

# GENJEL® LEAFLET

It is a wound care product in aerosol spray form that accelerates the healing process of all open wounds to Grade 3.

**Ingredients:** Tip I Soluble Collagen, D-Panthenol, Propolis Cera, Gliserin, Tea Tree Oil, Butane, Propane, Isobutane, Cetyl Stearyl Alcohol, Ceteareth-20, St. John's Wort Oil, Paraffin Liquidum, Isopropyl Myristate, Monopropylene Glycol, Urea, Saccharide Hydrolysate, Magnesium Aspartate, Glycine, Alanine, Creatine, Citric Acide, Frankincense Oil, Phenoxyethanol, Ethylhexylglycerin, Benzoic Acid, Sorbic Acid, Dehydroacetic Acid, Benzyl Alcohol, Distilled water.

**Indications:** It is used for preservation of intact skin areas under the risk of irritation and damage and is used with the purpose of helping to treat damaged skin areas. Moisturizes, protects and repairs the skin thanks to its active ingredients. It is indicated in Decubitus wounds, Venous ulcers, Diabetic foot, Burn injuries and all kinds of minor wounds.

**Application Method:** Sprey the product, from distance around 15 cm to the application area, which has been preferably cleaned with saline solution for 2-3 seconds to enough to create a thin film layer. Do not touch the product for spreading. It is recommended that the wound be closed after a period of anticipation of absorption with using the wrapping material so as not to absorb the product content. Should not be used too closely to the skin. It is recommended to use three times a day. It shows its activity by forming a foam layer on the skin. Since it is not adhesive, it does not prevent the use of other products to be applied.

**Action Mechanism of Genjel:** It is a skin care product which is produced in aerosol form in order to be developed and easy to use in order to protect the skin from the body fluids in the form of white colored, specific smelling, homogeneous cream.

The preparation period of the wound bed (TIME) refers to the stages M (moisture) and E (epidermal margin). It provide a suitable moisture environment for wound healing by the glycerin and propolis. Type I collagen accelerates the formation process of granulation tissue.

In the proliferative phase of the wound healing process, in the stage of colloidal construction, the Type I soluble collagen contributes to the wound healing mechanism. This helps the body achieve the integrity of the dermis layer by providing the collagen it is trying to produce from the outside.

It acts as a source of collagen for high-level MMPs, an important component of chronic wounds. This prevents the collagen synthesized by fibroblasts from being degraded by MMPs. In this way it accelerates the process of formation of Extracellular matrix (ECM).

Functions in two phases, oil and water phase. Collagen is trapped in water, propolis in oil. When first applied, the water phase enters the circuit, the collagen acts in the first stage. The oil phase enters the circuit at the second stage and gradually acts as the product remains on the wound surface. Thus, contents such as propolis do not cause adverse effects on the colloidal activity.

**Contraindications:** It should not be used in infected skin areas. Persons known to have an allergic reaction to the active ingredients should not use the product.

**Warnings and Precautions :** Pressurised container. Easily flammable. The product should only be used in well ventilated areas. Should not be used too closely to the skin. Keep away from direct sunlight and do not expose to temperatures above 50 ° C. Do not pierce or burn the bottle after you use it. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep in a place where children can not reach. It should be used for physician control. Please contact your physician if you notice an unexpected effect. Do not use open and / or damaged packages.

**Storage conditions :** In the room heat, keep it not see the direct sunlight. Do not freeze.

**Commercial Presentation:** 80 ml tube, Aerosol spray.

**Product License / Permission Owner :** Apeks Pharma İlaç Med. İtr. San ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.

### **An Overview to Chronic Wounds :**

Wound is corruption and destruction of tissue integrity for any reason.

Acute wound; which is recovered in the expected period of normal conditions. There are no factors (diseases, age, etc.) that prevent recovery and recovery is continuous.

Chronic wound; a local and / or systemic factor that adversely affects wound healing, and therefore the wound healing can not be completed. The injuries that did not close within 3 months include this category. 70% of chronic wounds are decubitus, venous ulcers, diabetic wounds.

### **Decubitus Ulcer :**

The decubitus ulcer, also known as pressure or bed wounds, is an open wound commonly found in areas of the bones near the surface covered by a thin skin layer, such as the hip, tail, wrists and back.

Pressure is the most important cause of decubitus ulcer.

When the skin is thin, the skin is damaged and tissue loss occurs as a result of impaired feeding between the bone and the bed.

People who are elderly, have decreased mobility, are dependent on a bed or wheelchair, have sensitive skin, are malnourished and have a comorbid condition such as diabetes are at risk.

Decubitus ulcer shows itself as following;

- Color change on the skin
- Pain in the field exposed to pressure
- Affected region is softer or harder than its surroundings
- Does not change skin color when finger is pressed
- Infection
- Tissue loss

If the patient is in the risk group for an ulcer, protective measures must first be taken.

Compliance with the treatment plan determined by your doctor is most important.

To protect against decubitus ulcers :

- Regular skin control
- Moving the exposed areas at specific intervals
- Use of pads to prevent direct exposure of bone sites
- Use of pressurized and ventilated bearings
- Care for skin care
- Restriction of contact with tissue fluids (barrier formation)
- Care for feeding
- Stay away from cigarettes and alcohol
- Diabetes control

### **Venous Ulcers :**

A venous ulcer is a wound that usually opens around the ankle and leg due to insufficiency in the leg veins. It is also known as varicose wounds among the people. These injuries are often very difficult to recuperate and it can repeat. It is usually surrounded by a thick, brown skin. Often there are varicose veins on the legs. Foot and heel are usually normal. The wound is usually green or reddish color and smooth. The wound can be of any diameter and shape.

### **Diabetic wounds:**

Diabetic foot, impaired nerves and veins extending to the feet due to diabetes; weakening of the immune system is caused by the appearance of open wounds, gangrene and severe

microbial infections that do not heal in the foot. Diabetic foot injuries is a problem that is much more common, especially in people with poorly managed blood sugar problems or those with advanced diabetes, can result in the disconnection of the foot if it is not treated effectively.

The first thing to prevent foot and skin wounds in diabetic patients is to take blood sugar control and preventive measures to prevent foot injury.

### **Burn Wounds :**

Burn is a tissue damage that occurred in skin or deeper tissues. It should be occur by excessive heat, extreme cold, electric shock, contact with chemicals and radiation. 70% of the burns are boiled with hot liquids. High heat and temperature tissue damage starts at 40 ° C. As the temperature rises, the damage intensity increases logarithmically, and the structural proteins are irreversibly damaged. Heat damage and inflammatory response can persist for longer than 24 hours, even after contact with high heat has been terminated.