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THE THREE BASIC COMPONENTS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF VENOUS ULCERS

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Purpose: Reduce the recovery time of venous ulcers by a parallel application of basic components from the Good Medical Practice published in 2007.

Methods: 29 venous ulcers in 25 patients were examined and treated based on a protocol designed in advance; 16 had varicose veins and superficial venous reflux and 9 suffered from post thrombotic syndrome. Patients with comorbidities (diabetes, heart failure, arteriopathy) were excluded from the study. The diagnosis includes an Echo Doppler, pay measurement and microbiological analysis. The treatment is carried out in three principal components: all 25 patients were under local wound treatment and elastic compression; and 16 had surgical intervention for reflux (ablation of the large saphena by radio frequency or stripping).

Results: Practicing the combination of 3 basic methods, a rapid involution of the wound surfaces is observed within the first weeks. In all 16 patients operated, the wounds were reduced 50% during the first 7 postoperative days and were completely closed in the 4th week. In the 9 unoperated patients, epithelization occurred more slowly, but was fully healed in 8 weeks. One ulcer was not able to be closed.

Conclusions: The three basic methods employed simultaneously: local wound treatment, compression and reflux surgery display a rapid success in the epithelization of venous ulcers.