

Clinical Applications of Wearable Electroceutical Devices for Chronic Wound Healing: A Systematic Review

Introduction

- Chronic wounds affect nearly 2.5% of the United States population, and even larger fraction for elderly populations.
- Chronic wounds are **persistent** wounds typically halted in the inflammatory phase and mainly affect elderly and underdeveloped populations.
- Electroceutical devices pose a new way to treat chronic wounds as they promote cell migration, adhesion, and angiogenesis.

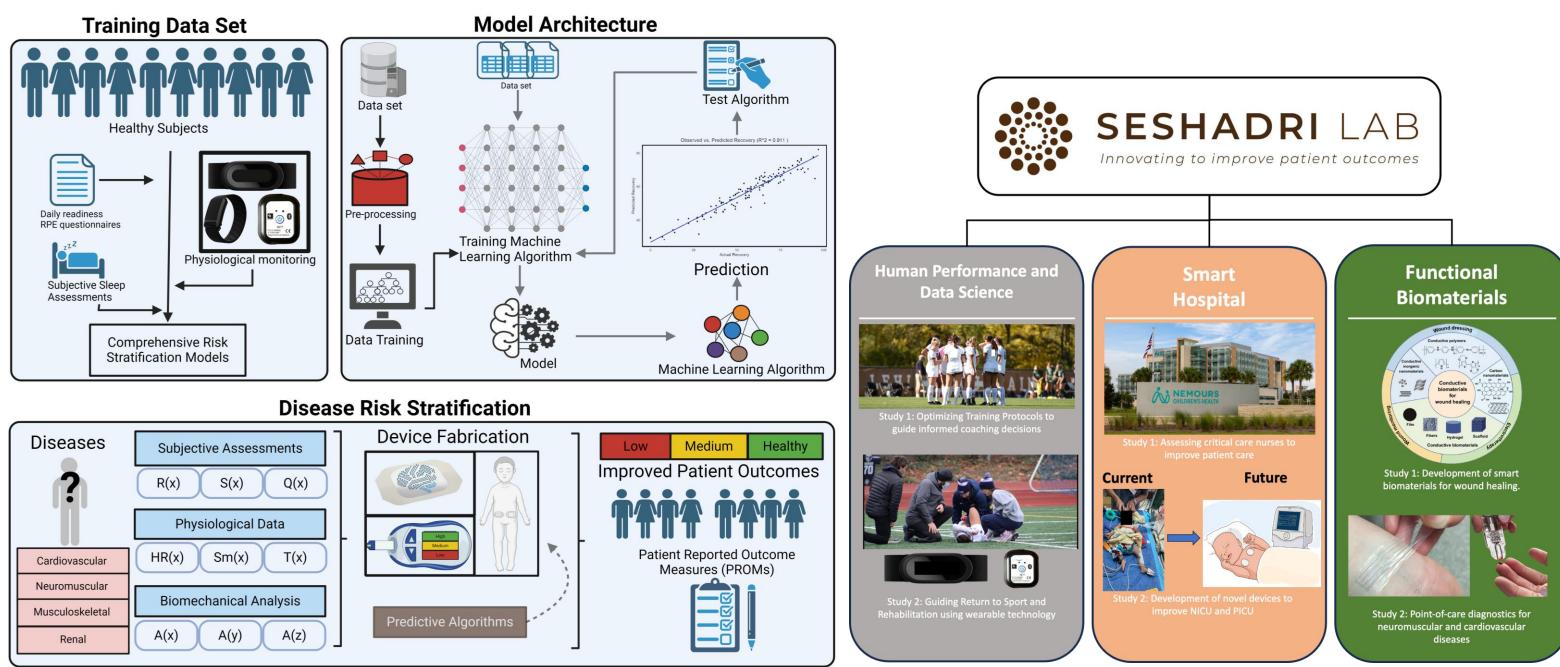
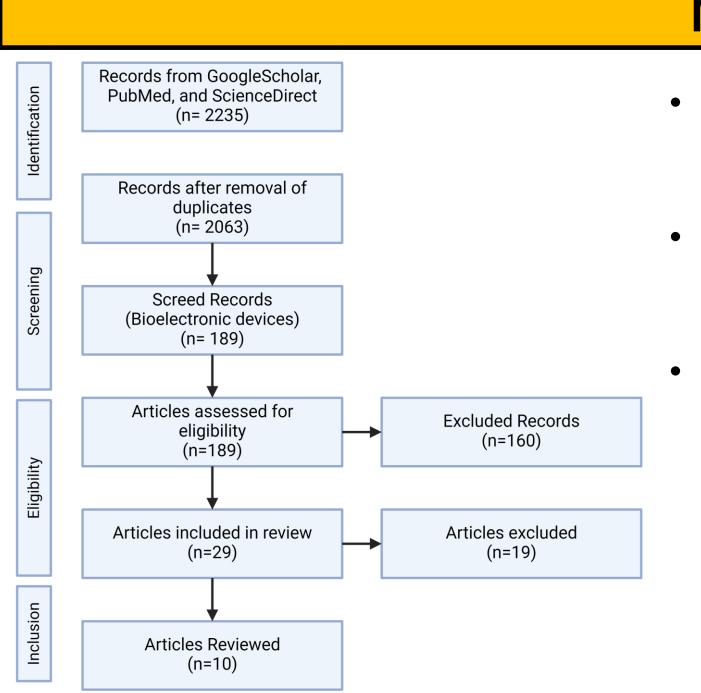


Figure 1: Seshadri Laboratory overview to improve patient outcomes. Human Performance: predictive analytics for performance optimization. Smart Hospitals: analytics and devices for remote monitoring. Functional Biomaterials: novel materials and devices to solve unmet clinical needs.



Methods

- A literature search was conducted on studies from 2000 to 2023 using Google Scholar, PubMed, and ScienceDirect.
- Inclusion criteria: electroceutical devices that harness electrical stimulation for chronic wound healing.
- **Exclusion criteria:** devices used physiological parameters, administer medications, other wound healing modalities without electrostimulation, and electroceutical devices for acute wound healing.

Figure 2: PRISMA flow chart

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Dermis

to monitor

		ncourto			
Table 1: Sampling of electroceutical devices and their effect on healing chronic wounds					
Type of device	Type of current generated	Stimulation pattern/effect	Effects	Results	Reference
EGS Model 300 Electrical Stimulators	High voltage pulsed current (Direct Current)	Stimulates cell proliferation and migration		Wound contraction significantly improved	(Physical Therapy, 2003)
Decubitus Direct Current Freatment (DDCT)	Direct/Alternating Current	Wound electric activity stimulation	Wound contraction	Wound contraction rate significantly improved	(Arch Gerontol Geriatr, 2005)
Vireless closed loop, smart bandage vith sensors and stimulators	Direct current	Stimulates Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors (VEGF)		s Increase in wound impedance, Angiogenesis	s (Nature Biotechnology., 2023)
Direct current electric field electrode generator	Direct current	Endogenous electric field stimulation	Cellular electrotaxis/ keratinocyte proliferation	Keratinocytes electrotaxis	s (Bioelectrochemistry,2019)
Vearable piezo-triboelectric nanogenerator device	Piezo & triboelectric (Direct Current)	Biomechanical electric impulse generator	Endothelial cells and	Endothelial cells/ Fibroblast migration	(Nano Energy, 2022)
Alternative capacitive electric field (ACEF) exposure system	ACEF	Alternative capacitive electric field	Epidermal cells, Fibroblast, macrophages	Cell polarization,	(Medicine in Novel Technolog and Devices, 2020)
Interdigital array (IDA) electrode (TENG)	Triboelectric nanogenerator	A direct current electric stimulator	Factor	Enhance wound vascularization	(Nano Energy, 2022)
Flexible ePatch	Silver nanowire (AgNW) methacrylate alginate	Direct current stimulated by compressional force	Growth factors activation	Fibroblast elctrotaxis	(Biomaterials, 2022)
Poly(I-lactic acid)/Vit. B2-based piezoelectric device	Piezoelectric generator	Direct current generator	Fibroblast activation	Fibroblast migration	(E. Polymer J., 2023)
Bioelectric Signal Therapy (BST) Device	Electric Stimulation	Alternating current	Nerves	Activation of cutaneous sensory nerves	(Int Wound J., 2015)
Electroceutical De	evice +				Macrophage
Epidermis		and the second s	Cell Proliferation		Fibroblast
		333333			Keratinocytes
					Endothelial cell
Cell Migration	-	Injury		0	Cytokines and Growth Factors

enable tissue regeneration.

Blood

vessel

Discussion and Future Work

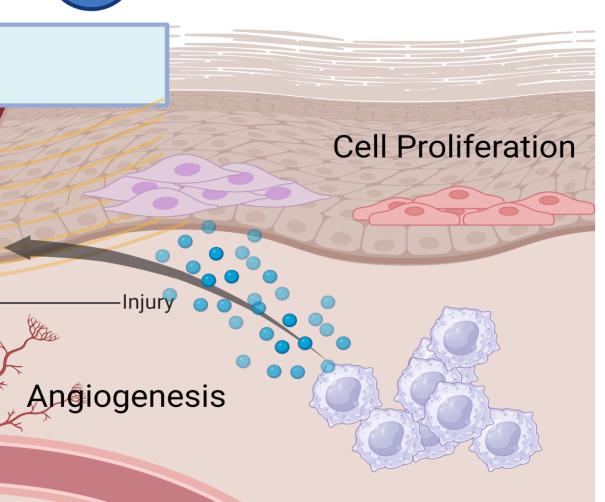
- maximize efficacy treatment efficacy
- chronic wounds presented in clinics
- Testing must be done on wounds that are of **clinical significance**
- treatment capabilities





SESHADRI LAB

Results



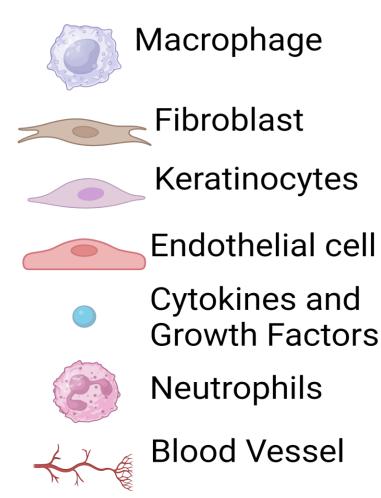


Figure 3: Mechanism of action detailing the use of electrical stimulation for chronic wound healing. Electroceuticals activate intracellular pathways which release growth factors, facilitate cell migration through electrotaxis influencing cell adhesion, and trigger the release of pro-angiogenic factors which

Future research into devices that enable patient specific treatment plans is necessary and lacking to

Devices must be engineered in clinically-relevant form factors to match the size and irregular shape of

• Opportunity to integrate edge computing to assess healing and tailor electroceutical therapy for real-time

• Further need for **RCTs** to assess **efficacy** of wearable electroceutical devices for chronic wound healing