

COMPRESSION THERAPY IN VENOUS LEG ULCER ON ONCOLOGY

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Aim: Describing the advantages of compression therapy (CT) in patients with venous ulcer (VU) and active oncology disease associated.

Method: Case Study. Two VU clinical cases with ecodopler assessment. Comparative analysis of the healing time of CT versus traditional treatment (TT) for both cases, and costs only to the 1, because at 2, the patient was treated mainly outside the institution. The direct costs include materials and the patient dislocation to the hospital. Case 1: 66 years, advanced breast cancer with VU and 8 months of TT. Submitted to palliative chemotherapy. Travel by ambulance, accompanied by family. Case 2: 77 years, with advanced breast cancer. Submitted to chemotherapy and surgery. With VU and 96 months of TT. Always accompanied by family (of working age). Some treatments in the primary care centre.

Results: Case 1: 7 months of TT (1 month in another institution). 75 dressings, from which 36 were daily, with a cost estimated at €5.387,10 only achieving wound reduction. With 5 treatments of CT (in week1, 2 changes, after weekly) healing in one month, with a cost of €915,00. Case 2: 96 months of TT, last 7 months in our institution, with 32 dressings without healing of the wound. With 12 treatments of CT (twice a week or weekly) achieved healing in 2 months.

Discussion/Conclusion: CT may also be effective in patients with VU and active oncology disease. The results show that CT allows an evident reduction of: frequency of dressings, travel, healing time and costs. In situations of advanced cancer (which is the case of these patients) to achieve the healing of chronic wounds in a short time and with few travels for the dressing changes is certainly an important achievement for their quality of life and their families, already so affected by the disease.