

LIFE IN THE WOUND

Wound healing is a complex process involving multiple cells and signaling pathways. The process begins with hemostasis, followed by inflammation, proliferation, and remodeling.

The inflammatory phase is characterized by the infiltration of immune cells into the wound site.

Key players in wound healing include fibroblasts, keratinocytes, and endothelial cells.



The proliferative phase involves the growth of new tissue to fill the wound bed.

Remodeling is the final phase, where the wound tissue is reorganized and strengthened.

Factors such as age, nutrition, and comorbidities can significantly impact the rate and quality of wound healing.

Advanced wound care techniques, such as debridement and the use of growth factors, can improve outcomes.