conferenceseries.com

International Conference on WOUND CARE AND TISSUE REGENERATION

August 02, 2021 | Webinar

Cell therapy in skin wound with placenta mesenchymal stem cell and matrigel in animal model

Farzad parvizpour
Tehran University of Medical Sciences Tehran, Iran

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of transplanted human placenta mesenchymal stem cell (hPMSCs) on wound healing. In this study, fullthickness cutaneous wounds were created by an incision in the dorsal skin of BALB/c mice and treated by hPMSCs around the wound intradermally. Wound healing was evaluated by histologic analysis. A total 20 BALB/c mice with 2 wound per animal in 4 groups were examined in this study. The skin tissues were harvested intervals after wound creation. The sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and Masson's trichrome (MT). Our results demonstrate that hPMSCs can increase wound healing rate in comparison with control group. Our data showed that hPMSCs are a promising cell source for treatment of skin wounds. They suppress inflammation in the wound and prepare the wound environment to heal and accelerate collagen and skin layers formation without any immunologic response induction in the genetically unrelated donor

Biography

Farzad parvizpour, PhD, Research centre and Iranian tissue bank, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Her research interest are Wound healing, hPMSC, Transplantation, Stem cell, Cell therapy.

f-parvizpour@razi.tums.ac.ir