

Leg Ulcer Guide

Venous or arterial disease is frequently linked to the presence of leg ulcers

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	Characteristics	Treatment Objectives*	HARTMANN Solution		
Venous Leg Ulcer 	Location Lower middle (medial) leg, gaiter region Characteristics • Presence of shallow ulcer, irregular shape • High exudate • Oedema • Scar tissue from previous healed ulcers • Hyper-pigmentation • Atrophie blanche • Varicose veins, tortured, lumpy • Hyperkeratosis - a build up of dry skin • Altered leg shape - inverted champagne bottle • Pain	Treat underlying problem • Promote healing in the wound bed and protect the surrounding periwound • Manage exudate • Compression therapy - improves blood flow and reduces oedema Always assess vascular function prior to applying compression therapy	PREVENTION - MAINTAIN SKIN INTEGRITY WITH MOLICARE SKIN  MoliCare® Skin Wash Lotion pH balanced formula  MoliCare® Skin Body Lotion Hydrates and reinforces the skin barrier		
Arterial Ulcer 	Location Arterial leg ulcers mainly occur in the lateral area, often over a bony prominence. Commonly found around the foot, ankle, and occasionally the lower leg. Characteristics • Low exudate • Shiny dry skin with hair loss • Painful, more so at night • Small and deep • Sloughy or necrotic tissue on the wound surface. • Dry wound bed • Pulses - weak or absent in foot	Palliative treatment if unable to restore blood supply to leg • Keep dry and protect • Always leave dry gangrene intact Active treatment if sufficient blood supply • Remove dead tissue • Provide moisture to wound surface if dry • Protect surrounding skin • Manage excess exudate Never compress the leg	WOUND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS - CLEAN AND DECONTAMINATE T I M E TISSUE MANAGEMENT  HydroClean® Debrides and cleans wound I T I M E INFECTION AND INFLAMMATION CONTROL  Atrauman® Ag Reduces risk of recontamination		
			WOUND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS - ABSORB OR HYDRATE M T I M E MOISTURE BALANCE  HydroClean® Debrides and cleans wound  Zetuvit® Plus Silicone Border For exuding wounds requiring a silicone protective layer  Zetuvit® Plus For highly exuding wounds		
Mixed Arterial/Venous Ulcer 	Location Medial (midline) and lateral (side) Characteristics • ABPI <0.8 • A combination of the clinical characteristics of both venous and arterial ulcers.	Active Treatment if sufficient blood supply Improve blood flow and manage oedema with compression therapy Always assess vascular function prior to applying compression therapy	COMPRESSION THERAPY ! Not for use with arterial ulcers. Always assess vascular function prior to applying compression therapy.  PütterPro® 2 (ABPI 0.9 - 1.3) or PütterPro® 2 Lite (ABPI 0.6 - 0.8)  Pütterbinde®  Lastodur® Strong or Lastodur® Light		

View our Step-by-Step Guide to optimal wound healing using T.I.M.E.



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Always read the label and follow the instructions for use.

Disclaimer: The information and other material contained in this resource are for informational purposes only. No material on this resource is intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis or treatment.

*always seek medical advice

References: European Wound Management Association (EWMA). Guideline Management of patients with venous leg ulcers, Journal of Wound Care, Vol25 No 6 EWMA Document 2016. Franks, P., Barker, J., Collier, M. et al. Management of patients with venous leg ulcer: challenges and current best practice. J Wound Care. 2016;25(6):280-288. PAUL HARTMANN Pty Ltd. ABN 35 000 099 589. Level 5, 1 Thomas Holt Drive Macquarie Park NSW 2113. © Registered trademark PAUL HARTMANN AG.