Compression devices for decongestion therapy

A cross-sectional observational survey of handling, pressure and comfort

Protz K, Reich-Schupke S, Klose K, Augustin M, Heyer K. Kompressionsmittel für die Entstauungstherapie im Vergleich. Hautarzt 2018 Mar; 69(3):232-241.



Background

- With improperly and non-professionally performed compression bandagings the therapy goals may not be achieved
- Accordingly these may cause side effects and complications



Objective

- Investigation of handling and time effort in the performance of a phlebological compression bandaging with the following materials:
 - Short-stretch bandages with underpadding (SB)
 - Multi-component compression systems (MC)
 - Adaptive compression bandages (AB)



Methods and Materials

- Survey was conducted during independent training courses on compression therapy (May to August 2016)
- The achievement of the qualification was not touched by participation in this study, which was not mandatory and purely voluntary.



Standardized Questionnaire

Was divided into four sections

- Part 1: sociodemographic details
- Part 2, 3 and 4:
 - Correctly applied bandaging
 - · Achieved pressure values (directly after completion)
 - Time effort to create a phlebological compression bandaging
 - Self-estimation of the difficulty to create an adequate bandaging
 - · Possibility to get into own shoes
 - Wearing comfort



Used products

Materials	Name of the product	Company
Short-stretch	Pütterbinde	Paul Hartmann AG, Heidenheim, Germany
bandages	Rosidal K	Lohmann & Rauscher GmbH Co. KG, Neuwied, Germany
Upholstery	Rosidal soft	Lohmann & Rauscher GmbH & Co. KG, Neuwied, Germany
ubular bandage	TG Gr. 7	Lohmann & Rauscher GmbH & Co. KG, Neuwied, Germany
	Tricofix Gr. D5	BSN medical GmbH, Hamburg, Germany
Multi-component systems	Askina 2-Layer-System*	B. Braun Melsungen AG, Melsungen, Germany
	Coban 2 Layer	3M Deutschland GmbH, Neuss, Germany
	Jobst Compri2	BSN medical GmbH, Hamburg, Germany
	Profore	Smith & Nephew GmbH, Hamburg, Germany
	PütterPro 2	PAUL HARTMANN AG, Heidenheim, Germany
	ROGG duo*	ROGG Verbandstoffe GmbH & Co. KG, Fahrenzhausen, Germany
	Rosidal TCS	Lohmann & Rauscher GmbH & Co. KG, Neuwied, Germany
	UrgoK2	URGO GmbH, Sulzbach, Germany
Adaptive compression bandage	circaid juxtacures	medi GmbH & Co. KG, Bayreuth, Germany

Since Askina 2-Layer-System and ROGG duo system are identical and sold under different names by two different suppliers, only the Askina 2-Layer-System was used in this study.

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Practical performance

- Every two participants formed a team and received randomly 1 up to 3 options: SB, MC, AB
- The method of appliance was mandatory:
 - SB: modified Sigg-technique with underpadding; target pressure range: 50-60 mmHg
 - MC: technique according to manufacturer's instructions; target pressure range: 40-50 mmHg
 - AB: after measurement of leg length, ankle and calf circumference for adjustment of the bandage, application according to manufacturer's specifications; target pressure range: 35-45 mmHg

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Results - general information

- → 159 people took the training courses. Of these, 86.2 % (n = 137) took part in this study.
- Reasons for non-participation: e. g. trousers too tight to expose the leg for bandaging; no control of personal skills desired
- Average age: 41.8 years



Participating professions (n = 137)

- ▶ 5.7 % physicans (n=8)
- ▶ 11.0 % doctor`s assistants (n= 15)
- ▶83.2 % nurses (n=114)

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Results - treatment options

	n	%
Number of used treatment options1		
Short-stretch bandages with underpadding	134	44.4
Multi-component systems	128	42.4
Adaptive compression bandages	40	13.3
Total	302	100.0
Used multi-component systems		
Askina 2 Layer	13	10.2
Coban 2 Layer	13	10.2
Jobst Compri 2	19	14.8
Profore	15	11.7
Pütter Pro 2	14	10.9
Rosidal TCS	32	25.0
Urgo K2	22	17.2
Total	128	100.0
¹ Some participants tested more then one option		
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Results - Time effort

- ▶ Time effort SB: on average 234 seconds
- Time effort MC: on average 141 seconds
- Time effort AB: on average 174 seconds

Results - achieved pressure values

- ➤ SB (n = 134): 11.2% lay within the target pressure range of 50-60 mmHg; 61.2 % were below
- MC (n = 128): 35.2% lay within the target pressure range of 40-50 mmHg; 40.6% were above
- ▶ **AB** (n = 40): <u>85.0 %</u> lay within the target pressure range of 35-45 mmHg





Estimation of application

- ▶ SB: 38.8 % (n = 52) rated the application as "difficult" und 25.4 % (n = 34) as "simple".
- MC: 53.1 % (n = 68) rated the aplication as "simple".
- ► **AB:** 50.0 % (n = 20) rated the application as uneither simple nor difficult".



Results - wearing comfort

- ➤ **SB**: 70.9 % (n = 95) no longer fit into their shoes. At 4.5 % (n = 6), the compression bandagings slipped when trying to put on the shoes.
- MC: 62.5 % (n = 80) no longer fit into their shoes. 35.2 % (n = 45) succeeded in putting on the shoes without the compression bandaging slipping.
- AB: all participants got into their shoes without slipping of the bandage.



Results - wearing comfort

- ▶ Wearing comfort SB: 38.0 % (n = 60) comfortable
- ▶ Wearing comfort MC: 65.0 % (n = 89) comfortable
- ▶ Wearing comfort AB: 95.0 % (n = 34) comfortable



Conclusions

- The efficiency of compression bandaging depends on professional knowledge, practical skills and experience of the users.
- A large number of phlebological compression bandagings is not adequately applied. In a practical test, 1476 participants applied bandagings with short-stretch bandages using the Sigg-technique. Only 12.3 % reached the target pressure range of 50–60 mmHg.

Heyer K, Protz K, Augustin M: Compression therapy – cross-sectional observational survey about knowledge and practical treatment of specialised and non-specialised nurses and therapists, Int Wound Journal 2017 Dec;

- In this study, the number of participants who reached the target pressure range of 50–60 mmHg is with 11.2 % even slightly lower.
- From this it can be deduced that only a few compression bandagings with short-stretch bandages are applied properly in everyday practice.

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Conclusions

- It is easier to create a pressure relevant to therapy with MC and AB.
- The better results at MC may be partly due to the fact that some of these systems, similar to the tested AB, have visual markings that give an indication of the pressure value below the bandaging.

Conclusions

- The wearing comfort influences the patient's adherence and his will to wear the compression treatment according to therapy guidelines.
- The present study shows that MC and AB may offer better wearing comfort for patients in the initial decongestion phase, as these are perceived as more comfortable and cause fewer or no shoe problems.





Conclusions

- Personnel costs are a significant portion of treatment costs.
- Therefore treatment options are needed that can be fitted correctly in a short period of time.
- The study has shown that applying MC takes the least amount of time.

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Conclusions

- The adaptive compression bandage examined could be an alternative treatment option.
- It eases self-treatment or treatment with the help of relatives. In contrast to SB and MC it includes the option of re-adaptation.



Thank you very much for your attention!

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