

Cold atmospheric argon plasma significantly decreases bacterial load of chronic infected wounds in patients

Dr. Georg Isbary

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Plasma Project – From medical point of view

- Importance of the plasma project
- In vitro proof of principle experiments
- Phase II study results



Chronic wounds are a major burden for the health system

- Prevalence ~ 1-2 % in German Population (> 1.000.000 patients)
- High costs for the community 1-2 % of annual health care budget*
- Venous ulcers require an average of 24 weeks to heal, 15% never heal, recurrence is found once or multiple times in 15-71% of cases** ***

*Etufugh CN, Phillips TJ. Venous ulcers. *Clin Dermatol* 2007; **25**: 121-30. **Kurz et al. VEINES Task Force Report, Int Angiol. 1999;18(2):83-102. ***Heit et al. Venous thromboembolism epidemiology Semin Thromb Hemost. 2002;28(suppl 2):3-13

Big Issue – Increasing rate of resistance/ multiresistance

- "Bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics" warned Alexander Fleming, when he landed the Nobel prize in Medicine in 1945.
- European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (EARSS) 2007: Resitance is becoming a larger problem year after year (especially for Streptococcus pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, Enterococcus faecalis, Enterococcus faecium, Escherichia Coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae and Pseudomonas aeruginosa)
- Global Health Care Associations consider multiresistant germs like MRSA as a global threat*
- Worrying is the raising resistance against so called reserve drugs within the last 6 years – e.g. Vancomycin (EARSS 2007)
- Gold standard Vancomycin with failure rates of 23-52%)!
- Antimicrobial drug-resistant infections do increase death, illness, and direct costs by 30-100%****

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*Grundmann H, Aires-de-Sousa M, Boyce J et al. Emergence and resurgence of meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus as a public-health threat. *Lancet* 2006; **368**: 874-85.

Big Issue – Increasing rate of resistance/ multiresistance

- Infections with MRSA kill ~19000 hospitalized patients in the U.S. anually (similar to the number of deaths caused by AIDS, tuberculosis and viral hepatitis combined!)**
- In 2006, on any given day >23k pts were hospitalized in the US with MRSA infection***
- Antimicrobial drug-resistant infections do increase death, illness, and direct costs by 30-100%****

Klevens RM, Morrison MA, Nadle J et al. Invasive methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infections in the United States. *Jama* 2007; **298: 1763-71

***Jarvis, CID Jan 15, 2010

****Cosgrove SE, Carmeli Y. The impact of antimicrobial resistance on health and economic outcomes. *Clin Infect Dis* 2003; **36**: 1433-7.



Side effects of antibiotics

- ~10% of hospitalized patients present an allergy against penicillin (but only 10% of those actually have allergic reactions during treatment)*
- Problematic is the cross-reactivity, which averts the use of many other antibiotics, e.g. cephalosporins*
- Antibiotic associated diarrhea occurs in about 5-30% during therapy or even two month after ending the treatment**, ***

*Greenberger PA. Drug allergy. Part B: Allergic reactions to individual drugs: low molecular weight. *Patterson's Allergic Diseases* 2002: 335-59

McFarland LV. Epidemiology, risk factors and treatments for antibiotic-associated diarrhea. *Dig Dis* 1998; **16: 292-307

***Wistrom J, Norrby SR, Myhre EB et al. Frequency of antibiotic-associated diarrhoea in 2462 antibiotic-treated hospitalized patients: a prospective study. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2001; **47**: 43-50



New antibiotic drugs

 Genomic derived or target based antibiotics need a lot of time to brought to the market:

for gram + strains ~ 2012*

for gram – strains ~ 2016 - 2021*



*Payne DJ, Gwynn MN, Holmes DJ et al. Drugs for bad bugs: confronting the challenges of antibacterial discovery. *Nat Rev Drug Discov* 2007; **6**: 29-40



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Deadly Germs Largely Ignored By Drug Firms

By ANDREW POLLACK Published: February 26, 2010

Gram-negative bacteria are practically built to withstand drugs, which is one reason few drug makers have rushed to pursue treatments.

Related

Rising Threat of Infections Unfazed by Antibiotics (February 27, 2010)

The bacteria have a double cell membrane to shield them, compared with Gram-positive organisms, which have a single membrane. They can make various enzymes that break down antibiotics. And some.

particularly Pseudomonas aeruginosa, have powerful pumps that can expel the drugs.

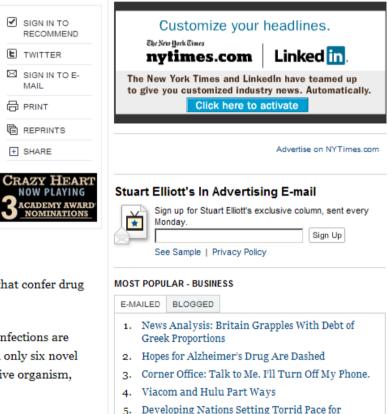
The bacteria also readily exchange genes, even across different species, that confer drug resistance.

It is likely to be several years before new drugs to treat Gram-negative infections are available. A report last September by European health authorities found only six novel drugs in clinical trials that might work against at least one Gram-negative organism, compared with 13 for Gram-positive bacteria.

A separate study released about a year ago by the Infectious Diseases Society of America found no drugs in middle- or late-stage clinical trials directed specifically at Gramnegative organisms. There were eight drugs in those trials that developers hoped might work against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive microbes.

The difficulty of killing Gram-negative germs is not the only reason for the dearth of new

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New antibiotic drugs

Genomic derived or target based antibiotics need a lot of time to brought to the market:

for gram + strains $\sim 2012^*$

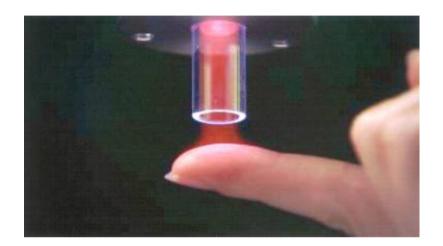
for gram – strains ~ 2016 - 2021*

 New antibiotic drugs face same problems like usual ones (resistance, allergic reactions and other side effects)



*Payne DJ, Gwynn MN, Holmes DJ et al. Drugs for bad bugs: confronting the challenges of antibacterial discovery. *Nat Rev Drug Discov* 2007; **6**: 29-40

Cold atmospheric plasmas are ideal antibiotics



reactive species (O₃, NO, NO₂, N, O, OH,....) charged particles (electrons, positive/negative ions) light (UV, visible and IR) electric field heat



Benefits of our indirect low temperature Argon plasma

Low temperature argon plasma:

- Allows in-vivo application, without damaging tissue
- Medical cocktail can be tuned for different purposes
- Contact free application, reaches "rough" surfaces down to micrometer scale
- Bactericidal (fungicidal and virucidal)
- Physical-therapy → Resistance and allergic reactions are less feasible
- Enhanced wound healing





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Efficiency of 2 min plasma treatment against different germs relevant to wound healing



Escherichia coli

6

Group A streptococcus



methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus



vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus faecium

present on healthy persons



Enterococcus faecalis

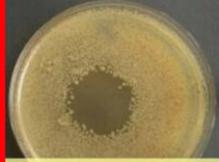
facultative pathogenic, occasional resistance facultative pathogenic, seldom present on healthy skin



Pseudomonas aeruginosa

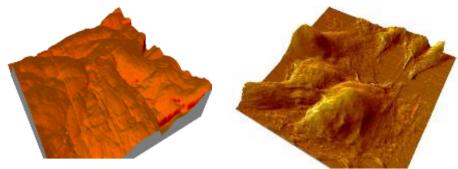


Burkholderia cepacia



Bacillus cereus

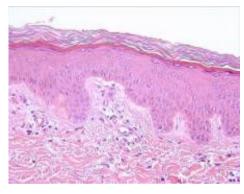
Phase I study

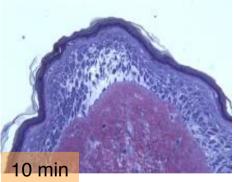


Numerous tests to find dosages and to check harmlessness of the plasma treatment:

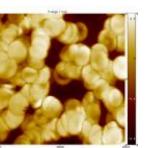
e.g. histologies, bloodtests, microscopic images, AFM, cell essays...

Further investigations with fibroblasts, keratinocytes, cell cultures, essays to check toxicity, mutagenicity, and antibodies



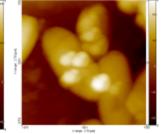


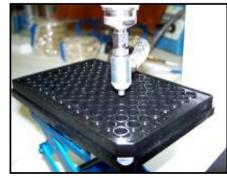
















Plasma Project – From medical point of view

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Phase II study: MicroPlaSter (ADTEC Plasma Technology Co. Ltd., Hiroshima/London)

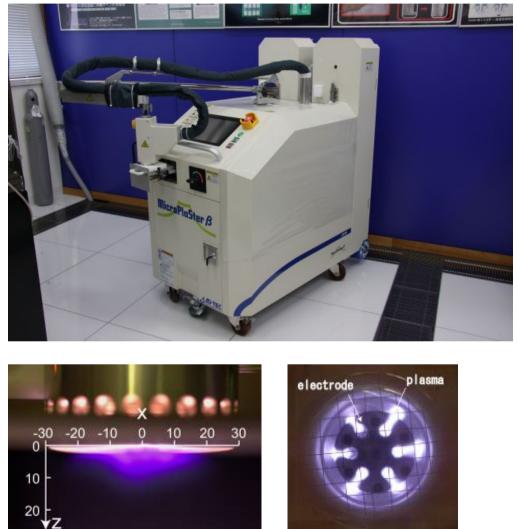
MaryMcGovern@adtec.eu.com

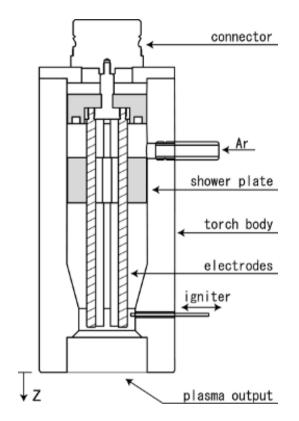






> Klinikum Schwabing The new device - MicroPlaSter ß





- Used gas: argon
- Voltage = 50 100 V
- Frequency = 2,3 GHz
- Power = 100 W



⇒ Plasma is generated by microwave-technology Shimizu et al. 2008

Chronic wounds in dermatology



Venous diseases



Arterial diseases



Infections



Diabetes mellitus



Carcinoma



Pyoderma gangraenosum





Manual necrolysis or treatment with a high pressure water jet Debritom® (medaxis, Switzerland) to homogenize wound surface







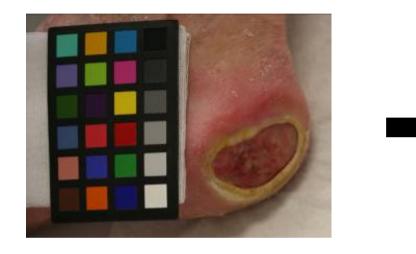
Common swab techniques failed in accuracy and reproducibility of bacterial loads



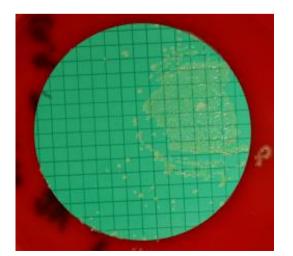




Nitrocellulosis filters revealed a higher accuracy and reproducibility





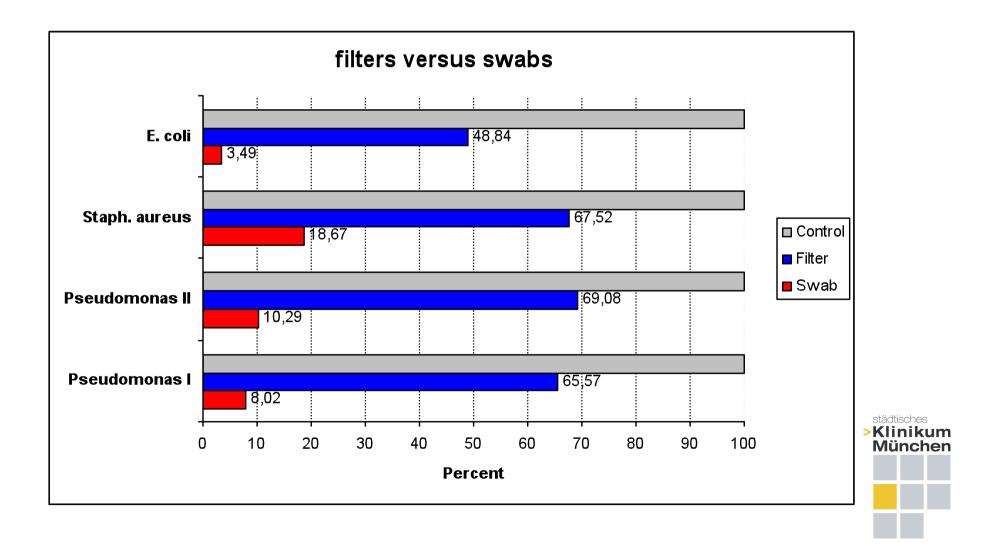






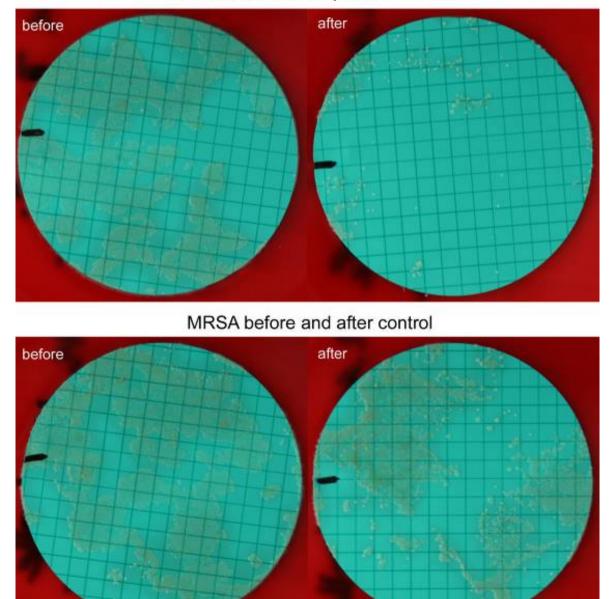
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Evaluation of accuracy and reproducibility of swabs vs. nitrocellulose filters



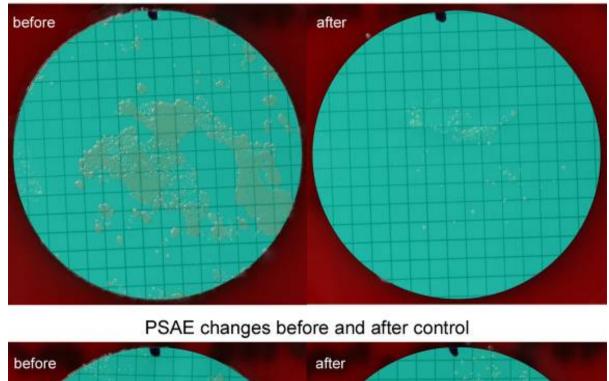




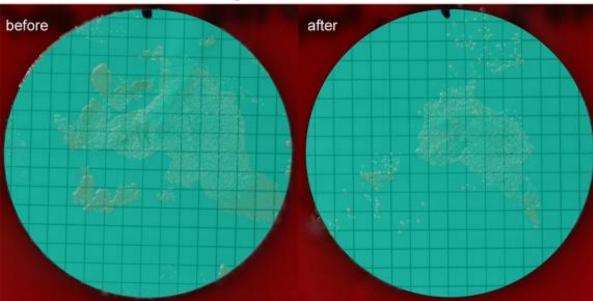


MRSA before and after plasma treatment

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PSAE changes before and after plasma treatment



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Phase II study up to now – MicroPlaSter alpha

- 1600 treatments (1 to 169, in average 9,1 per patient)
- 166 patients
- diagnosis: mostly infected ulcers of the lower leg

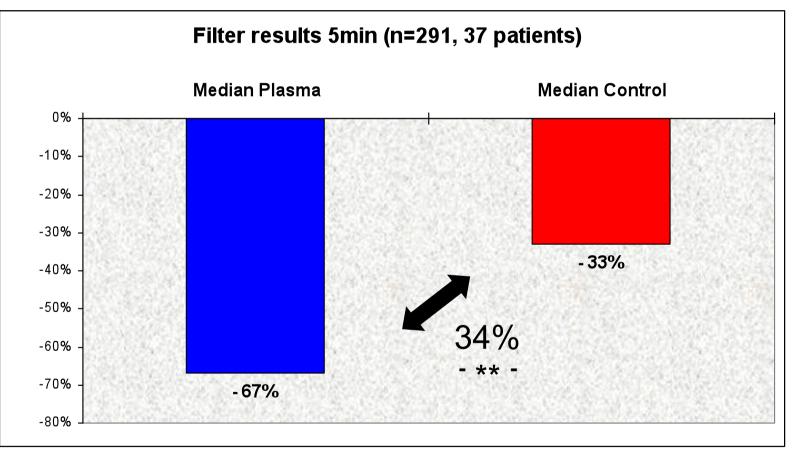


Interim analysis (efficacy of plasma treatment)

- 36 patients
- 291 treatments
- 5 min treatment time
- Primary aetiology of wounds: venous ulcers (47%)
- Filter taken before and after treatment

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Results: 5 min treatment time

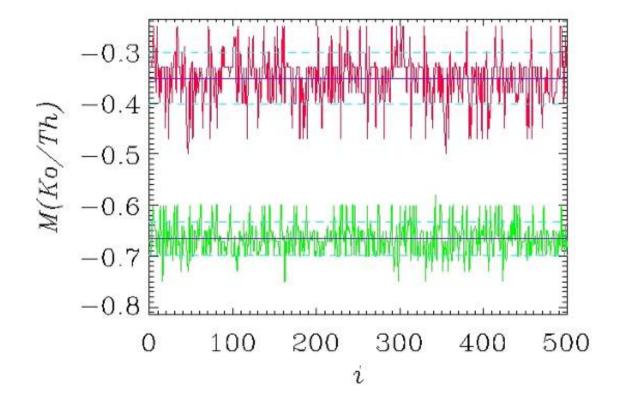


Highly significant (p<10⁻⁶) higher germ reduction (34%) in plasma treated area





Summary of Phase II -Results 5min of treatment time



Results from the corresponding bootstrap-test





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A first prospective randomized controlled trial to decrease bacterial load using cold atmospheric argon plasma on chronic wounds in patients

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^b Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, Garching, Germany

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^d Department of Dermatology, University of Regensburg, Germany

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KEYWORDS plasma medicine • cold atmospheric plasma • argon plasma • infection • chronic wounds • MRSA

ABSTRACT

Background: Bacterial colonization of chronic wounds slows healing. Cold atmospheric plasma has been shown in vitro to kill a wide range of pathogenic bacteria.

Objectives: The safety and efficiency of cold atmospheric argon plasma to decrease bacterial load as a new medical treatment for chronic wounds.

PMID: 20222930

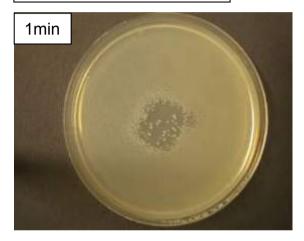
Interim analysis (efficacy of plasma treatment)

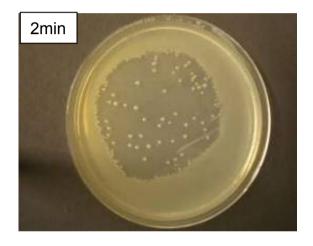
- 14 patients
- 70 treatments
- 2 min treatment time
- Filter taken before and after treatment



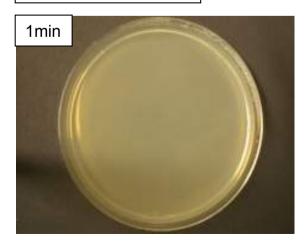
UV effect on bacteria (E. coli)

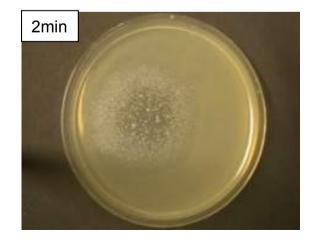
without quartz glass





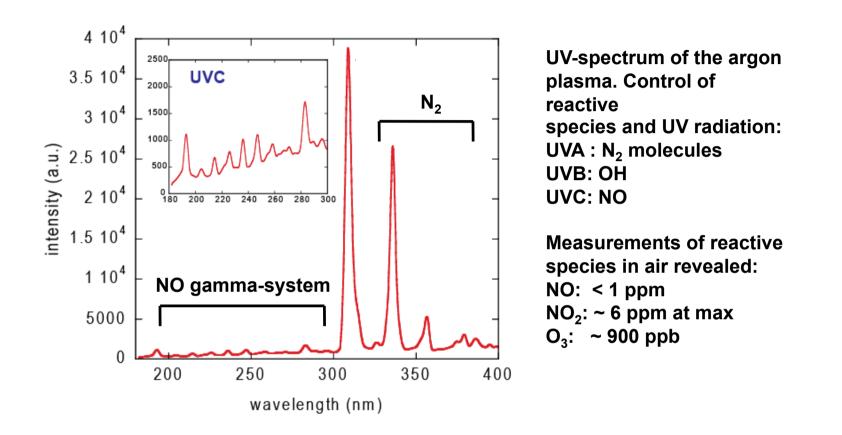
with quartz glass







UV-measurements of MicroPlaSter



• The total integrated erythemal-weighted irradiance is:

 $\Sigma \text{ Peff}(\lambda) \times \Delta \lambda = 9.3 \ \mu\text{W/cm}^2 = 0.09 \ \text{W/m}^2$

• Maximum allowed dose = 0.30 W/m² (WHO guidelines – ICNIRP) städtisches >Klinikum München

Recommendations for open wounds or unprotected skin (SCCP {European Commission} Report 0949/05)

- For open wounds or unprotected skin we used a modified erythema action spectrum to calculate the total erythemal weighted irradiance:
- $\Sigma \operatorname{Peff}(\lambda) \times \Delta \lambda = 21.1 \ \mu W/cm^2 = 0.21 \ W/m^2 < 0.3 \ W/m^2$



Optical emission spectra of UV radiation produced by the MicroPlaSter and the sun

UV Power (µW/cm²)

	UVC	UVB	UVA
Sun	1-2.5	30-50	~600
MicroPlaSter	10-16	40-60	<100
			-100

microwave power 60W, main (Ar) gas flow rate 1300sccm, z 20mm

1 min of MicroPlaSter treatment gives the same UVC dose as 5 min sunlight. For UVB 1 min of treatment is equivalent to 1 min solar exposure. For UVA 1 min of treatment corresponds to 10 s of sun exposure.



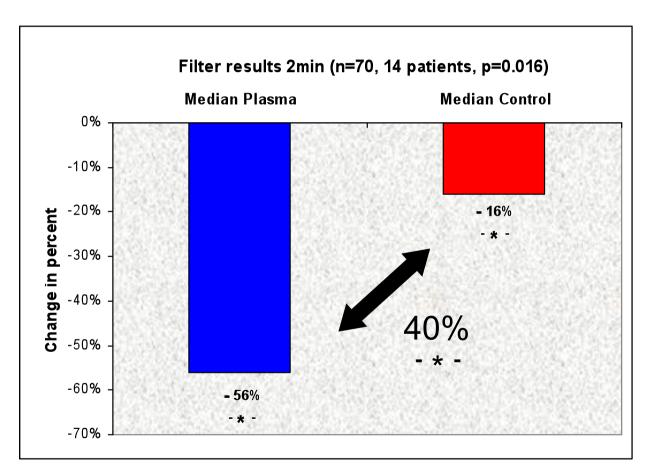
Background of treatment time reduction: UV-measurements of argon plasma

- There are no regulations and studies about long-term effects of plasma treatment
- We do produce UV, and to some parts UVC as well, which is known to be carcinogenic

To have a "safe" distance to the aforementioned limits/ recommendations we decided to reduce treatment time to 2 min



Results: 2 min treatment time

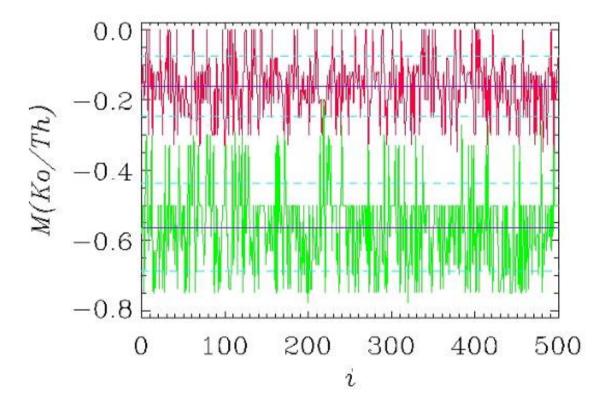


Significant (p<0.016) higher germ reduction (40%) in plasma treated area





Summary of Phase II -Results 2min of treatment time



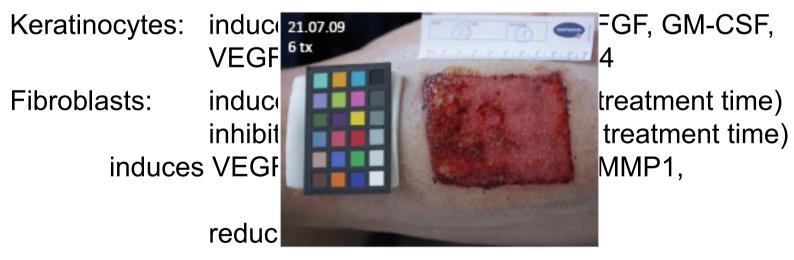
Results from the corresponding bootstrap-test

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Faster wound healing due to plasma therapy?

Very difficult part to measure/evaluate the wound size and changes Data in progress, BUT:

Possible faster wound healing due to first "impressions" of an interim analysis with mesh grafts



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Results

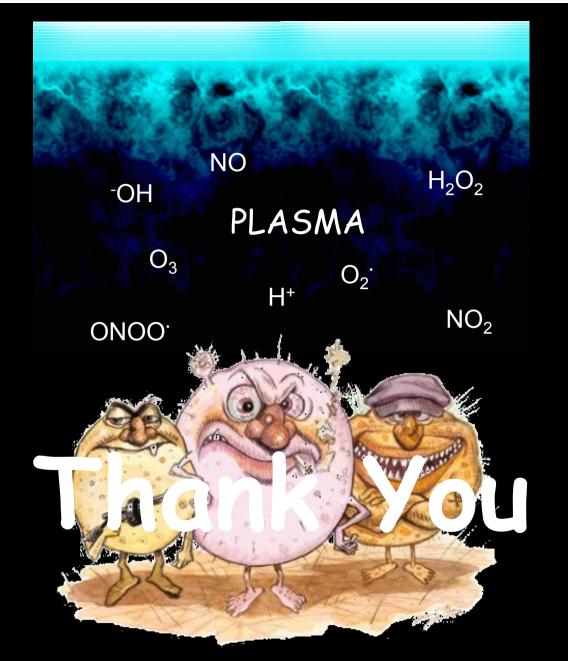
- A highly significant (34%, p<10⁻⁶) higher germ reduction in 5 min plasma treated area vs. control area
- A significant (40%, p=0.016) higher germ reduction in 2 min plasma treated area vs. control area
- No side effects occured until now, and the treatment is well tolerated
- The use of nitrocellulosis filters revealed a higher accuracy and reproducibility than common swab techniques



www.mpe.mpg.de/theory/plasma-med/index.html







We hope that cold atmospheric argon plasma will be an established method to decrease bactertial loads of chronic infected wounds



Gregor Morfill Tetsuji Shimizu Bernd Steffes Wolfram Bunk Roberto Monetti Julia Zimmermann Tetyana Nosenko Yangfang Li Satoshi Shimizu Katinka Schmid René Pompl



Michael Landthaler Sigrid Karrer Julia Heinlin Tim Maisch



Shuitsu Fujii Mary McGovern Takuya Urayama > Klinikum Schwabing

Wilhelm Stolz Hans-Ulrich Schmidt Birgit Peters Katrin Ramrath Matthias Georgi Julia Schäfer Carolin Eckhardt



Thank you



FDA approved UVC devices (254nm)









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NOVELTIES Hospital-Clean Hands, Without All the Scrubbing

By ANNE EISENBERG Published: February 13, 2010

Forschung & Wisson

HOSPITAL workers often have to wash their hands dozens of times a day — and may need a minute or more to do the process right, by scrubbing with soap and water. But new devices could reduce the task to just four seconds, cleaning even hard-to-reach areas under fingernails.



A related A prototype hand sanitizer, left, OF WOUDE and Alex. Der Laberter Strage tors heligts of Der Strage den der Beiterserveren ders. Röchter ofer ders Händer ihrer Mittel designed by Gregor Morfil.

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Instead of scrubbing, the workers would put their hands into a small box that bathes them with plasma - the same sort of luminous gas found in neon signs, fluorescent tubes and TV

displays. This plasma, though, is at room temperature and pressure, and is engineered to zap germs, including the drug-resistant supergerm MRSA.

The technology is being developed in several laboratories. Gregor Morfill, who created several prototypes using the technology at the Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics in Garching, Germany, says the plasma quickly

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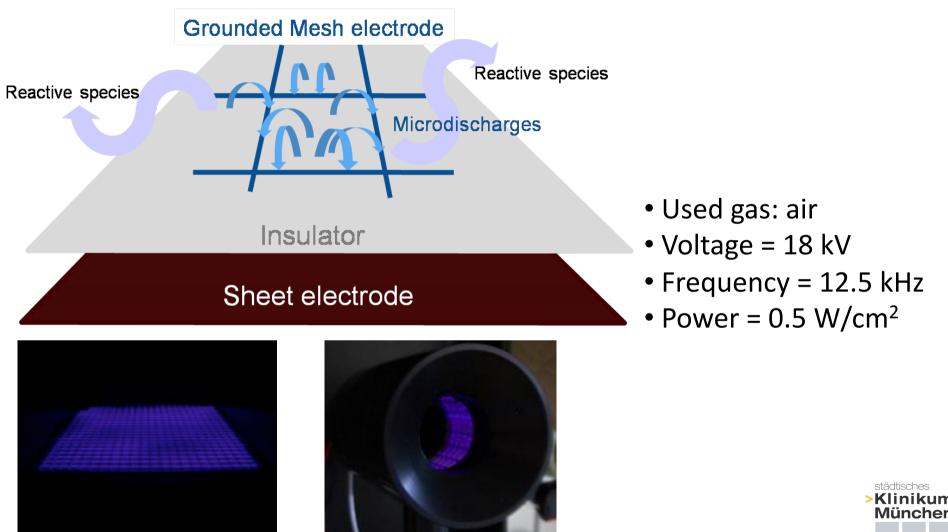








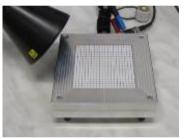
Barrier Corona Discharge



 \Rightarrow Plasma is produced by many nano- and microdischarges Morfill et al. 2009

Possible applications





Handdisinfection (HandPlaSter)

Athlete's foot (FootPlaSter)



Oral hygiene (OralPlaSter)



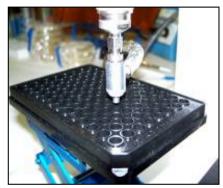
Personal hygiene (DeoPlaSter)



Applications in medicine







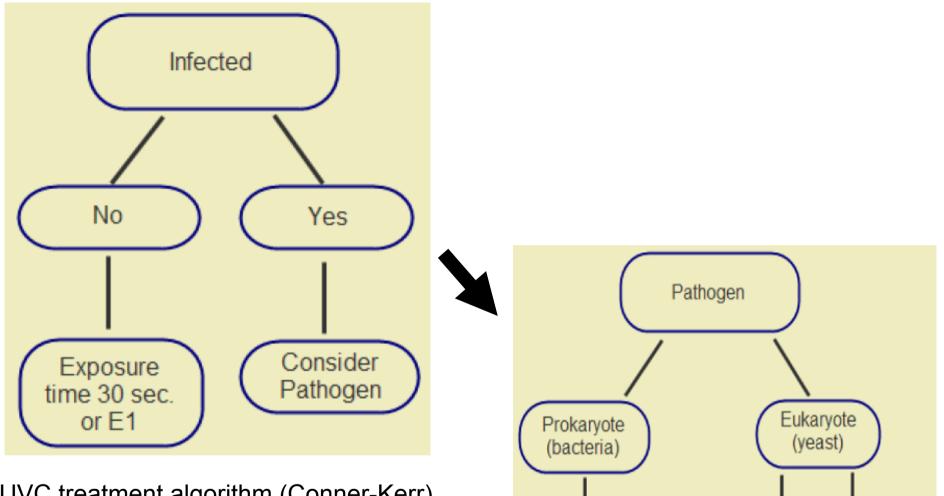
- Wound Care
- Treatment of skin diseases (Itching diseases)
- Parodontosis prophylaxy
- Scar prevention
- Treatment of cuts



R&D Network:

- Plasma physics (MPE, Eindhoven, Loughborough)
- Plasma Diagnostics (MPE, Eindhoven)
- Plasma Chemistry (MPE, Berkeley)
- Plasma Engineering (MPE, ADTEC)
- Plasma Biology (MPE, TUM, Regensburg)
- Plasma Microbiology (Schwabing, Regensburg)
- Plasma Medicine (Schwabing, Regensburg)
- Also there is a cooperation in all fields with six Research Institutes from the Russian Academy of Science and the Russian Academy of Medical Science
- Technology Transfer (Max-Planck Innovation GmbH)





UVC treatment algorithm (Conner-Kerr)

