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## **Maggot debridement therapy in surgery**

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**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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 ( $p < 0.05$ ).<sup>120</sup> On the 36<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>215</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.<sup>216</sup> 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."<sup>217</sup> 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.<sup>211</sup> 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).<sup>107</sup>

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<sup>ste</sup> 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 ( $\geq 60$  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 'jakkiebakke'-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

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Jukema GN, **Steenvorde 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*,

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## 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.

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