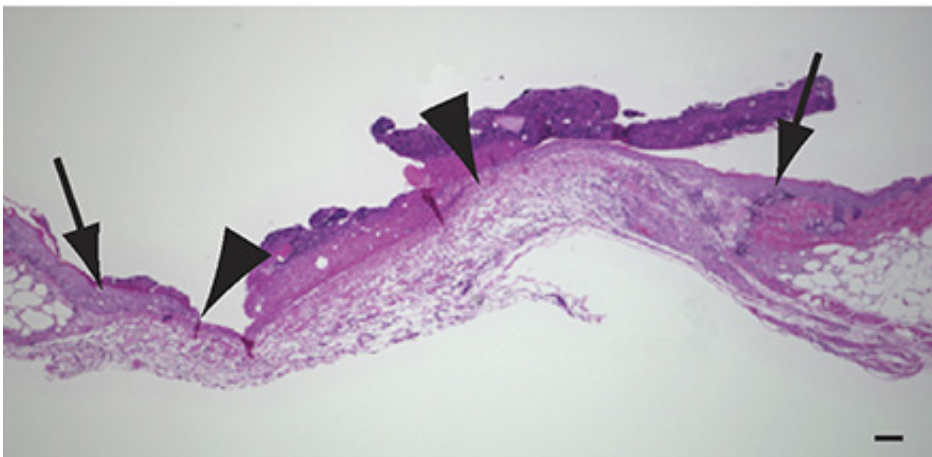
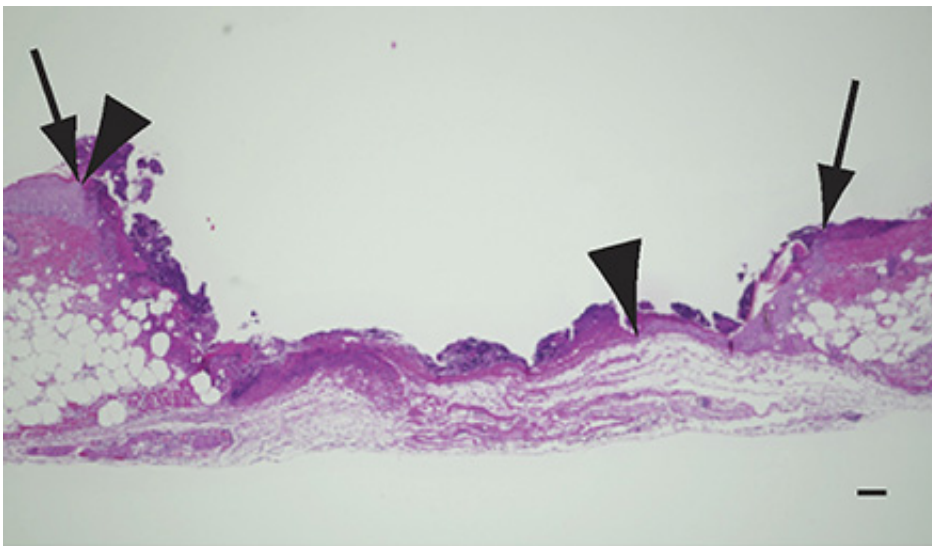


# Understanding aspirin's effect on wound healing offers hope for treating chronic wounds

May 12 2014

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Three days after injury, wounds are healing faster in diabetic mice treated with a synthetic form of BLT2 (bottom) compared with untreated mice (top). Arrows mark the length of the wounds, and arrowheads indicate the progress of

epithelial restoration. Credit: Liu et al., 2014

In addition to its known capacity to promote bleeding events, aspirin also inhibits wound healing. New research published in *The Journal of Experimental Medicine* now describes how aspirin acts on key skin cells called keratinocytes, delaying skin repair at wound sites. A better understanding of this process offers hope for the development of drugs to encourage wounds to heal.

The public health impact of chronic wounds is significant, affecting 6.5 million people in the US alone. Chronic wounds, a common complication of diabetes, are an increasing healthcare burden due to the rising incidence rates for obesity and diabetes. Wound healing is a complex process that is dependent on the restoration of the epithelial layer, the outermost layer of the skin, over the wound surface. Skin cells called keratinocytes play an important role in this process; when keratinocyte migration across the wound is defective, wounds such as diabetic ulcers cannot heal and become chronic wounds. However, we do not fully understand how keratinocyte movement during wound healing is regulated.

Researchers from Japan were prompted to investigate the role of a molecule called 12-HHT and its receptor BLT2 in wound healing; 12-HHT is produced during blood coagulation following skin injury and BLT2 is found on the surface of keratinocytes. The researchers showed that 12-HHT promotes the re-formation of the epithelial layer at wound sites by enhancing the migration of [keratinocytes](#). They discovered that high dose aspirin, the most commonly used nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, delays wound healing by reducing the production of 12-HHT. The researchers also found that a synthetic mimic of BLT2 accelerated wound healing in diabetic mice (a model that is commonly

used to investigate delayed wound healing).

"This study describes a novel mechanism for aspirin's effect in delaying wound healing and suggests that aspirin should be used with caution in patients with chronic wounds," says lead author Takehiko Yokomizo.

Further work will be required to establish whether optimal treatment for wound healing might require a combination of approaches, such as BLT2 agonists together with growth factors to promote the number of [wound-healing](#) cells at the wound site, but this study offers hope that it may be possible to develop drugs that promote the healing of [chronic wounds](#) in humans.

**More information:** Liu, M., et al. 2014. *J. Exp. Med.* [DOI: 10.1084/jem.20132063](https://doi.org/10.1084/jem.20132063)

Provided by Rockefeller University

Citation: Understanding aspirin's effect on wound healing offers hope for treating chronic wounds (2014, May 12) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2014-05-aspirin-effect-wound-chronic-wounds.html>

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