



Replacement of Destroyed Tissue by Newly Created Tissue of a Living Organism

Ya Shen*

Department of Oral Biological, University of British Columbia, Canada

DESCRIPTION

Wound healing refers to the replacement of destroyed or damaged tissue with newly generated tissue from the body. In intact skin, the epidermis (superficial, epithelial layer) and dermis (deeper connective layer) form a protective barrier to the external environment. Once the barrier is breached, a regulated series of biochemical events is initiated to repair the damage. This process is divided into predictable phases. Blood clotting can be considered part of the inflammatory stage rather than an independent stage. Deep shin wound from a stab wound over 5 weeks The wound healing process is not only complex but also fragile and can be interrupted or failed, resulting in the formation of chronic wounds that do not heal. Factors contributing to chronic wounds are diabetes, venous or arterial disease, infections, and age-related metabolic disorders. Wound care promotes and facilitates wound healing by cleaning and protecting against re-injury or infection. Depending on each patient's needs, we range from the simplest first aid to a whole range of specialties such as wound, ostomy, incontinence and burn centre care. When an organism has suffered physical trauma or disease, healing involves repairing damaged tissues, organs, and entire biological systems to restore (normal) function. Medicine involves the process by which cells in the body regenerate and repair themselves to reduce the size of damaged or dead areas and replace them with new living tissue. Exchanges can be done in two ways: Through regeneration, necrotic cells are replaced by new cells that form tissue "like" the original state. Or by repair, where damaged tissue is replaced by scar tissue. In surgery, healing is more commonly called recovery, and postoperative recovery has historically been viewed simply as restoration of function and preparation for discharge. More recently, it has been described as an energy-requiring process to reduce physical symptoms, achieve levels of

emotional well-being, restore function, and restore activity. It is also mentioned in relation to In psychiatry and psychology, healing is the process of resolving neuroses and psychoses until the client is able to live a normal or fulfilling life without being overwhelmed by psychopathological phenomena. This process may include alternative approaches such as psychotherapy, drug therapy, or traditional spiritual healing. Chronic wounds may affect only the epidermis and dermis, or tissues up to the fascia. They are primarily formed by the same things that cause acute ones, such as surgery or accidental injury, or coexisting systemic infections, vascular, immune, or neurological dysfunctions, or tumours or metabolic disorders. It can form as a result of disease. Wounds become chronic because factors such as repeated trauma, sustained pressure, ischemia, or disease overwhelm the body's ability to deal with the damage. It's for the high cellular diversity, complexity, and plasticity of wound healing poses significant challenges for comprehensively elucidating it. Although this remains a confusing goal, it is important to continue efforts to more fully understand the mechanisms underlying both normal and pathologic healing. It provides an unprecedented opportunity to further explore the molecular and cellular properties of wound healing. Combining these approaches with novel tissue, cellular and molecular 'omics' techniques will greatly improve our understanding of wound pathology. The future is certainly promising for the development of innovative new therapeutic strategies for advanced wound care.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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Corresponding author Ya Shen, Department of Oral Biological, University of British Columbia, Canada, E-mail: shen123@gmail.com

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