

Wound Care Clinic 2A
TTSH Medical Centre, Level 2
Contact:
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Department of NURSING

Care of Compression Bandage for Venous Leg Ulcer (VLU)



What is a Compression Bandage?

Compression bandage is a high-compression bandaging system with elastic layers that can maintain required level of compression overtime.

It is used to treat VLU and are applied by trained Healthcare Professionals only.



Example of a Compression Bandage

How Does Compression Bandaging Help With VLU?

Compression bandaging:

- 1. Helps to heal leg ulcers by pushing the blood from your leg veins back to your heart
- 2. Improves blood flow to your leg and ulcer
- 3. Reduces swelling in your legs and removes fluid from your leg ulcer
- 4. Gives the ulcer the oxygen and nutrients it needs to heal
- 5. Speed up the ulcer healing rate



Effect of Compression Bandage on Blood Flow Back to the Heart Image retrieved from: https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcSljmQAwj9xuTth-YL5tby_SeRYpgy3Czg5hw&usqp=CAU

How to Care for Your Compression Bandage and Manage VLU at Home?

DO (√)

- 1. Wear the bandage until your next review with your healthcare provider
- 2. Keep the bandage dry
- 3. Elevate your legs (above heart level) when resting to reduce swelling
- 4. Exercise regularly and continue your daily activities. Follow the steps below to strengthen your calf muscles:
 - Stand next to a chair/table with your feet flat on the ground
 - Slowly tiptoe upwards (try one foot at a time)
 - Hold for few seconds before lowering back to the ground



Image retrieved from: https://www.openfit.com/calf-raises

- 5. Stop smoking to promote wound healing
- 6. Eat a well-balanced diet with higher protein intake
- 7. Drink lots of non-caffeinated drinks (if your health condition permits)
- 8. Lose weight-if you are overweight
- 9. Take medications as prescribed by the doctor

DO NOT (X)

<u>DO NOT</u> remove the compression bandage (contact your healthcare provider if you feel uncomfortable or if the bandage slips)

Seek Medical Attention When You Experience the Following:

- Pain, numbness, tingling, burning feeling in your lower leg
- Change of skin color in toes (red, bluish, pale)
- Chills or fever with a temperature above 38°C
- · Wound with increased redness, pain, swelling, bleeding or pus
- Pain or discomfort on your leg that persist even after rest, elevation and medication