lower TcPO₂ (< 40 mmHg) and ABI (< 0.9) did not exhibit efficacy differences among the three groups (data not shown). This suggests that good reperfusion and improvement of blood circulation are essential for granulation tissue formation and epidermal cell regeneration in the wound tissue. In addition, the wound healing rate in the graft group was higher than those in the PRP and CWT groups. More importantly, the total treatment cost in the graft group was lower than that in the PRP group, which could reduce healthcare expenditure and the economic burden on families and society. Factors that affect the medical costs of patients may include the treatment method of ulcer wounds, wound healing time, surgical intervention caused by difficult-to-heal wounds, and length of hospital stay. Our study found that compared to the CWT groups, the wound healing time ($P < 0.0167$) and cumulative healing rate ($P < 0.05$) in both the PRP group and graft group were more advantageous. However, since ulcer wounds in our medical centers typically have a large area, the PRP group usually requires multiple PRP treatments. But the Graft group only performs one-point columnar skin grafting. This may be the reason for the difference in treatment costs. In brief, this study implied that the graft group promotes wound re-epithelialization earlier and faster than in the CWT and PRP groups ($P < 0.05$).

To sum up, the novel wound therapy modality requires adherence to standardized wound professional assessments and individual patient wishes, as well as monitoring the wound healing process to obtain personalized negative pressure pump usage parameters and dressing changes to improve wound healing.

Limitations

Our study has several limitations. First, the sample size in our study was small, and larger sample sizes are required to confirm our results. Second, selection bias could have been introduced because this study was not designed as a randomized controlled trial. Further randomized controlled trials are required to validate these findings. Third, autologous wound edge-dotted columnar full-thickness skin grafting combined with PRP may improve the wound microenvironment and provide multiple growth factors, which in turn increases wound healing and shortens healing time. In the next step, we plan to perform two or more combined treatments to validate our idea.

Conclusions

In summary, autologous wound edge-dotted full-thickness skin grafting can effectively and safely promote wound healing in DFUs. Skin gratings have a higher wound healing rate, faster healing speed, and lower cost of treatment, which is worthy of further clinical application.

Data Sharing Statement

The original raw data used in this study is available from the corresponding author and can be provided upon reasonable request.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

All the patients agreed to participate in this study and provided written informed consent. The Ethics Committee of the Guangxi Academy of Medical Sciences and the People's Hospital of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region approved this study, which was carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

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Disclosure

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