



US DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
BLAST INJURY RESEARCH PROGRAM
COORDINATING OFFICE

Burn Injury Treatment

Treatment to Limit Burn Injury Progression

Burn injuries often become larger or deeper in the two to three days following injury, which may result in a higher risk of scarring, contractures, infection, disability, and possibly mortality, from serious burn wounds. Currently there is no treatment to stop this process. With funding from USAMMDA and AFIRM, investigators at Stony Brook University are developing a treatment to prevent burn injury progression. A single IV infusion of P12, a novel molecule derived from fibronectin, attenuated burn injury progression in both rodents and pigs, even under hypoxic conditions. The investigators are completing preclinical studies necessary to support an IND application to FDA. A clinical trial is expected in the next two to three years.