

Carboxymethyl cellulose film-implant with silver nanoparticles for the treatment of burns with different etiology

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Abstract

Silver nanoparticles inhibit the activity of the enzyme providing oxygen exchange in protozoa, such as pathogenic bacteria, viruses, and fungi (about 700 species of pathogenic flora and fauna) [1]. The transition from the ionic Ag⁺ form to metallic nanoclusters makes it possible to reduce silver's toxicity to cells of higher organisms without suppression of the antimicrobial activity against pathogenic microflora. Silver nanoparticles, especially stabilized ones, have greater stability and prolonged action [2].

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