

Treatment of Trophic Ulcer with Medicinal Immunomodulatory Drug – Tropulc

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Abstract:- The results of treatment of trophic ulcer with plant medicinal immunomodulatory drug - Tropulc are presented in this paper. It has been established that after a daily muscular injection of 1 ml immunomodulatory drug with insulin syringe, on the background of processing with Professor G. Aleksidze ointment, the sizes of area damaged with trophic ulcer maximally reduced. It is noteworthy that this medicinal drug is not characterized by secondary negative manifestations. It should be taken into account that at disease manifestation when the treatment is timely begun, the recovery is much faster.

Keywords:- Trophic Muscle Ulcer, Treatment With Plant Medicinal Drug Tropulc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Trophic ulcer, as an open wound of venous disease, appears to be one of the most severe diseases. Unfortunately, the treatment of trophic ulcer is a very difficult and time-consuming process that requires great diligence and financial costs from both a physician and a patient. For example, The United States annually spends approximately two billion dollars for the treatment of this disease. As it turned out, venous insufficiency of trophic ulcer does not appear the only cause of the disease. First, trophic ulcer appears to be an open wound caused by the disturbance of tissue nutrition pointing to the defects of soft tissues and the skin. 80% of trophic ulcers are due to venous ulcers, which are considered the last stage of venous insufficiency. Ulcer may be developed against the background of arterial pathology and during chronic arterial insufficiency. The concomitant ulcers of the diabetic foot are separately distinguished. Ulcer may arise because of systemic diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, vasculitis, osteomyelitis and skin

tumor. However, there are rare ulcers, for example, **Martorell** ulcer, which may be detected during arterial hypertension occurring in the conditions of malignant tumor, etc.[1, 2, 3] It should be noted that during chronic arterial insufficiency, tissue oxygen supply is quite reduced; as a result, tissue nutrition is disturbed inducing the development of necrosis, open wound, and ulcer. 85% of venous ulcers are noted on the medial surface of the lower third of the leg. The diagnostics of ulcer is not difficult; its development is possible even by simple observation. However, for a final confirmation, non-invasive examination, informative dopplerography and duplex scanning are specially carried out.

The treatment is carried out using surgical and conservative methods [4, 5, 6]. It is pity that during long-lasting treatment, the risk of its re-development is not excluded. Despite the successes achieved in the treatment of trophic ulcers, its effective treatment still remains a tropical problem [7, 8]. At the same time, the question by means of which methods would be possible to restore disturbed blood circulation in the wound, the nutrition of damaged tissues still remains unclear. At present, the treatment of this disease is carried out in three directions: conservative, medicamentous and surgical intervention [9, 10]. Sulfonylamide drugs are also used for the treatment. Powders for special purposes, anti-inflammatory ointments, various disinfectants, antiseptics, including corticosteroids and antibiotics are used [11, 12]. It is noteworthy that the first records of trophic ulcers were still mentioned in the sources as far back as 1500 BC.

As it is seen from this review, our aim was to create and examine plant medicinal immunomodulatory drug Tropulc for the treatment of trophic ulcer, by the use of which it became practically possible to cure trophic ulcers.



Fig. 1. 22 July, 2. 22 August, 3. 12 september, 4. 12 september, 5. 3 october, 6. 22 november, 7. 3 December, 8. 29 December, 9. 7 February, 10. 28 April, 11. 28 May, 12. 8 september, 13. 20 December.

The results given on the presented pictures clearly show the effectiveness of plant medicinal immunomodulatory drug for the treatment of this disease. It is noteworthy that when the disease is detected, in case of timely starting the treatment, the recovery occurs much faster. The drug is injected once a day with insulin syringe in the dose of 1 ml. On the background of the use of Professor G. Alexsidze ointment, it is enough to use 3-5 vials of 20 ml for treatment.

The drug has no secondary negative effects and we consider it expedient to use Tropulc for the treatment after further clinical tests.

II. CONCLUSION

The results of the treatment of trophic ulcers with plant immunomodulatory drug Tropulc are presented in this paper. It has been established that the sizes of the areas diseased with trophic ulcer maximally reduce against on the background of Professor G. Alexsidze ointment, and daily injection of the drug with insulin syringe into the muscles.

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