

## Summary\* ecommendation Ř

# National Wound Care Strategy Programme

Identification & Immediate and Necessary Care

**Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment** 

**Ongoing Care of** Leg Ulceration

**Review of Healing** 

Care following Healing

Immediately escalate to the relevant clinical specialist, those with the following 'red flag' symptoms/ conditions:



- · Acute infection.
- Symptoms of sepsis.
- · Acute or suspected chronic limb threatening ischaemia.
- Suspected acute deep vein thrombosis (DVT).
- Suspected skin cancer.
- Bleeding varicose veins.

Arrange for a comprehensive assessment to be undertaken within 14 days

- · Treat any wound infection.
- · Clean wound and surrounding skin and apply emollient.
- Record digital image(s).
- Apply a simple, low adherent dressing with sufficient absorbency.
- For those without red flag symptoms, offer mild graduated compression.
- Signpost to relevant, high-quality information.

\*For full guidance, see the **NWCSP Leg Ulcer** Recommendations.

Within 14 days, assess and identify contributing causes for non-healing and formulate a treatment plan to address those causes.

- Optimise management of contributing disease.
- · Treat any wound infection.
- · Offer analgesia if required.
- · Clean wound and surrounding skin and consider debridement, if required.
- · If needed, treat skin conditions and apply emollient.
- Apply a simple, low adherent dressing with sufficient absorbency.
- Offer appropriate nutritional and lifestyle advice.
- Provide verbal and written advice about care.

For suspected venous disease with an adequate arterial supply:

- · Refer to vascular services for diagnosis and intervention.
- Apply strong compression therapy.

For suspected venous disease and peripheral arterial disease ("mixed" disease or suspected peripheral arterial disease only:

- ABPI < 0.5 Refer urgently to vascular services.
- ABPI > 0.5 Refer to vascular services.

## For other or uncertain aetiologies:

- · Refer to appropriate service.
- If ABPI > 0.8 consider use of strong compression.

### For lymphoedema:

Care should be delivered by a clinician with capabilities to manage lymphoedema.

### At each dressing change:

- · Review for red flags.
- · Treat any wound infection.
- · Offer analgesia if required.
- · Clean wound and surrounding skin and consider debridement, if required.
- · If needed, treat skin conditions and apply emolient.
- · Apply a simple, low adherent dressing with sufficient absorbency.
- · Offer appropriate nutritional and lifestyle advice.
- · Provide verbal and written advice about care.
- Discuss and incorporate opportunities for supported self-management.
- If being treated with compression, review ankle circumference and adapt as appropriate.

Review effectiveness of treatment plan and escalate if there is deterioration.

### At 4-weekly intervals (or more frequently, if concerned):

Monitor healing by:

- · Completing ulcer assessment.
- · Recording digital image(s) and comparing with previous images.
- · Measuring ankle circumference for reduction in limb swelling.

Review effectiveness of treatment plan and escalate if deteriorating or no progress towards healing.

### At 12 weeks:

Monitor healing by:

- Completing comprehensive reassessment.
- Recording a digital image and comparing with previous images.
- · Measuring ankle circumference for reduction in limb swelling.

Leg ulcers that remain unhealed should be escalated for advice in line with local care pathways.

### Following healing:

- · Offer advice on how to reduce the risk of re-ulceration.
- · Provide contact details should any future issues arise.

For healed venous leg ulcers with an adequate arterial supply:

- If venous hypertension has been resolved through venous interventions. compression therapy may no longer be required.
- · If there is ongoing venous hypertension, encourage ongoing compression therapy and review 6 monthly.

### For healed ulcers with venous disease and peripheral arterial disease:

 If the level of peripheral arterial disease permits, encourage the use of an appropriate level of compression therapy and review 6 monthly.

### For healed leg ulcers with peripheral arterial disease:

· No further clinical care required but advise to seek immediate clinical advice if there is recurrence of symptoms or ulceration.

### For healed leg ulcers of other or uncertain aetiology:

· No further clinical care required but advise to seek immediate clinical advice if there is recurrence of symptoms or ulceration.