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Journal of Hospital Pharmacy
An Official Publication of Bureau for Health & Education Status Upliftment
 (Constitutionally Entitled As Health-Education, Bureau)

JOHP

A Comprehensive Study on Principles, And Physiology, Challenges of Delayed Wound Healing By Cellular Migration and Reactive Oxygen Species Release in SC-1 Fibroblasts

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ABSTRACT:

Wounds usually happen after an accident or injury when there is a damage to the integrity of the mucous membrane, skin or tissue, delayed wound healing is when it takes longer for a wound to heal than normal or means that the wound has trouble healing or staying closed. The pathophysiology of delayed wound healing is contributed by complexity of well-orchestrated integration of complex biological and molecular events of cell proliferation, matrix deposition, cell migration and extra cellular matrix deposit (EMD). Wound repair involves various biochemical and molecular aspect and happens in various stages starting with an inflammatory reaction, cell proliferation, made up of various types of cells which also are termed as remodeling. It is the *in situ capacity* of human and animal body to restore and heal wounds in their body parts, Which is with the help of tissue regeneration and continuous process of repair requiring the collaborative efforts of many different tissues, the capacity may also be impaired by the health conditions and immunity status along with factors like stress, sex, age, medication history and habits like smoking and alcoholism which further delays wound healing. This review aims to provide an insight on what wound infections are and how wound care can be induced to reconstruct the damaged parts more perfectly, the strategy which may be involved in planned approach for wound healing.

KEYWORDS: Contraction; Collagen; ECF-extracellular; Fibroblast; Matrix Reactive oxygen species; Wounds.

Access this Article Online

Website: <http://www.journalofhospitalpharmacy.in>

Received on 23/12/2020

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