

Rational of HBO

Acute thermal burns	•Reduced edema •Infection control •Increased epithelialization and graft take
Clostridial myositis & myonecrosis	•Suppression of toxin production •Enhanced PMN function •Antibiotic potentiation
Necrotizing soft-tissue infection	•Enhanced PMN function •Antibiotic potentiation
Intracranial Abscess	•Enhanced PMN function •Antibiotic potentiation
Compromised skin grafts	•Increased neovascularization •Reduced edema
Compromised skin flaps	•Amelioration of I/R injury •Reduced edema

Rational HBO (cont.)

Crush injury, compartment syndrome	•Ameriolation of I/R injury •Reduced edema
Bony & soft tissue radionecrosis	•Increased neovascularization
Refractory osteomyelitis	•Enhanced PMN function •Antibiotic potentiation •Increased osteogenesis
Problem wounds	•Increased neovascularization •Increased collagen deposition •Increased epithelialization •Reduced edema •Reduced inflammation •Enhanced PMN function
Diabetic foot ulcers (Wagner gr 3+)	•Increased granulation •Enhanced PMN function •Reduced edema

Currently Accepted Indications

- Primary Treatment
 - Arterial gas embolism (AGE)
 - Decompression sickness (DCS)
 - Carbon monoxide poisoning

Currently Accepted Indications

- **Adjunctive** treatments
 - Necrotizing soft tissue infections
 - Clostridial gas gangrene
 - Delayed soft tissue or bony radiation injury
 - Acute traumatic ischemia
 - Acute peripheral arterial ischemia

Currently Accepted Indications

- **Adjunctive** treatment (cont.)
 - Compromised skin grafts & flaps
 - Chronic refractory osteomyelitis
 - Exceptional blood loss anemia
 - Selected Diabetic lower extremity ulcers
 - Selected problem wounds
 - Severe thermal burns
 - Intracranial abscess

HBO and Delayed Radiation Injuries

HBO and Delayed Radiation Injuries

