

gether with the activation of macrophages to enhance the differentiation of granuloma granulation tissue are the possible mechanisms responsible for the acceleration of wound healing in the initial stage and for the increased tolerance in the wound area covered with SACCHACHITIN membrane. In several situations, such as chronic ulceration due to DM or bedsores, it would be preferable to have such a minor inflammatory reaction. On the contrary, excessive inflammation may cause the formation of scar tissue leading to a bad influence on the esthetic appearance of the skin. Fortunately, SACCHACHITIN membrane is just composed principally of fungal mycelia with no such differentiation ability as with bacteria. The self-limiting nature of SACCHACHITIN is another characteristic preventing excessive inflammation since it does not disintegrate markedly during healing of the wound.

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