



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Maggot debridement therapy in surgery

Steenvoorde, P.

Citation

Steenvoorde, P. (2008, January 9). *Maggot debridement therapy in surgery*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12552>

Version: Corrected Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12552>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).



Chapter

8

General Discussion



Despite modern wound treatment and antibiotic treatment not all patients with chronic wounds heal. The appearance of antibiotic resistant bacteria, gave rise to a strong comeback of Maggot Debridement Therapy (MDT). Treatment with sterile maggots is becoming more and more common, also in the Netherlands. Popularity can be seen in several areas. Up to date, more than a 100 articles were published on the subject. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration allowed production and marketing of maggots as a medical device in 2004. The International Biotherapy Society, which held his first congress in 1996, has held it's 7th congress in 2007 in Korea. Large randomized studies are lacking, although one containing 600 venous ulcer patients was initiated in 2004. We were asked to participate in that study, but lack of funding unfortunately prevented this. Until now, there have been three randomized studies performed. Only one of them has been reported in a peer-reviewed journal. In the specific article Wayman et al. have shown the cost effectiveness of larval therapy in venous ulcers compared to hydrogel dressing. In his study on 12 patients, it was shown that costs were reduced ($p < 0.05$).¹²⁰ On the 36th annual meeting of the EASD, Markevich et al. reported on a randomized, multicenter, double blind controlled clinical trial ($n=140$) for neuropathic diabetic foot lesions compared to conventional treatment. They found a significant higher percentage of granulation tissue after 10 days, compared to the Hydrogel group.²¹⁵ However this study was never published and the authors, unfortunately could not be reached for further comments. The third presented randomized study was a poster-presentation, which was presented by Contreras et al. in 2004 on the 2nd World Union of Wound Healing Societies Meeting in Paris. The authors were unable to find a difference between MDT and curettage and topical silver sulfadiazine in 19 patients with venous leg ulcers.²¹⁶ In short, there has only been one peer-reviewed published randomized trial on MDT, including only 12 patients.

After having treated our second or third patient in 2002, we wanted to perform a randomised trial, for in literature proof of effectivity seemed lacking. One of the problems with starting a trial in an early stage is that of confounding factors. There were many questions that we could not find an answer for in literature. Some questions were very fundamental like what are indications and contra-indications for MDT. There is debate in literature regarding adverse reactions and safety issues, even which application technique to use was not clear from literature. However, after internal discussions we believed it would be ethically unjust and unfair to put our patients in a trial of a therapy in which there is not a clear idea on indications, contra-indications, possible adverse effects, safety issues and discussions about application techniques. In the years that followed 2002, we have answered a lot of questions, but as was to be expected these answers led to new questions, necessitating further research.

What has this thesis brought us and what has the herein reported studies shown us? What are the questions raised, what are future perspectives and what sort of randomized trial should be performed in our opinion? After treating more than 150 patients, we now know that wounds treated with maggot therapy follow the same wound healing phases compared to non-maggot treated wounds. It was shown that clinical judgement could be guided by laboratory investigations. Wounds infected with Gram-positive bacteria can be treated more efficiently compared to wounds infected with Gram-negative bacteria. Therefore if a randomized trial is planned, this should be taken into account. In another publication it was discussed that all infected traumatic wounds healed with MDT and all patients with an arthritis could not be healed. In a separate publication it was discussed

that application technique matters, and that the free-range technique seems to be the most efficient technique. There were several publications on the feasibility of MDT in patients' wounds of different origin. MDT seemed useful in traumatic wounds, amputation wounds, in breastcancer, in necrotizing fasciitis and the use of MDT in palliative medicine has its value. The YUK-factor didn't seem to be an important factor for our patients. Pain can be managed with a good pain-protocol and as complications, besides maggot migration, bleeding occurs (mainly in patients on oral anticoagulation) most often, but never life threatening. We have shown that pain does occur, but that this can be managed effectively. Ischemia has a negative influence on MDT-outcome, but vascular problems are not an absolute contra-indication.

Based on our publications and experience, we would suggest a randomized trial on patients with neuropathic (non-ischemic) diabetic ulcers, in which infection is caused by gram-positive bacteria. Factors that should be stratified for are age (above or below 60 years) and depth of the wound (superficial or deep; in which deep is recorded as a wound in which there is visible bone, joint or tendons). Wounds in which there is a (septic) arthritis and all patients with apparent signs of septicemia should be treated surgically, and therefore be excluded from the trial. The application technique should be the free-range technique. Smoking, sex, quetelet index, location, woundsize and woundduration should be recorded but not adjusted for. Patients can be managed in the outpatient clinic, but if on oral anticoagulation patients should be admitted for bleeding might occur. All patients should be treated according to international standards, meaning adequate offloading. Antibiotic therapy should be given according to international standards, and is not a contra-indication for MDT. As a control debridement enzymatic-, mechanical- or surgical debridement could be chosen.

Future perspectives for MDT in our clinic are the incorporation of MDT in a holistic treatment modality in which it's clear from the start which patients are and which are not suited for MDT. In our opinion further international research should focus on mechanism of action of MDT, proof of effectivity in the form of randomized studies. Research in our clinic should focus more on implementing MDT at home and studying social and psychological factors that might improve MDT-results.

A large problem of MDT is the difficulty of this type of therapy to gain acceptance in the medical community. Maggots are associated with rotting and decay. The image is of filthy, low-life creatures that are ugly and disgusting. In an oral presentation we held recently at a Dutch scientific surgical meeting, a surgical professor in the audience said, "I will never allow those creatures in my ward, on which the whole crowd laughed."²¹⁷ This remark shows that widespread use and acceptance of MDT has not yet been reached. It seems there is still much work to do before MDT is generally accepted as a therapeutic method. Fortunately, the negative image that seems to exist among nurses and physicians does not seem to bother patients.²¹¹ We have treated more than 150 patients in our clinic with MDT. All, but one, patients to whom we proposed MDT agreed to the therapy. All were allowed to discontinue the therapy whenever they wanted; none did. In a survey of the first 38 MDT-treated patients, 89% agreed to another session of MDT if the surgeon believed it would be beneficial, and 94% of the patients said that they would recommend it to others. This is despite the fact that the therapy was not successful in all patients (there was a below-knee of above the knee amputation-rate of 19% among patients who underwent MDT).¹⁰⁷

It's important to remember that MDT is not holy water, in which all wounds that are touched with maggots heal. MDT has its failures, and we have lost some extremities despite the use of MDT. We would like to prevent patients in whom amputation can't be avoided to be treated with maggots, so 'they know we have tried everything'. If amputation is inevitable then the amputation must not be postponed. We do not want our patients to get any false hopes. Maggots need to be used, knowing its indications and limitations. In our opinion this does not necessarily have to be in a specialized wound clinic, although results will be influenced by a dedicated team.

In the near future we hope that MDT is also possible in the home care setting (not in the clinic and not in outpatient department), so that specialised nurses or nurse-practitioners do the actual treatment at home. This should be made possible financially first. Norman Bethune a famous Canadian thoracic surgeon (who published 70 years ago) on the use of maggots in the thoracic cavity once said, while operating in the Japanese-Chinese war under terrible conditions: 'Doctors! Go to the Wounded! Do not wait for them to come to you'. I would like to finish this thesis with: 'Doctors! Go to your patients! Do not wait for them to come to you!'

Summary

In the first chapter, the history of Maggot Debridement Therapy (MDT) is presented. Starting from the oldest known written record to the introduction of MDT in the Netherlands. The presumed methods of action are discussed. It's stressed that MDT is a biological debridement. Other forms of debridement are briefly discussed.

Chapter 2 addresses some fundamental questions. The first article describes histopathological examination of wounds prior, during and after MDT. In this study we have shown that maggot debrided wounds follow the same wound healing phases compared to non-maggot treated wounds. The other two articles in this chapter describe laboratory and microbiological effects of MDT. Furthermore it was shown that Leucocyte count was significantly reduced after maggot therapy ($8.4 \times 10^9/L$) compared to a baseline value of $10.5 \times 10^9/L$ prior to maggot therapy. It's stated that Leucocytes could be used as an indicator for success of MDT. From in-vitro studies it's known that maggots are more capable of destroying gram-positive infections (like *S. Aureus*) compared to gram-negative infections (like *Pseudomonas*). In our study we could confirm this in an in-vivo study. The chance of culturing a gram-negative bacteria after MDT is significantly higher compared to before MDT ($p=0.001$), the (non-significant) reverse is true for gram-positive bacteria ($p=0.07$).

In the third chapter we have discussed patient-, wound- and therapy-characteristics predicting MDT-outcome. It was found that traumatic wounds are a good indication for MDT, arthritis apparently not. Based on a multivariate analysis outcome was negatively influenced by chronic limb ischemia (OR 7.5), depth of the wound (OR 14.0) and age over 60 years (OR 7.3). Outcome was not influenced (in this multivariate analysis) by sex, quetelet index, diabetes mellitus, smoking, ASA-classification, location of the wound, size of the wound or wound duration.

In chapter 4 two different application techniques; the free-range and the contained technique were compared. In a study on 64 patients presenting with 69 wounds treated with maggot therapy, it was found that the free-range technique significantly improved outcome compared to the contained technique ($p=0.28$).

In Chapter 5, several case-reports and case-series in which MDT was performed is presented. First, 11 patients are described of the Leiden University Medical Center, in whom treatment was initiated to avoid amputation. Treatment-time varied from 11-34 days, with 100-2900 maggots needed. Second, a patient with a breast wound is described. It's a chronic wound after breastconserving therapy (including radiotherapy) for a carcinoma. Despite repeated surgical debridements, alginate dressing, mechanical debridement and antibiotic therapy the wound didn't heal. Only After MDT was initiated the wound healed. Specific problems in this type of wound are discussed. Necrotizing fasciitis is the basis for article three and four of this chapter. In a study on 15 patients, it's argued that MDT could be beneficial if applied early (besides emergent radical surgical debridement and antibiotic therapy). If applied early the number of needed surgical debridements (=debridements in theatre) are significantly reduced from 4.1 to 1.8 ($p=0.001$). The next article describes 5 patients with infected amputation stumps. It's argued that with modern wound care (MDT and Vacuum assisted closure therapy) the conversion rate to an above knee amputation will be diminished. Finally a case is presented of a 94-year old female in whom MDT prevented amputation of her lower limb. The primary goal of MDT in these patients was prevention of amputation, without the intention of cure: cure was not the goal, palliation was.

In chapter 6 of this thesis adverse effects and safety issues are discussed. The first study on 41 patients assessed the YUK-factor, it was found not to be an important factor for

patients treated with maggot therapy. Bleeding complications occurred with MDT, but seemed to occur mainly in patients on oral anticoagulation therapy (relative risk 2.8). It was advised to only perform MDT on patient with oral anticoagulation therapy under close supervision. In the final article of this chapter, pain issues (41 patients) were addressed, for in literature there is much debate about this issue. We found that especially non-diabetic patients experienced pain during MDT, compared to diabetic patients ($p < 0.05$). A standardised pain management protocol for patients receiving this therapy was advised.

In chapter 7 two articles are described. In the first, 125 wounds in 109 patients were studied. Smoking has proven negative effects on woundhealing, the question however was if smoking was of negative influence on maggot-treated wounds. In this study a positive outcome in smokers (67.7%) was equal to patients that were classified as non-smokers (70.8%). It was stated smoking is not considered a contra-indication for MDT. Ischemia is another factor, which is frequently stated to be a contra-indication for MDT. In the second article, this was subject of study. In a study on 89 patients treated with maggots for wounds on the lower extremity it was found that patients classified as vascular patients had significantly worse outcome ($p < 0.001$), however still 52% had a beneficial outcome. If these patients were successfully revascularised the woundhealing rates raised to 68% (non-significant). It's argued that ischemia plays a major role and should be corrected, but it's not an absolute contra-indication for MDT, for still 52% of vascular patients heal with MDT.

Samenvatting

Onlangs moderne wondbehandeling en antibiotica, bestaan er nog steeds patiënten met chronische wonden. Het ontstaan van antibioticaresistente bacteriën, zoals MRSA (Meticilline-resistente *Staphylococcus Aureus*), heeft in de laatste 10 tot 20 jaar tot een ware opkomst van behandelingen met maden geleid. Ronald Sherman heeft in 1989 madentherapie als het ware opnieuw ontdekt. Behandeling met steriele maden (Engels: Maggot Debridement Therapy) krijgt een steeds grotere vlucht, ook in Nederland. Het feit dat er, in de laatste tien jaar alleen al, meer dan 100 artikelen over maden zijn verschenen, laat zien dat madentherapie een sterke comeback heeft gemaakt in de geneeskunde. In januari 2004 heeft de Amerikaanse FDA (U.S. Food and Drug Administration), regel 510(k)#33391 uitgegeven, waardoor de productie en verkoop van maden als een medisch apparaat is toegestaan. De International Biotherapy Society heeft haar zevende internationale congres in 2007. Er zijn nu ongeveer 300 centra in Amerika en meer dan 1000 in Europa die madentherapie toepassen.

Bewijs in de vorm van multi-center gerandomiseerd onderzoek van behandeling met maden is niet voorhanden. Er zijn drie gerandomiseerde studies naar madentherapie in de literatuur gepubliceerd, de patiëntenaantallen van de studies waren klein, en de kwaliteit van de studies kon in twee gevallen niet gecontroleerd worden. De studie waarvan de kwaliteit wel gecontroleerd kon worden, ging maar over een totaal van twaalf patiënten. Madentherapie heeft, na de introductie in het LUMC in 1999, ook een grote vlucht in Nederland genomen. In 2002 werd in het Rijnland Ziekenhuis een speciale wondenpolikliniek opgericht. Naast vele andere behandelmethoden is daar in 2007 de 150^{ste} patiënt met maden behandeld. Bij de start van de madentherapie bleken er nog vele basale klinische vragen onbeantwoord. Die vragen vormden de basis voor dit proefschrift.

In **HOOFDSTUK 2** worden histopathologische, laboratorium- en microbiologische bevindingen bij madentherapie beschreven. In het eerste artikel worden coupes bestudeerd van wonden die behandeld werden met maden. In deze studie vonden we dat met maden behandelde wonden in het pathologische beeld van de inflammatiefase naar de proliferatie fase gingen, zoals ook gebruikelijk is wanneer de wond geneest door andere behandelingen. In de tweede studie worden 16 patiënten beschreven bij wie we hebben aangetoond dat er na de behandeling met maden, een opmerkelijke daling optrad van het aantal Leukocyten in het bloed (van $10.5 \times 10^9/L$ naar $8.4 \times 10^9/L$). Hiermee werd aangetoond dat de werkzaamheid van madentherapie niet alleen zichtbaar is in de wond, maar zich ook vertaalt in vermindering van de infectieparameters bij de patiënt. Een dergelijk effect werd voor bezinking en C-reactieve proteïne niet gezien. In de derde studie (zelfde 16 patiënten) is in-vivo gekeken naar de antimicrobiële effecten van madentherapie. Uit laboratoriumstudies (in vitro-studies) bleek dat madentherapie effectiever is tegen infecties die veroorzaakt worden door gram-positieve bacteriën, in vergelijking met infecties veroorzaakt door gram-negatieve bacteriën. In deze studie vonden we dat de kans op het vinden van een gram-negatieve bacterie na madentherapie opmerkelijk groter was dan voor de behandeling met madentherapie ($p=0.001$), voor gram-positieve infecties ($p=0.07$) werd het tegenovergestelde gevonden. In deze studies hebben we laten zien dat de effectiviteit van madentherapie het grootst is bij gram-positieve infecties. Daarom, op basis van een sub-analyse, adviseerden we het gebruik van meer maden bij gram-negatieve infecties. Dit advies is later ook door de FDA overgenomen.

In **HOOFDSTUK 3** wordt ingegaan op patiënt-, wond- en therapiefactoren, die van invloed zijn op madentherapie (101 patiënten, 117 wonden). Hierdoor kan een betere patiëntselectie plaatsvinden. In 67% van de gevallen was er sprake van een positieve uitkomst na de inzet van madentherapie. Alle wonden met een traumatische origine ($n=24$) hadden een goed resultaat. Alle patiënten die zich presenteerden met een septische artritis en die werden behandeld met maden ($n=13$), hadden een slechte uitkomst. Daarnaast bleek bij een multivariate analyse dat vaatlijden (Odds Ratio (OR): 7.5), diepte van de wond (OR: 14.0) en oudere leeftijd (≥ 60 yrs) (OR: 7.3) de uitkomst negatief beïnvloedden. De uitkomst bleek niet beïnvloed te worden door geslacht, overgewicht, diabetes mellitus, roken, ASA-classificatie, locatie van de wond, wondgrootte of hoelang de wond al bestond.

In **HOOFDSTUK 4** wordt een studie beschreven bij 64 patiënten met 69 wonden bij wie twee applicatietechnieken met elkaar worden vergeleken. Er zijn twee applicatiemethodes voor het aanbrengen van de maden. Traditioneel wordt de zogenaamde losse techniek gebruikt, hierbij worden maden los op de wond aangebracht, waarna een ‘kooi’ van hydrocolloid, nylongaas en bruine pleister ontsnapping moet voorkomen. De losse techniek is niet goed te gebruiken als de wondranden slecht zijn af te plakken, zoals het geval kan zijn bij wonden rondom de anus. Het alternatief is de tweede applicatietechniek, die van de zogenaamde ‘biobag’: een techniek waarbij maden in een soort theezakje worden aangebracht. De applicatietechniek is vereenvoudigd, hoewel nog steeds een zelfde ‘kooi’ als bij de losse techniek noodzakelijk is, als een tweede barrière voor ontsnapte maden. In deze studie werd gevonden dat het de losse techniek tot opmerkelijk betere uitkomsten leidde dan de techniek waarbij de maden in een biobagtechniek worden geapliceerd ($P=0.028$).

In **HOOFDSTUK 5** worden meerdere gevalsbeschrijvingen en kleine series gepresenteerd aan de hand van studies die verricht zijn naar madentherapie. Het eerste artikel is het eerste artikel dat we als onderzoeksgroep hebben gepubliceerd, het gaat over de eerste elf patiënten die in het LUMC zijn behandeld, waarbij 100 tot 2900 maden werden geapliceerd in 3 tot 10 behandelingen (11-34 dagen behandelduur), waarbij de maden een positieve invloed hadden op de uitkomst. Het tweede artikel beschrijft een patiënt die met een ernstige infectie te maken had na een mammasparende behandeling in verband met een mammacarcinoom. De wond genas niet ondanks langdurige behandeling met antibiotica, chirurgische necrotectomieën en andere behandelingen. De wond werd uiteindelijk succesvol behandeld met madentherapie. In dit artikel worden specifieke moeilijkheden (en mogelijke oplossingen) beschreven die de behandeling met zich meebracht. Necrotiserende fasciitis is een ernstig ziektebeeld, dat nog steeds een hoge mortaliteit heeft (in de literatuur tot 70%). De behandeling bestaat uit snelle chirurgische necrotectomie en het geven van antibiotica. Er worden twee artikelen gepresenteerd, het eerste is een gevalsbeschrijving en het tweede gaat over een serie van 15 patiënten die behandeld zijn met madentherapie. In deze serie konden we aantonen dat het vroegtijdig inzetten van madentherapie (naast chirurgisch debridement en antibiotische therapie) het totale aantal benodigde chirurgische necrotectomieën (op de operatiekamer) van 4.1 daalde naar 1.8 ($p=0.001$). Het volgende artikel beschrijft een serie van 5 patiënten. In dit artikel worden de mogelijkheden beschreven (waaronder behandeling met maden) om geïnfecteerde amputatiestompen succesvol te behandelen, waardoor er minder noodzaak is om een bovenbeenamputatie uit te voeren naar aanleiding van de indicatie “geïnfecteerde onderbeenstomp”. Het laatste artikel beschrijft

een patiënt, bij wie blijkt dat madentherapie niet alleen ingezet kan worden ter genezing, maar ook goed ter palliatie. Het betreft een 94-jarige patiënt die gezien pijnlijke geïnfecteerde wonden aan het onderbeen een onderbeenamputatie moest ondergaan. De patiënt en familie wilden dit liever niet en met behulp van madentherapie waren we in staat om de wonden schoon te krijgen, zodat er geen infectie meer was en geen pijn.

In **HOOFDSTUK 6** van dit proefschrift worden complicaties en veiligheidsaspecten besproken. In het eerste artikel wordt de zogenaamde ‘jakkiebakkie’-factor (Engels: YUK factor) beschreven. Er werd een enquête verstuurd onder onze eerst behandelde patiënten (38 patiënten). Het bleek dat 89% van de patiënten weer een behandeling zou ondergaan indien dat nodig was, 94% van de patiënten raadde de therapie aan andere patiënten aan. Op basis van deze enquête blijkt de jakkiebakkiefactor niet zo’n grote rol te spelen bij onze patiënten. Van de nu meer dan 150 patiënten die in het Rijnland Ziekenhuis Leiderdorp zijn behandeld, was er maar 1 patiënt die de behandeling weigerde. In het tweede artikel wordt ingegaan op bloedingcomplicaties bij madentherapie. Uit een studie bij 41 patiënten bleek dat het relatieve risicofactor voor een niet-levensbedreigende bloeding 1.3 was voor patiënten die aspirines gebruiken (zoals Ascal) en 2.8 voor patiënten met orale antistollingmedicatie. Op basis van het feit dat er geen bloeding optrad bij het gebruik van de biobag, werd geadviseerd madentherapie bij patiënten met orale antistollingmedicatie alleen toe te passen gedurende een klinische opname en, indien mogelijk, tijdelijk te stoppen met de antistollingmedicijnen of gebruik te maken van de biobag. Pijn bij de behandeling met madentherapie is een belangrijk probleem, dat in de literatuur wisselend wordt beschreven. In een studie bij 38 patiënten bleek dat pijn bij 78% van de patiënten goed behandeld kon worden met pijnstillers. Vooral niet-diabeten kregen meer pijn tijdens de behandeling met maden, dit verschilt opmerkelijk met de resultaten bij diabeten ($p < 0.05$). Geadviseerd werd om pijnstilling op maat voor te schrijven.

In **HOOFDSTUK 7** worden nog twee studies beschreven, waarin wordt ingegaan op roken en vaatlijden als mogelijke contra-indicaties voor madentherapie. In de eerste studie wordt beschreven dat bij 109 patiënten (125 geïnfecteerde, chronische wonden) het succespercentage van madentherapie voor rokers (67.7%) gelijk is aan dat van niet-rokers (70.8%). In dit artikel wordt dan ook gesteld dat roken, met zijn bekende negatieve effecten op wondgenezing, voor madentherapie geen specifieke absolute contra-indicatie is. In het tweede stuk wordt een studie beschreven bij 89 patiënten die worden behandeld voor wonden aan de onderste extremiteiten. Vaatlijden wordt in veel studies als contra-indicatie gezien voor madentherapie. In deze studie vonden we dat vaatpatiënten een opmerkelijk slechtere uitkomst ($p < 0.001$) hadden dan niet-vaatpatiënten; echter, 52% van de vaat-patienten had nog steeds een goede uitkomst. Als er succesvol gerevasculariseerd kon worden (chirurgisch of radiologisch), steeg dit percentage naar 68% (niet-opmerkelijk). In deze studie werd geconcludeerd dat vaatlijders met madentherapie weliswaar minder kans op genezing hebben, maar dat dit niet zwart-wit moet worden gezien. Madentherapie is niet meer weg te denken uit het arsenaal aan wondbehandelingstechnieken dat we in het ziekenhuis tot onze beschikking hebben.

Madentherapie is een methode waarbij necrose effectief kan worden verwijderd, zonder dat hiervoor opname en anesthesie nodig zijn. Dit zijn belangrijke factoren in de huidige tijdsgeest van efficiëntie en kostenbesparing in de zorg. Bovendien is het voor de patiënt een goed gegeven dat hij de behandeling in zijn eigen omgeving kan ondergaan.

Veel patiënten worden met madentherapie poliklinisch behandeld (in ons centrum ongeveer 60%). Door middel van de studies die we verricht hebben, kunnen we een betere inschatting maken welke patiënt / wond behandeld kan worden met maden.

Er is echter wel een kanttekening, madentherapie is geen heilig water; het is niet zo, dat alles wat wordt aangeraakt door maden, geneest. Er zijn ook wonden die niet door middel van madentherapie genezen kunnen worden en die uiteindelijk leiden tot een amputatie. Voorkomen moet worden dat iedere patiënt, hoe ernstig het ook is, eerst 'een rondje maden' moet krijgen, voordat hij een amputatie kan ondergaan, opdat hij weet dat 'alles geprobeerd is'. We willen geen valse hoop wekken bij onze patiënten.

Madentherapie moet worden toegepast als de indicaties en limitaties bekend zijn. In onze ogen hoeft dat niet per se in een gespecialiseerde wondkliniek te zijn. Mogelijk dat door nieuwe ontwikkelingen, bijvoorbeeld door gebruik te maken van madensecreten in plaats van de maden zelf, de behandeling vereenvoudigd zou kunnen worden, waardoor meer hulpverleners en ziekenhuizen er gebruik van zullen maken.

In de nabije toekomst hopen we dat toepassing van madentherapie ook mogelijk is in de thuissituatie (dus niet in de kliniek en niet op de polikliniek), zodat gespecialiseerde verpleegkundigen of nurse-practitioners de behandeling thuis kunnen uitvoeren. Dit moet dan wel eerst financieel mogelijk gemaakt worden. Norman Bethune, een beroemde Canadese thorax chirurg (die maden toepaste in de thoraxholte) zei ooit terwijl hij in de Japans-Chinese oorlog in China, onder erbarmelijke omstandigheden aan het opereren (1937) was: 'Doctors! Go to the wounded! Do not wait for them to come to you.' Ik zou dit proefschrift willen afsluiten met: Dokters, ga naar je patiënten, wacht niet tot ze naar jou komen!

Publications on maggot therapy by Steenvoorde

Jukema GN, Menon AG, Bernards AT, **Steen Voorde P**, Dissel JT van 'Amputation-sparing surgery by nature: maggots revisited.' *Clin Infect Dis* 2002 15; 35(12): 1566-71.

Jukema GN, **Steen Voorde P**, Lindeman JHN, Hanemaaijer R, Bockel JH van, Terpstra OT. 'Severe infection in traumapatienten: extended amputation or biosurgery by Maggots?' *European J. Trauma* S 1/2002/Abstracts 188-189.

Jukema GN, **Steen Voorde P**, Lindeman JHN, Haanemaaijer R, Bockel JH van. Osteomyelitis in Diabetes: Vacuum Sealing and Maggot Therapy. *Diabetic Foot Study Group of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD) 3rd Scientific Meeting Balontfured, Hungary 29th august /1 September 2002*,

[HTTP://DIALEX.CO.UK/CONFERENCES/DIABETIC_FOOT_STUDY_GROUP_2002/DIABETIC_FOOT_STUDY_GROUP_2002.HTM](http://DIALEX.CO.UK/CONFERENCES/DIABETIC_FOOT_STUDY_GROUP_2002/DIABETIC_FOOT_STUDY_GROUP_2002.HTM): page 13

Steen Voorde P, Jukema GN, Lindeman JHN, Hanemaaijer R, Taheri R, Bockel JH van, Terpstra OT. 'Steriele maden: Eëndagsvlieg of toekomstperspectief?' *Voorjaarsvergadering Chirurgicaldagen 31 mei 2002*.

Kortekaas RTJ, **Steen Voorde P**, Dissel JT van, Bernards AT, Jukema GN. 'Made in Holland'. Necrotomie van geïnfecteerde wonden met behulp van 'chirurgische' maden. *Voorjaarsvergadering Chirurgicaldagen, 2003; P11:161*.

Steen Voorde P, Jukema G N. Can laboratory investigations help us to decide when to discontinue larval therapy? *J Wound Care* 2004 Jan; 13(1):38-40.

Steen Voorde P. So28 – Maggot debridement therapy in chronic wounds: the antimicrobial activity of maggots: in vivo results.: *2nd World Union of Wound Healing Societies' Meeting, 8th/13th July 2004, Abstract book: 221*.

Steen Voorde P, Jukema GN. The anti-microbial activity of maggots, in vivo-results. *J Tissue Viability* 2004; 14(3): 97-101.

Steen Voorde P. So28 – Maggot debridement therapy in chronic wounds: the antimicrobial activity of maggots: in vivo results.: *2nd World Union of Wound Healing Societies' Meeting, 8th/13th July 2004*.

Steen Voorde P, Oskam J. Bleeding complications in patients treated with Maggot Debridement Therapy (MDT). *Int J LowExtrem Wounds* 2005; 4(1):57-58.

Steen Voorde P, Oskam J. Use of larval therapy to combat infection after breast- conserving surgery. *J Wound Care* 2005; 14(5): 212-213.

Steen Voorde P, Budding TJ, Engeland A. van, Oskam J. Maggot therapy and the 'YUK factor'; an issue for the patient? *Wound repair and Regeneration* 2005; 13(3); 350-352.

Steen Voorde P, Jacobi CE, Oskam J. Maggot Debridement Therapy: Free-range or contained? An In-vivo study. *Adv Skin Wound Care* 2005 18(8):430-435.

Steen Voorde P, Budding TJ, Oskam J. Pain levels in patients treated with maggot debridement therapy. *J Wound Care* 2005; 14(10): 485-488.

Jukema GN, Wong CY, **Steen Voorde P**, Plas MJA van der, Bernards AT, Dissel JT van. Der Weichteilschaden ein Problem? Die Verwendung von 'chirurgische' Maden in der Traumatologie. 122 Kongress der Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie. München, 5-8 april 2005. [HTTP://WWW.EGMS.DE/EN/MEETINGS/DGCH2005/05DGCH761.SHTML](http://www.egms.de/en/meetings/dgch2005/05dgch761.shtml)

G.N. Jukema, C.Y. Wong, **P Steen Voorde**, and J.T. v Dissel
European Bone and Joint Infection Society (Milan 2004) : Experimental use of 'surgical' maggots for preventing amputations in trauma surgery. *J Bone Joint Surg Br Proceedings*, Sep 2005; **87-B**: 251. [HTTP://PROCEEDINGS.JBJS.ORG.UK/CGI/SEARCH?FULLTEXT=STEENVOORDE&VOLUME=87-B&ISSUE=SUPP+III&JOURNALCODE=JBJSBRPROC](http://proceedings.jbjs.org.uk/cgi/search?fulltext=STEENVOORDE&VOLUME=87-B&ISSUE=SUPP+III&JOURNALCODE=JBJSBRPROC)

Jukema GN, Wong CY, **Steen Voorde P**, Dissel JT van. Surgical maggots for treatment of periarticular infections and osteomyelitis, when future meets history. *European Bone and Joint Infection Society annual meeting 19-21 May Ljubljana, Slovenia 2005*.

Jukema GN, Wong CY, **Steen Voorde P**, Plas MJA van der, Bernards AT, Nibbering PH, Dissel JT van. New approach in trauma surgery: can maggots reduce invalidating amputations in case of serious injury with severe infection? P36 ZFW Sonderheft 2/2005 *Wound Rep Reg* 2006 14 A17-51: A13. (Abstract 411)
[HTTP://WWW.STUTTART2005.ORG/DOCUMENT/POSTER_ABSTRACTS/POSTER%2021-40.PDF](http://www.stuttgart2005.org/document/poster_abstracts/poster%2021-40.pdf)

Steen Voorde P, Jacobi CE, Oskam J. Re: Maggot Therapy in "Lower-Extremity Hospice"
Wound Care. J Am Podiatr Med Assoc 2006 96(1):82-83.

Steen Voorde P, Oskam J. 'Modern Wound treatment of infected transtibial amputation: Case reports' *J Prosthet Orthot* 2006; 18:17-20.

Rozeboom A, **Steen Voorde P**, Hartgrink H, Jukema GN. Necrotizing fascitis following a simple pelvic fracture: case report and literature review. *J Wound Care* 2006; 15(3):117-120.

Steen Voorde P, Oskam J. Maggot therapy in the Netherlands; Rijnland Hospital Leiderdorp. *BioTherapeutics Education and Research Foundation. The BeTer Letter* 2006; 3(1); 1-5.
[WWW.BTERFOUNDATION.ORG/TBL/TBL_0301.PDF](http://www.bterfoundation.org/TBL/TBL_0301.PDF)

Steen Voorde P, Doorn L van, Jacobi CE, Oskam J The Yuk Factor: Maggot debridement therapy: the ancient treatment for chronic wounds makes comeback.
The Hospitalist 2006 10(8): 16-21.

Steen Voorde P, Doorn LP van, Jacobi CE, Kaptein AA, Oskam J. Re: Patient acceptability of larval therapy for leg ulcer treatment: a randomised survey to inform the sample size calculation of a randomised trial. *BMC Medical Research Methodology* 2006; 6:43
([WWW.BIOMEDCENTRAL.COM/1471_2288/6/43/COMMENTS](http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471_2288/6/43/COMMENTS))

Steen Voorde P, Calame J, Oskam J Maggot-treated wounds follow normal wound healing phases. *Int J Dermatol* 2006; 45(12):1477-9.

Steenvoorde P, Doorn LP van, Jacobi CE, Oskam J. Behandeling met steriele maden kan nu poliklinisch plaatsvinden. *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Wondverzorging* 2006; nr 6/7, art 3.

Jukema GN, **Steenvoorde P**, Wong CY, Bernards SAT, Dissel JT van. [Maggot Therapy for Treatment of Severe Infections in Trauma Surgery: "Back to the Future!"] *Zentralbl Chir* 2006; 131(S 1): 75-78.

Jukema G, **Steenvoorde P**, Wong CY, Bernards SAT, Dissel JT van. Ein neues konzept in der Behandlung von Infektionen in der Traumatologie – 'Back to the Future'. *Drei-Lander-Kongres Nurnberg* 28-29 April 2006. /www.drei-laender-kongress.de/programm.pdf

Steenvoorde P, Doorn L van, Jacobi CE, Oskam J: Maggot Debridement Therapy: Free-range or contained? *European Tissue Repair Society 16th annual meeting. Pisa 13-16 september 2006, Abstractbook* page 161.

Steenvoorde P, Doorn L van, Jacobi CE, Oskam J. Vo3.08 Madentherapie: retrospectieve vergelijking tussen twee verschillende applicatie-technieken. *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Heelkunde* 2006; 15(4): 86.

Steenvoorde P, Jacobi CE, Oskam J. The results of Maggot Debridement Therapy in the ischemic leg. A study on 89 patients with 89 wounds on the lower leg treated with maggots. *The Internet Journal of Surgery* 2007 9(1).

Steenvoorde P, Jacobi CE, Wong C, Jukema GN. Maggot debridement therapy in necrotizing fasciitis reduces the number of surgical debridements. Report on 15 treated patients. *Wounds* 2007; 19(3): 73-78.

Steenvoorde P, Jacobi CE, Doorn L van, Oskam J. Smoking is not contra-indicated in maggot debridement therapy. Based on a study on 125 wounds in 109 patients. *European Wound Management Association* 2007; 7(1):17-20.

Steenvoorde P, Jacobi CE, Doorn, L. van, Oskam J. Maggot Debridement Therapy of chronic infected ulcers: factors influencing outcome. A Study on 101 patients with 117 chronic wounds treated with maggots. *Ann of the Royal Coll of Surg England* 2007; 89(6):596-602.

Steenvoorde P, Doorn L van, Jacobi CE, Oskam J. Maggot Debridement Therapy in the palliative setting. *Am J Hosp Palliat Care* 2007; 24(4): 308-10.

Naves C, **Steenvoorde P**, Oskam J, Costa A da, Jacobi CE. Maggot debridement therapy: which patients are suitable for treatment at home. Poster presentation ETRS Southampton 26-28 september 2007. *Lower Extremity Wounds* 2007; 6(3): 223.

Curriculum vitae

PASCAL STEENVOORDE, GEBOREN OP 7 NOVEMBER 1974 TE BILTHOVEN (GEMEENTE DE BILT).

Mijn jeugd heb ik doorgebracht in Lelystad en later in Lisse. Mijn VWO diploma behaalde ik in 1993 op het Rijnlands Lyceum in Sassenheim. In datzelfde jaar startte ik met de studie Geneeskunde in Leiden. Tevens startte ik in 1994 met de studie psychologie. Mijn doctoraal examen geneeskunde behaalde ik in 1997. Het artsexamen behaalde ik in 1999, met een onderzoek onder leiding van Prof. E.K.J. Pauwels, naar schadelijke effecten van diagnostisch nucleair onderzoek voor de ongeboren vrucht. In het jaar 2000 sloot ik mijn studie Psychologie succesvol af. Het onderzoek waarmee ik deze opleiding beindigde, onder leiding van M. van de Reijden, had als titel: *Optimalisering Ouderschap, in Een tot Drie Gesprekken*.

Na een korte periode als arts werkzaam te zijn geweest in Tanzania, bracht ik twee jaar door als AGNIO (assistent geneeskunde niet in opleiding). Allereerst bij B. Lether in het Spaarne Ziekenhuis Haarlem en later in het Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum. In dat jaar, in 2001, werd mijn interesse voor wondbehandeling gewekt door G.N. Jukema. In 2002 heb ik samen met J. Oskam, chirurg in het Rijnland Ziekenhuis, het Rijnland Wond Centrum opgericht, een polikliniek waar patiënten met chronische en complexe wonden worden behandeld.

De interesse voor wondproblemen heeft geleid tot presentaties op nationale en internationale congressen, naast het feit dat er meerdere publicaties op wondgebied volgden. In 2002 startte ik de opleiding Heelkunde, allereerst in het Rijnland Ziekenhuis Leiderdorp (opleider F. Rijksen en later S.A. da Costa). Na 2 jaar in het LUMC (opleider Prof. O.T.T. Terpstra en later Prof. J. Hamming) heb ik het laatste gedeelte van de opleiding weer in het Rijnland Ziekenhuis verricht. Het laatste jaar van deze opleiding differentieer ik in de gastroenterologie richting en op 1 januari 2008 zal ik de opleiding tot chirurg hebben afgerond.

REFERENCES

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Norman_Bethune_graduation_1922.jpg . 2007.
2. Osteomyelitis- the use of maggots. *Med Ann.* 1933;51:321.
3. Wainwright M. Maggot therapy - a backwater in the fight against bacterial infection. *Pharm Hist.* 1988;30:19-26.
4. Church JC. The traditional use of maggots in wound healing, and the development of larva therapy (biosurgery) in modern medicine. *J Altern Complement Med.* 1996;2:525-527.
5. Grassberger M. Ein historischer Ruckblick auf den therapeutischen einsatz von fliegenlarven. *NTM.* 2002;10:13-24.
6. Dunbar GK. Notes on the Ngemba tribe of the Central Darlin River of Western New South Wales. *Mankind.* 1944;3 S:177-180.
7. Greenberg B. *Flies and Diseases. Biology and disease transmission.* 1973.
8. Weil JC, Simon RJ, Sweadner WR. A biological, bacteriological and clinical study of larval or maggot therapy in the treatment of acute and chronic pyogenic infections. *American Journal of Surgery.* 1933;19 S:36-48.
9. Goldstein HI. Maggots in the treatment of wound and bone infections. *J Bone Joint Surgery.* 1931;13:477-478.
10. Coppi C. I dressed your wounds, God healed you - a wounded person's psychology according to Ambroise Pare. *Ostomy Wound Manage.* 2005;51:62-64.
11. http://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambroise_Par%C3%A9
12. Adams GW. Wartime Surgery. In: New York HS, ed. *Doctors in blue: The medical history of the Union Army in the Civil War.* 1952.
13. Baer WS. The treatment of chronic osteomyelitis with the maggot (larva of the blow fly). *J Bone Joint Surgery.* 1931;13:438-475.
14. Puckner WA. New and nonofficial remedies, surgical maggots-Lederle. *J Am Med Assoc.* 1932;98:401.
15. Sherman RA, Wyle F, Vulpe M. Maggot therapy for treating pressure ulcers in spinal cord injury patients. *J Spinal Cord Med.* 1995;18:71-74.
16. Dissemond J, Koppermann M, Esser S, Schultewolter T, Goos M, Wagner SN. [Treatment of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) as part of biosurgical management of a chronic leg ulcer]. *Hautarzt.* 2002;53:608-612.
17. Church JC. The traditional use of maggots in wound healing, and the development of larva therapy (biosurgery) in modern medicine. *J Altern Complement Med.* 1996;2:525-527.
18. Church J. Biosurgery in wound healing. *J Wound Care.* 1996;5:51.
19. Thomas S, Jones M, Shutler S, Andrews A. Wound care. All you need to know about ... maggots. *Nurs Times.* 1996;92:63-6, 68, 70.
20. Thomas S, Jones M, Shutler S, Jones S. Using larvae in modern wound management. *J Wound Care.* 1996;5:60-69.
21. Jukema, G. N. Made in Holland, Het gebruik van maden in de wondbehandeling. Abstract book 29 november 2002, 1. 2002.
22. Steenvoorde, P, Jukema, G. N., Lindeman, J. H. N., and Hanemeijer, R. Steriele maden in de heilkunde: Eendagsvlieg of toekomstperspectief. Lustrumcongres 2002 samenvattingen, 116. 2002.
23. Personal communication of a patient in our wound clinic february 2007.
24. Nederlands Instituut voor Militaire Historie. 22-3-2007.
25. Steenvoorde P. Moderne wondbehandeling. Huisartsen symposium diabetische voet, Alphen a/d Rijn 21 november. 2002.
26. Steenvoorde P., Engeland, A. van, and Oskam, J. Nieuwe ontwikkelingen in de wondgenezing. Wetenschapsdag Rijnland ziekenhuis; Leiderdorp 25 november. 2002.
27. Reinders, R. Rijnland Ziekenhuis onderzoekt effect maden op genezing wonden. Leidsch Dagblad 2 januari 2003.
28. Steenvoorde P, Doorn L, Jacobi CE, Oskam J. Behandeling met steriele maden kan nu poliklinisch plaatsvinden. *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Wondverzorging.* 2006;artikel 3.

29. Steenvoorde P, Oskam J. Modern Wound treatment of infected transtibial amputation: Case reports. *J Prosthet Orthot.* 2006;18:17-20.
30. Steenvoorde P, Doorn L, Jacobi CE., and Oskam J. The use of OASIS wound Martrix in 20 chronic wounds. European Tissue Repair Society 16th annual meetig. Pisa 13-16 september, Abstractbook page 42. 2006.
31. <http://www.icb2007.org/main/index.php?page=home> . 2007.
32. <http://biotherapy.md.huji.ac.il/newsletter09.htm> . 2007.
33. Raynor P, Dumville J, Cullum N. A new clinical trial of the effect of larval therapy. *J Tissue Viability.* 2004;14:104-105.
34. Petherick ES, O'Meara S, Spilsbury K, Iglesias CP, Nelson EA, Torgerson DJ. Patient acceptability of larval therapy for leg ulcer treatment: a randomised survey to inform the sample size calculation of a randomised trial. *BMC Med Res Methodol.* 2006;1:43.
35. Debridement. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/debridement> . 2007.
36. Leaper, D. Sharp technique for wound debridement. World wide wounds www.worldwidewounds.com/2002/december/Leaper/sharp-debridement.html. 2002.
37. Kirshen C, Woo K, Ayello AE, Sibbald RG. Debridement: A Vital Component of Wound Bed Preparation. *Adv Skin Wound Care.* 2006;19:506-517.
38. Baharestani M. The clinical relevance of debridement. In: Baharestani M, ed. *The clinical relevance of debridement*. Berlin: Springer-Verlag; 1999.
39. Mulder GD, Vande Berg JS. Cellular senescence and matrix metalloproteinase activity in chronic wounds. *JAPMA.* 2002;92:34-37.
40. Kirsner R. Wound bed preparation. *Ostomy Wound Manage.* 2003;49:2-3.
41. Robson MC, Stenberg BD, Heggers JP. Wound healing alterations caused by infection. *Clin Plast Surg.* 1990;17:485-492.
42. Zacur H, Kirsner RS. Debridement: Rationale and Therapeutic options. *Wounds.* 2007;14:2S-6S.
43. Hunt TK, Hopf H, Hussain Z. Physiology of wound healing. *Adv Skin Wound Care.* 2000;13:6-11.
44. Bradley M, Cullum N, Sheldon T. The debridement of chronic wounds: a systematic review. *Health Technology Assessment.* 1999;3.
45. National Institute for clinical Excellence. Guidance for the use of debriding agents for difficult to heal surgical wounds. *London: Nice.* 2000.
46. Smith J. Debridement of diabetic foot ulcers. *Cochrane Databases of Systematic Reviews.* 2002.
47. Lewis R, Whiting P, Riet Gt, O'Meara S, Glanville J. A rapid and systematic review of the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of debriding agents in treating surgical wounds healing by secondary intention. *Health Technol Assess.* 2001;5.
48. Bonn D. Maggot therapy: an alternative for wound infection. *Lancet.* 2000;356:1174.
49. Prete PE. Growth effects of *Phaenicia sericata* larval extracts on fibroblasts: mechanism for wound healing by maggot therapy. *Life Sci.* 1997;60:505-510.
50. Stoddard SR, Sherman RA, Mason BE, Pelsang DJ, Sherman RM [corrected to Sherman RA]. Maggot debridement therapy. An alternative treatment for nonhealing ulcers. *J Am Podiatr Med Assoc.* 1995;85:218-221.
51. Ziffren SE, Heist HE, May SC, Womack NA. The secretions of collagenase by maggots and its implication. *Ann Surg.* 1953;138:932-934.
52. Jarvis A. Maggot therapy. *Lancet.* 2000;356:2016.
53. Pavillard ER, Wright E.A. An antibiotic from Maggots. *Nature.* 1957;180:916-917.
54. Thomas S, Jones M, Shutler S, Andrews A. Wound care. All you need to know about ... maggots. *Nurs Times.* 1996;92:63-6, 68, 70.
55. Mumcuoglu KY, Ingber A, Gilead L et al. Maggot therapy for the treatment of intractable wounds. *Int J Dermatol.* 1999;38:623-627.
56. Nigam Y, Bexfield A, Thomas S, Ratcliffe NA. Maggot Therapy: The Science and Implication for CAM Part II- Maggots combat infection. *Advance Access Publication.* 2006;3:303-308.
57. Sibbald R, Williamson D, Orsted H. Preparing the wound bed- debridement, bacterial balance, and moisture balance. *Ostomy Wound Manage.* 2007;46:14-22, 24-8, 30-5.
58. Sieggreen MY, Maklebust J. Debridement: Choices and challenges. *Adv Wound Care.* 1997;10:32-71.
59. Vowden, K. and Vowden, P. Wound bed preparation. <http://www.worldwidewounds.com/2002/april/Vowden/Wound-Bed-Preparation.html> . 2002. 1-8-2005.

60. Mosti G, Iabichella ML, Picerni P, Maqliaro A, Mattaliano V. The debridement of hard to heal leg ulcers by means of a new device based on Fluidjet technology. *International Wound Journal*. 2005;2:307-314.
61. Kiernan M. Nurse prescriber. Wet, sloughy and necrotic wound management. *Community Nurs*. 1999;5:51-52.
62. Varghese MC, Balin AK, Carter DM, Caldwell D. Local environment of chronic wounds under synthetic dressings. *Arch Dermatol*. 1986;122:52-57.
63. Mekkes JR, Zeegelaar JE, Westerhof W. Quantitative and objective evaluation of wound debriding properties of collagenase and fibrinolysin/desoxyribonuclease in a necrotic ulcer animal model. *Archives of Dermatological Research*. 1998;290:152-157.
64. Muller E, Leen MWv, Bergemann R. Economic evaluation of collagenase-containing ointment and hydrocolloid dressing in the treatment of pressure ulcers. *Pharmacoeconomics*. 2001;19:1209-1216.
65. Marazzi M, Stefani A, Chiaratti A, Ordanini MN, Falcone L, Rapisarda V. Effect of enzymatic debridement with collagenase on acute and chronic hard-to-heal wounds. *J Wound Care*. 2006;15:222-227.
66. Bott R, Crissman J, Kollar C et al. A silicone-based controlled-release device for accelerated proteolytic debridement of wounds. *Wound Repair Regen*. 2007;15:227-235.
67. Ziegler UE. Enzymatic Debridement. In: Cherry GW, Harding KG, Ryan TJ, eds. *Wound Bed Preparation*. London: Royal Society of Medicine Press Ltd; 2001:99-104.
68. Abdulwadud, O. What is the effectiveness of a dressing moistend with sodium hypochlorite (Dakin's) solution compared to other dressings in improving wound healing? Centre for clinical effectiveness evidence report . 2000.
69. Singhal A, Reis ED, Kerstein MD. Options for nonsurgical debridement of necrotic wounds. *Adv Skin Wound Care*. 2001;14:96-100.
70. Ayello EA, Cuddigan JE. Debridement: controlling the necrotic/cellular burden. *Adv Skin Wound Care*. 2004;17:66-75.
71. Jukema GN, Menon AG, Bernards AT, Steenvoorde P, Dissel JTv. Amputation-sparing surgery by nature: maggots revisited. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2002;35:1566-1571.
72. Fleischmann W, Russ MK, Moch D. Chirurgische Wundbehandlung. *Chirurg*. 1998;69:222-232.
73. Sherman RA, Sherman J, Gilead L, Lipo M, Mumcuoglu KY. Maggot debridement therapy in outpatients. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 2001;82:1226-1229.
74. Second European Consensus. Second European Consensus document on chronic critical leg ischemia. *Circulation*. 1991;84:1-26.
75. Mauro T. Natural course of wound repair versus impaired healing in chronic skin ulcers. In: Shai A, Maibach HI, eds. *Wound healing and ulcers of the skin*. Heidelberg: Springer; 2005:7-18.
76. Hersh RE, Jack JM, Dahman MI, Morgan RF, Drake DB. The vacuum-assisted closure device as a bridge to sternal wound closure. *Ann Plast Surg*. 2001;46:250-254.
77. Gustafsson R, Johnsson P, Algotsson L, Blomquist S, Ingemansson R. Vacuum-assisted closure therapy guided by C-reactive protein level in patients with deep sternal wound infection. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*. 2002;123:895-900.
78. Simmons S. The bactericidal properties of excretions of the maggot of *Lucilia sericata*. *Bull Entomol Res*. 1935;26:559-563.
79. Thomas S, Andrews AM, Hay NP, Bourgoise S. The anti-microbial activity of maggot secretions: results of a preliminary study. *J Tissue Viability*. 1999;9:127-132.
80. Jukema GN, Bohm HJ, Hierholzer G. Vacuum occlusion: a new concept in treatment of soft tissue and bone infections. *Langenbecks Arch Chir Suppl Kongressbd*. 1997;114:581-585.
81. Argenta LC, Morykwas MJ. Vacuum-assisted closure: a new method for wound control and treatment: clinical experience. *Ann Plast Surg*. 1997;38:563-576.
82. Pellizzer C, Strazzabosco M, Presi S et al. Deep tissue biopsy vs. superficial swab culture monitoring in the microbiological assessment of limb-threatening diabetic foot infection. *Diabetic Medicine*. 2001;18:822-827.
83. Robinson W, Norwood VH. The role of surgical maggots in the disinfection of osteomyelitis and other infected wounds. *J Bone Joint Surgery*. 1933;15:409-412.

84. Robinson W, Norwood VH. Destruction of pyogenic bacteria in the alimentary tract of surgical maggots implanted in infected wounds. *The Journal of Laboratory and clinical medicine*. 1933;19:581-585.
85. Mumcuoglu KY, Miller J, Mumcuoglu M, Friger M, Tarshis M. Destruction of bacteria in the digestive tract of the maggot of *Lucilia sericata* (Diptera: Calliphoridae). *J Med Entomol*. 2001;38:161-166.
86. Fitzpatrick M. Tiny „surgeons“ prove surprisingly effective. *JAMA*. 2000;284:2306-2307.
87. Thomas S, Jones M, Wynn K, Fowler T. The current status of maggot therapy in wound healing. *Br J Nurs*. 2001;10:S5-8, S10, S12.
88. Church JCT, Courtenay M. Maggot debridement therapy for chronic wounds. *Lower extremity Wounds*. 2002;1:129-134.
89. Wolff H., Hansson C. Larval therapy - an effective method for ulcer debridement. *ClinExp Dermat*. 2003;28:137.
90. Courtenay M, Church JC, Ryan TJ. Larva therapy in wound management. *J R Soc Med*. 2000;93:72-74.
91. International consensus working group on antimicrobial therapy of diabetic foot infections, chaired by Professor Benjamin A. Lipsky. International Consensus on the Management and the prevention of the diabetic foot. 2003.
92. Sherman RA, Wyle FA, Thrupp L. Effects of seven antibiotics on the growth and development of *Phaenicia sericata* (diptera: calliphoridae) Larvae. *J Med Entomol*. 1995;32:646-648.
93. Wollina U, Liebold K, Schmidt W-D, Hartmann M, Fassler D. Biosurgery supports granulation and debridement in chronic wounds - clinical data and remittance spectroscopy measurement. *Int J Dermatol*. 2002;41:635-639.
94. Wilson JA, Clark JJ. Obesity: Impediment to postsurgical wound healing. *Adv Skin Wound Care*. 2004;17:426-432.
95. Schomig M, Ritz E, Standl E, Allensberg J. The diabetic foot in the dialyzed patient. *J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2000;11:1153-1159.
96. Wollina U, Karte K, Herold C, Looks A. Biosurgery in wound healing--the renaissance of maggot therapy. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol*. 2000;14:285-289.
97. Oyibo SO, Jude EB, Tarawneh I et al. The effects of ulcer size and site, patient's age, sex and type and duration of diabetes on the outcome of diabetic foot ulcers. *Diabetic Medicine*. 2001;18:133-138.
98. Rijswijk Lv. Full-thickness leg ulcers: patient demographics and predictors of healing. Multi-center leg ulcer study group. *J Fam Pract*. 1993;36:625-632.
99. Sherman RA. A new dressing design for use with maggot therapy. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 1997;100:451-456.
100. Sherman RA, Tran JM, Sullivan R. Maggot therapy for venous stasis ulcers. *Arch Dermatol*. 1996;132:254-256.
101. Sherman R.A. Maggot Therapy Information Sheet for Physicians (FAQs). http://www.ucihs.uci.edu/com/pathology/sherman/mdt_info.pdf. 2005. 22-6-0005.
102. Jukema GN, Menon AG, Bernards AT, Steenvoorde P, Dissel JTV. Amputation-sparing surgery by nature: maggots revisited. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2002;35:1566-1571.
103. Grassberger M, Fleischmann W. The biobag - A new device for the application of Medicinal Maggots. *Dermatology*. 2002;204:306.
104. Thomas S, Wynn K, Fowler T, Jones M. The effect of containment on the properties of sterile maggots. *Br J Nurs, Tissue Viability Supplement*. 2002;11:S21-S28.
105. Ganz ohne skalpell. Maden putzen wunden. *Hospital Tribune*. 2003;26.
106. Kitching M. Patient's perceptions and experiences of larval therapy. *J Wound Care*. 2004;13:25-29.
107. Steenvoorde P, Budding TJ, Engeland Av, Oskam J. Maggot therapy and the ‚YUK factor‘; an issue for the patient? *Wound Repair Regen*. 2005;13:350-352.
108. Chronic decubitus, ulcus cruris. Maggots feed for wound healing. *MMW Fortschr Med*. 2002;144:69.
109. Shai A, Maibach HI. *Wound Healing and Ulcers of the Skin. Diagnosis and Therapy - The practical approach*. Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag; 2005:1-268.

110. Simmons S. A bactericidal principle in excretions of surgical maggots which destroys important etiological agents of pyogenic infections. *J Bacteriol.* 1935;30:253-267.
111. Wollina U, Karte K, Herold C, Looks A. Biosurgery in wound healing--the renaissance of maggot therapy. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol.* 2000;14:285-289.
112. Sherman RA, Hall MJ, Thomas S. Medicinal maggots: an ancient remedy for some contemporary afflictions. *Annu Rev Entomol.* 2000;45:55-81.
113. Robinson W. Stimulation of healing in non-healing wounds. *J Bone Joint Surgery.* 1935;17:267-271.
114. Steenvoorde P, Oskam J. Use of larval therapy to combat infection after breast-conserving surgery. *J Wound Care.* 2005;14:212-213.
115. Steenvoorde P, Oskam J. Bleeding complications in patients treated with Maggot Debridement Therapy (MDT). Letter to the editor. *IJLEW.* 2005;4:57-58.
116. Chernin E. Surgical maggots. *South Med J.* 1986;79:1143-1145.
117. Larrey DJ. Observations on wounds, and their complications by erysipeals, gangrene and tetanus etc. [in French]. *Riviusus EF, trans Philadelphia: Key, Mielke, & Biddle.* 1832;34.
118. Fleischmann W, Russ MK, Moch D. Chirurgische Wundbehandlung. *Chirurg.* 1998;69:222-232.
119. Galeano M, Ioli V, Colonna M, Risitano G. Maggot therapy for treatment of osteomyelitis and deep wounds: an old remedy for an actual problem. *Plast Reconstr Surg.* 2001;108:2178-2179.
120. Wayman J, Nirojogi V, Walker A, Sowinski A, Walker MA. The cost effectiveness of larval therapy in venous ulcers. *J Tissue Viability.* 2000;10:91-94.
121. Gupta R, Sinnett D., Carpenter R, Preece PE, Royle GT. Antibiotic prophylaxis for post-operative wound infection in clean elective breast surgery. *Eur J Surg Oncol.* 2000;26:363-366.
122. Claxton MJ, Armstrong DG, Short B, Vazquez JR, Boulton AJ. 5 Questions - and answers - about maggot debridement therapy. *Adv Skin Wound Care.* 2003;16:99-102.
123. Horn KL, Cobb AH, Jr., Gates GA. Maggot therapy for subacute mastoiditis. *Arch Otolaryngol.* 1976;102:377-379.
124. Dunn C, Raghavan U, Pfleiderer AG. The use of maggots in head and neck necrotizing fasciitis. *J Laryngol Otol.* 2002;116:70-72.
125. Sealby N. The use of maggot therapy in the treatment of a malignant foot wound. *Br J Community Nurs.* 2004;9:S16-S19.
126. Kahn DC. Myiasis secondary to dermatobia hominis (human botfly) presenting as a long-standing breast mass. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 1999;123:829-831.
127. Furey PC, Macgillivray DC, Castiglione CL, Allen L. Wound complications in patients receiving adjuvant chemotherapy after mastectomy and immediate breast reconstruction for breast cancer. *J Surg Oncol.* 1994;55:194-197.
128. Fleischmann W, Grassberger M, Sherman R. *Maggot Therapy: A Handbook of Maggot-Assisted Wound Healing.* New York: Thieme; 2004:81-85.
129. Singh G, Sinha SK, Adhikary S, Babu KS, Ray P, Khanna SK. Necrotising infections of soft tissues - a clinical profile. *Eur J Surg.* 2002;168:366-371.
130. Elliot DC, Kufera JA, Meyers RAM. Necrotizing soft tissue infections: risk factors for mortality and strategies for management. *Ann Surg.* 1996;224:672-683.
131. Wong CH, Wang YS. The diagnosis of necrotizing fasciitis. *Curr Opin Infect Dis.* 2005;18:101-106.
132. Hasham S, Matteucci P, Stanley PRW, Hart NB. Necrotising fasciitis. *BMJ.* 2005;330:830-833.
133. Ledingham IMCA, Tehrani MA. Diagnosis, clinical course and treatment of acute dermal gangrene. *Br J Surg.* 1975;62:364-372.
134. Cunningham JD, Silver L, Rudikoff D. Necrotizing fasciitis: a plea for early diagnosis and treatment. *Mt Sinai J Med.* 2001;68:253-261.
135. Childers BJ, Potyondy LD, Nachreiner R. Necrotizing fasciitis: a fourteen-year retrospective study of 163 consecutive patients. *Am Surg.* 2002;68:109-116.
136. Beck W, Weckbach A. [Necrotizing fasciitis after closed pelvic ring fracture. Case report and review of the literature]. *Unfallchirurgie.* 1993;19:234-239.
137. Thomas S, Andrews AM, Hay NP, Bourgoise S. The anti-microbial activity of maggot secretions: results of a preliminary study. *J Tissue Viability.* 1999;9:127-132.
138. Steenvoorde P, Jukema GN. The anti-microbial activity of maggots, in vivo-results. *J Tissue Viability.* 2004;14:97-101.

139. Jukema GN, Steenvoorde P, Timmers M. Installation vacuum sealing Technique with PVA-foam and Lavasept for treatment of osteomyelitis and soft tissue infection. *3th Conference European wound management association Pisa (Italy), 22-24 may.* 2003; <http://www.ewma.org/pisa2003/pdf/044.pdf>.
140. Fleischmann W, Russ M, Westhauser A, Strampehl M. Vacuum sealing as carrier system for controlled local drug administration in wound infection. *Unfallchirurg.* 1998;101:649-654.
141. Steenvoorde P, Jukema GN. Can laboratory investigations help us to decide when to discontinue larval therapy? *J Wound Care.* 2004;13:38-40.
142. Jones J. Investigation on the nature, causes and treatment of hospital gangrene as it prevails in the confederate armies 1861-1865. In: *Hasting Hamilton F, editor Surgical memoirs of the war of rebellion New York: Sanitary Commission.* 1871.
143. Descamps V, Atiken J, Lee MG. Hippocrates on necrotizing fasciitis. *Lancet.* 1994;344:556.
144. Meleney FL. Haemolytic streptococcus gangrene. *Arch Surg.* 1924;9:317-364.
145. Wilson B. Necrotizing fasciitis. *Am Surg.* 1952;18:416-431.
146. Endorf FW, Supple KG, Gamelli RL. The evolving characteristics and care of necrotizing soft-tissue infections. *Burns.* 2005;31:269-273.
147. Efem SE. The features and aetiology of Fournier's gangrene. *Postgrad Med.* 1994;70:568-571.
148. Eke N. Fournier's gangrene: a review of 1726 cases. *Br J Surg.* 2000;87:718-728.
149. Schnall SB. Necrotizing fasciitis: clinical presentation, microbiology and determinants of mortality. *J Bone Joint Surgery.* 2003;85A:869-870.
150. Teich S, Myers RA. Maggot therapy for severe skin infections. *South Med J.* 1986;79:1153-1155.
151. Contreras RJ. Contraindications to Maggot Debridement Therapy. *CAWC.* 2003; www.cawc.net/open/wcc/3-1/contreras.html.
152. Sherman RA. Maggot therapy for foot and leg wounds. *Lower Extremity Wounds.* 2002;1:135-142.
153. Steenvoorde P, Doorn Lv, Brehm V, Verdegaaal S. The use of cadaveric donor fascia lata in open knee-joint due to necrotizing fasciitis. *European Tissue Repair Society, Pisa 13-16 september.* 2006; Abstractbook page 160.
154. Rozeboom A, Steenvoorde P, Hartgrink H, Jukema GN. Necrotizing fasciitis following a simple pelvic fracture: case report and literature review. *J Wound Care.* 2006;15:117-120.
155. Geus de HR, Klooster van der JM. Vacuum-assisted closure in the treatment of large skin defects due to necrotizing fasciitis. *Intensive Care Med.* 2005;31:601.
156. Aulivola B, Hile CN, Hamdan AD et al. Major lower extremity amputation. *Arch Surg.* 2004;139:395-399.
157. Toursarkissian B, Shireman PK, Harrison A, Dayala M, Schoolfield J, Sykes MT. Major lower-extremity amputation: contemporary experience in a single Veterans Affairs institution. *Am Surg.* 2002;68:606-610.
158. Keagy BA, Schwartz JA, Kotb M, Burnham SJ, Johnson G, Jr. Lower extremity amputation: the control series. *J Vasc Surg.* 1986;4:321-326.
159. Sibbald RG, Mahoney J. A consensus report on the use of vacuum-assisted closure in chronic, difficult-to-heal wounds. *Ostomy Wound Manage.* 2003;49:52-66.
160. Hess CL, Howard MA, Attinger CE. A review of mechanical adjuncts in wound healing: hydrotherapy, ultrasound, negative pressure therapy, hyperbaric oxygen, and electrostimulation. *Ann Plast Surg.* 2003;51:210-218.
161. Moues CM, Vos MC, van den Bemd GJ, Stijnen T, Hovius SE. Bacterial load in relation to vacuum-assisted closure wound therapy: a prospective randomized trial. *Wound Repair Regen.* 2004;12:11-17.
162. Steenvoorde P, Jacobi CE, Doorn Lv, Oskam J. Maggot Debridement Therapy of infected ulcers: patient and wound factors influencing outcome. *Ann of the Royal Coll of Surg England* 2007; 89(6):596-602.
163. Sherman RA. Maggot therapy for treating diabetic foot ulcers unresponsive to conventional therapy. *Diabetes Care.* 2003;26:446-451.
164. Evans P. Larvae therapy and venous leg ulcers: reducing the yuk factor. *J Wound Care.* 2002;11:407-408.
165. Bonn D. Maggot therapy: an alternative for wound infection. *Lancet.* 2000;356:1174.

166. Thomas S, Jones M, Wynn K, Fowler T. The current status of maggot therapy in wound healing. *Br J Nurs*. 2001;10:S5-8, S10, S12.
167. Kitching M. Patient's perceptions and experiences of larval therapy. *J Wound Care*. 2004;13:25-29.
168. Sherman RA, Pechter EA. Maggot therapy: a review of the therapeutic applications of fly larvae in human medicine, especially for treating osteomyelitis. *Med Vet Entomol*. 1988;2:225-230.
169. Courtenay M, Church JC, Ryan TJ. Larva therapy in wound management. *J R Soc Med*. 2000;93:72-74.
170. Ballard K, Baxter H. Developments in wound care for difficult to manage wounds. *Br J Nurs*. 2000;9:405-8, 410, 412.
171. Drisdelle R. Maggot Debridement therapy: A Living cure. *Nursing*. 2003;17.
172. Beasley WD, Hirst G. Making a meal of MRSA- the role of biosurgery in hospital-acquired infection. *J Hosp Infect*. 2004;56:6-9.
173. Mumcuoglu KY. Clinical applications for maggots in wound care. *Am J Clin Dermatol*. 2001;2:219-227.
174. Fleischmann W, Grassberger M, Sherman R. *Maggot Therapy: A Handbook of Maggot-Assisted Wound Healing*. New York: Thieme; 2004:81-85.
175. www.larve.com/maggot_manual/docs/contraindications.html . 12-10-2004.
176. www.ucihs.uci.edu/com/pathology/sherman/mdt_info.pdf 12-10-2004.
177. Thomas S, Wynn K, Fowler T, Jones M. The effect of containment on the properties of sterile maggots. *Br J Nurs, Tissue Viability Supplement*. 2002;11:S21-S28.
178. Sherman RA, Wyle F, Vulpe M. Maggot therapy for treating pressure ulcers in spinal cord injury patients. *J Spinal Cord Med*. 1995;18:71-74.
179. Courtenay M. The use of larval therapy in wound management in the UK. *J Wound Care*. 1999;8:177-179.
180. Wolff H., Hansson C. Larval therapy - an effective method for ulcer debridement. *Clin Exp Dermat*. 2003;28:137.
181. Dyck PJ, Kratz KM, Karnes JL et al. The prevalence by staged severity of various types of diabetic neuropathy, retinopathy, and nephropathy in a population-based cohort: the Rochester Diabetic Neuropathy Study. *Neurology*. 1993;43:817-824.
182. *Second European Consensus document on chronic critical leg ischemia Circulation* 1991 84:1-26. 2006.
183. Collins SL, Moore R.A., McQueay HJ. The visual analogue pain intensity scale: what is moderate pain in millimeters? *Pain*. 1997;72:95-97.
184. Wallerstein SL. Scaling clinical pain and pain relief. Bromm B, ed. Pain measurement in man: neurophysiological correlates of pain. New York: Elsevier; 1984.
185. Mosley LH, Finseth F. Cigarette smoking: Impairment of digital blood flow and wound healing in the hand. *Hand*. 1977;9:97-101.
186. Peto R, Lopez AD, Borehain J. Mortality from tobacco in developed countries: indirect estimation from national statistics. *Lancet*. 1992;339:1268-1278.
187. Sorensen LT. Smoking and wound healing. *EWMA Journal*. 2003;3:13-15.
188. Golosow LM, Wagner JD, Feeley M et al. Risk factors for predicting surgical salvage of sternal wound-healing complications. *Ann Plast Surg*. 1999;43:30-35.
189. Moller AM, Pedersen T, Villebro N, Munksgaard A. Effect of smoking on early complications after elective orthopaedic surgery. *J Bone Joint Surg Br*. 2003;85:178-181.
190. Glassman SD, Anagnost SC, Parker A, Burke D, Johnson JR, Dimar JR. The effect of cigarette smoking and smoking cessation on spinal fusion. *Spine*. 2000;25:2608-2615.
191. Jones JK, Triplett RG. The relationship of cigarette smoking to impaired intraoral wound healing: a review of evidence and implications for patient care. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg*. 1992;50:237-239.
192. Nolan J, Jenkins RA, Kurihara K, Schultz RC. The acute effects of cigarette smoke exposure on experimental skin flaps. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 1985;75:544-551.
193. Cunningham BL, Gear AJL, Kerrigan CL, Collins ED. Analysis of breast reduction complications derived from the Bravo study. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2005;115:1597-1604.
194. Moller AM, Villebro N, Pedersen A, Tonnesen H. Effect of preoperative smoking intervention on postoperative complications: a randomised clinical trial. *Lancet*. 2002;359:114-117.

195. Steenvoorde P, Budding TJ, Oskam J. Pain levels in patients treated with maggot debridement therapy. *J Wound Care*. 2005;14:485-488.
196. Steenvoorde P, Jacobi CE, Oskam J. Maggot Debridement Therapy: Free-range or contained? An In-vivo study. *Adv Skin Wound Care*. 2005;18:430-435.
197. Jorgensen LN, Kallehave F, Christensen E, Siana JE, Gottrup F. Less collagen production in smokers. *Surgery*. 1998;123:450-455.
198. Rickert WS, Forbes WF. Changes in collagen with age- II Modification of collagen structure by exposure to gaseous phase of tobacco smoke. *Exp Geront*. 1972;7:99.
199. Zia S, Ndoye A, Lee TX, Webber RJ, Grando SA. Receptor-mediated inhibition of keratinocyte migration by nicotine involves modulations of calcium influx and intracellular concentration. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2000;293:973-981.
200. Mosely LH, Finseth F, Goody M. Nicotine and its effect on wound healing. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 1978;61:570-575.
201. Chang LD, Buncke G, Slezak S, Buncke HJ. Cigarette smoking, plastic surgery, and microsurgery. *J Reconstr Microsurg*. 1996;12:467-474.
202. Cobb TK, Gabrielsen TA, Campbell DC, Wallrichs SL, Ilstrup DM. Cigarette smoking and nonunion after ankle arthrodesis. *Foot Ankle Int*. 1994;15:64-67.
203. Sorensen LT, Hemmingsen UB, Kirkeby LT, Kallehave F, Jorgensen LN. Smoking is a risk factor for incisional hernia. *Arch Surg*. 2005;140:119-123.
204. Lind J, Kramhoft M, Bodtker S. The influence of smoking on complications after primary amputations of the lower extremity. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 1991;211-217.
205. Schmitz MA, Finnegan M, Natarajan R, Champine J. Effect of smoking on tibial shaft fracture healing. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 1999;184-200.
206. Sorensen LT, Jorgensen T, Kirkeby LT, Skovdal J, Vennits B, Wille JP. Smoking and alcohol abuse are major risk factors for anastomotic leakage in colorectal surgery. *Br J Surg*. 1999;86:927-931.
207. Sorensen LT, Horby J, Friis E, Pilsgaard B, Jorgensen T. Smoking as a risk factor for wound healing and infection in breast cancer surgery. *Eur J Surg Oncol*. 2002;28:815-820.
208. Goldminz D, Bennet RG. Cigarette smoking and flap and full-thickness graft necrosis. *Arch Dermatol*. 1991;127:1012.
209. Kaufman T, Eicheulaub EH, Levin M. Tobacco smoking: impairment of experimental flap survival. *Ann Plast Surg*. 1984;13:468.
210. Hardesty R.A., West SS, Schmidt S. Preoperative cessation of cigarette smoking and its relationship to flap survival. *Presented at the 69th Annual Meeting, American Association of Plastic Surgeons, Hot Springs, VA*. 1990.
211. Contreras RJ, Fuentes SA, Karam-Orantes M, Lourdes D-CJ. Larval Debridement Therapy in Mexico. *Wound Care Canada*. 2005;3:42-46.
212. Hofman D. Concepts in clinical Wound Healing: Debridement - A Nursing issue? *European Itssue Repair Society Buleletin*. 2002;9.
213. Hafner J, Schaad I, Schneider E, Seifert B, Burg G, Cassina PC. Leg ulcers in peripheral arterial disease (arterial leg ulcers): Impaired wound healing above the threshold of chronic critical limb ischemia. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2000;43:1001-1008.
214. Wutschert R, Bounameaux H. Predicting healing of arterial leg ulcers by means of segmental systolic pressure measurements. *Vasa*. 1998;27:224-228.
215. Markevich, Y. O., McLeod-Roberts, J., Mousley, M., and Melloy, E. Maggot Therapy for Diabetic Neuropathic Foot Wounds: a Randomized study. 36th Annual Meeting of the EASD 17-21 september 2000.
216. Contreras RJ, Fuentes SA, Arroyo ES, Sosa MCd, Maravilla FE, Dominques CJ. Larval debridment therapy and infection control in venous ulcers: a comparative study. *2nd World Union of Wound Healing Societies' Meeting, 8th/13th july*. 2004.
217. Steenvoorde P, Doorn Lv, Jacobi CE, Oskam J. [Maggot therapy: retrospective study comparing two different application-techniques. (Dutch)]. *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Heelkunde*. 2006;15:86.

