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Wounds are commonplace from childhood to old age and are necessary to surgical entry. Certain tissues in man do regenerate to heal injury. [Epithelial tissues](#) are perhaps the most regenerative as represented by the epidermis of the [skin](#) and the epithelium of the [alimentary canal](#) and respiratory system. Liver, [bone](#) and [skeletal muscle](#) regenerate to varying degrees. Cuts, abrasions, burns, punctures, or blisters are routine injuries to the skin. Poor treatment of a routine or simple wound frequently contributes to delayed healing or an unsightly scar.

The skin is our shield from the outside world and a means of interacting with it. As such, the skin is subject to various insults and injuries. Cells on the surface of the skin are constantly being replaced by regeneration from below with the top [layers](#) sloughing off. The repair of an epithelial wound is merely a scaling up of this normal process.

An abrasion occurs when a physical force removes epidermal cells to different degrees over the area of the injury. The margins are usually superficial while the interior of the abrasion may extend into the dermis. Initially the wound is filled by [blood](#) clot and decaying tissue that later dries out to become a scab.

In a burn, the dead epidermis may remain on the wound and may even be elevated by the collection of serum between layers of the epidermis thus forming a blister. Burns can be caused by heat, cold, chemicals or [ultraviolet light](#). Blisters are also formed by friction.

A puncture wound is made by a sharp pointed instrument and is usually collapsed. This type of wound is an ideal site for an infection to begin.

Healing

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