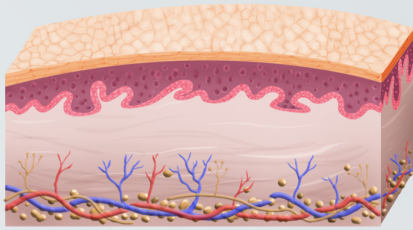
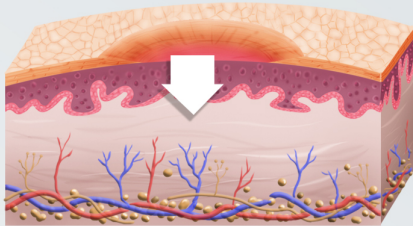


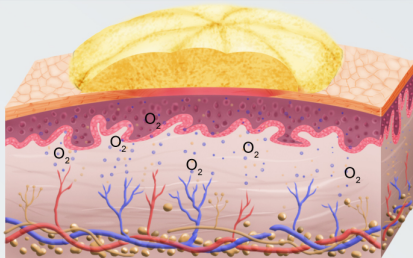
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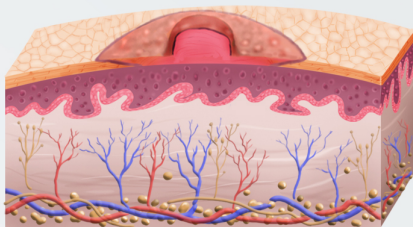
Before skin graft placement



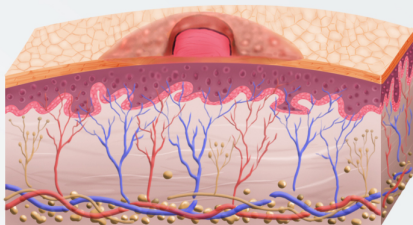
In Surgery - The outer layer of skin is removed to prepare for graft placement, and the graft is thinned so that it can survive and then placed on the small open area.



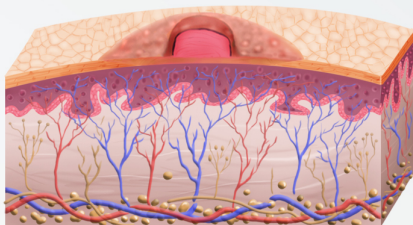
Initially, the skin grafts passively absorb nutrients through diffusion. A tight 'bolster' dressing helps keep the graft compressed. The bolster is in place until day 7.



Angiogenesis - By day 3, the cut ends of the vessels on the graft connect to the deeper vessels. By day 5, the new blood vessels grow into the graft.



Adherence - By day 14-21 the skin grafts are firmly adhered to the recipient site.



Resilience - By day 28, most skin grafts have normal thickness and can withstand the normal activities of daily life. They are considered resilient.



GENDER
CONFIRMATION
CENTER
By Dr. Scott Mosser

450 Sutter St. Suite 1010
San Francisco, CA 94108
415.780.1515

WWW.GENDERCONFIRMATION.COM