

Results: The results of the study showed that digital services could be useful during different stages of the rehabilitation process of burn patients. Fluent communication between the various healthcare institutions is the key to successful rehabilitation. Respondents felt that digital services would be useful in the future. Some themes could clearly be highlighted from the answers. The issues that came up from the responses were instructions for professionals, real-time remote meetings, and personalized digital services for the patients.

Conclusion: The demand of digital services for burn patients is clear, and the requirement is high for this patient group. According to the results of the study, there is also interest and motivation among the staff. The results of this study can be utilized when developing digital services for burn patients in Rehabilitation hub. Rehabilitation hub is a part of the Virtual Hospital 2.0 project.

P073 Lipofilling Influence on the Tissue Structure of the Skin Scars

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Objectives: Morphological grounding of applying the lipofilling operation for healing skin scars.

Methods: 25 patients with skin scars after deep burns, who were undergoing treatment from 2014 till 2018, took part in the research. The histological examination was carried out using biopsy from areas in the scar tissue. The sampling materials took place before the operation and on the 14th day after the lipofilling operation.

Results: The histological picture of the patients with atrophic and hypertrophic scars before the operation was characterized by similar pathological changes in the form of atrophic changes in epidermis with excessive pigmentation of the cells in the basal layer, skin appendages were sharply atrophic or absent. In the derma, the roughening of pulls of collagen fibers, hyalinosis of collagen fibers were observed; it was mainly manifested in the middle and lower thirds of the reticular layer, where band-shaped, ribbon-like areas of hyalinosis were formed. In deep areas of derma, uneven intermittent edemas were revealed with the basophilia of connective tissue elements, a large number of variegated vessels. On the 14th day after the operation the epidermis had a regular structure, the papillary and reticular layers of derma were represented by the unformed connective tissue with the significantly expressed capillary network and the insignificant center of perivascular lymphohistiocytic infiltration. The collagen fibers were well-contoured, formed the network of multidirectional pulls with clearly determined slit-like gaps between them. Occasionally small round cavities, which contained fat-protein detritus, were revealed. Singular small areas of maturing granular tissues with mono- and multi-vesicular structures were determined.

Conclusion: The speed and completion of the regeneration processes in skin depends on the condition of the hypodermis adipose tissue. Lipofilling could be considered as a method for the substitutive therapy at morpho-functional insufficiency of the hypoderm.

P075 Power of Peer Support: Resource in Finnish Burn Rehabilitation

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Objectives: Healing physically from a burn injury is only one step in the process of rehabilitation. After hospitalization burn survivors have to face challenges such as scarring and altered appearance. Many survivors find peer support to be one of the most helpful resources in the recovery process. Little research is available on the role of peer support in post burn recovery.

This presentation describes the implementation of peer support for burn survivors in sparsely populated country with long distances and a few actors. Main focus is to increase the awareness of healthcare professionals about the importance of peer support in this patient group.

Methods: Co-operation with two active players of Finnish burn survivors' organizations.