

00193 Outcomes of Patients With Venous Leg Ulcer Treated With Compression Bandaging— Experience of a Medical Centre in Singapore.

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Aims: The aims of this study was to describe the characteristics of patients with venous ulcers, type and duration of compression therapy and to identify factors associated with delayed healing beyond 12 weeks of compression therapy.

Methodology: A retrospective medical records review were conducted on patients diagnosed with lower limb venous ulcer (with an ICD code relating to venous ulcer and/ or lower extremity diseases) and attended outpatient-clinic in Singapore General Hospital between 2014 to 2016. Patient's demographics, co-morbidities, number and size of ulcers were extracted. Treatment-related data i.e. duration and type of compression therapy were also gathered.

Result: A total of 387 patients' data were analyzed. 10 patients were excluded due to missing data. Majority were females (n=217) and Chinese (n=246). Median age was 65 years old (min=26; max 92). Most patients were overweight (n=94) or obese (n=205). Majority had venous ulcers (n=380) and only 2% (n=7) had mixed ulcer disease. Although 33.9% (n=131) had diabetes mellitus and 11.9% (n=46) had peripheral vascular disease, 76% (n=293) had no toe pressures done. 71% (n=273) of the patients were on 4-layer compression bandaging, 18% (n= 69) on compression stocking and 12% (n=45) on low compression bandaging. Most patients do not heal within 12 weeks (n=298) but among those who did healed, they were on 4-layer compression therapy ($\chi=18.5, df=2, p<0.001$). Patient's age and BMI were not associated with healing within 12 weeks ($p>.05$). Spearman correlation indicated that there was a significant positive association between the size of ulcer and months on compression therapy, ($r_s(337) = .11, p < .04$).

Conclusion: Patients who were on 4-layer compression therapy healed within 12 weeks compared to other compression therapies. The size of the ulcers affects the healing duration.