

Efficacy of negative pressure wound therapy using vacuum-assisted closure combined with photon therapy for management of diabetic foot ulcers

Xiaoxiao Hu^{1,*}

Weishuai Lian^{1,*}

Xiaojun Zhang^{2,*}

Xue Yang^{3,*}

Jinxia Jiang⁴

Maoquan Li¹

¹Department of Interventional Vascular Surgery, The Tenth People's Hospital affiliated to Tongji University, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai, 200072, China; ²Department of Interventional Catheter, The Tenth People's Hospital affiliated to Tongji University, Shanghai, 200072, China; ³Department of Anesthesiology, Eastern Hospital Affiliated to Tongji University, Shanghai, 200120, China; ⁴Department of Emergency, The Tenth People's Hospital affiliated to Tongji University, Shanghai, 200072, China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Background: Diabetes mellitus, one of the most prevalent chronic metabolic diseases, causes many complications. Among the complications, one of the most common chronic complications is diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs).

Objective: This study was conducted to investigate the efficacy of negative pressure wound therapy using vacuum-assisted closure (VAC) combined with photon therapy for the management of DFUs.

Patients and methods: The study included a total of 69 patients with DFUs during the period from January 2014 to December 2015. All patients were diagnosed with DFUs with Wagner's stage 2 or 3 and were divided into two groups – the VAC group in which patients received only VAC and the combined group in which patients received both VAC and photon therapy. Data on duration of the treatment, pre- and postoperative wound surface areas, dressing changing times, pain conditions assessed using visual analog scale scores, recurrence rate and amputation rate were collected.

Results: Among all patients, 35 patients were divided into the VAC group and 34 patients into the combined group. Areas of foot ulcers for all patients ranged from 5 to 100 cm². The treatment duration, dressing changing times and the peak value of visual analog scale scores were all significantly lower in the combined group compared with the VAC group ($P < 0.05$). However, the reduced area for wound surface showed no significant difference between the two groups. Both recurrence and amputation rates showed no significant difference between the two groups of patients.

Conclusion: Both VAC and VAC combined with photon therapy were effective and safe in the treatment of DFUs, while the combined therapy might have accelerated wound healing, but did not influence the long-term efficacy.

Keywords: diabetic foot ulcer, vacuum-assisted closure, photon therapy

Correspondence: Jinxia Jiang
Department of Emergency, The Tenth People's Hospital Affiliated to Tongji University, 301 Yanchang Middle Road, Jing'an District, Shanghai 200072, China
Email jiangjinxia99@163.com

Maoquan Li
Department of Interventional Vascular Surgery, The Tenth People's Hospital affiliated to Tongji University, Tongji University School of Medicine, 301 Yanchang Middle Road, Jing'an District, Shanghai, 200072, China
Email cjr.limaquan@vip.163.com

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus, one of the most prevalent chronic metabolic diseases, has been estimated to affect over 200 million adults worldwide and the incidence is still rising.^{1,2} Diabetes mellitus can cause a lot of complications, and diabetic patients are more likely to develop complications such as obesity, stroke, coronary heart disease, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy and diabetic neuropathy.³⁻⁵ Studies show that compared with the cost of treating diabetes, more costs are spent on treating diabetic complications.⁶

Among the complications, one of the most common chronic complications is diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs), which are disabling and affect about 15% of people

with diabetes.⁷ DFUs are considered to be associated with diabetic neuropathy and peripheral vascular disease and can lead to infection, gangrene and may ultimately lead to amputation.^{8,9} The treatment of DFUs is considered to be complex, and ulcers can often remain unhealed for months, even years.¹⁰ It is estimated that >85% of foot amputations in patients are caused by DFUs.¹¹

Treatment success for DFUs depends on the mechanisms of action of the therapy, ulcer chronicity and patient compliance. Several treatment approaches have been already reported and have certainly improved DFU patients' conditions, such as advanced moist wound therapy,¹² bioengineered tissue or skin substitutes,¹³ growth factors,¹⁴ electric stimulation¹⁵ and negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) using vacuum-assisted closure (VAC) method.¹⁶ However, due to the complexity of treatment of DFUs, the medical treatment of DFU remains challenging. NPWT by VAC is a noninvasive system creating a localized controlled negative pressure environment.¹⁷ VAC technology uses controlled application of negative pressure to the wound, in which specially designed open-pore foam dressings are cut to the shape of the wound and a vacuum unit gives continuous or intermittent subatmospheric pressure.¹⁸

Photon therapy is reported to be widely used in treatment of cancers.¹⁹ It was reported that since the mid-20th century, photon therapy has been used as a standard adjuvant treatment for treating tumors.¹⁹ Some studies also show that photon therapy is effective in treatment of leg ulcers²⁰ and cutaneous wounds.²¹ However, few studies have reported the efficacy of photon therapy in DFUs. In the present study, we report the application of VAC combined with photon therapy as the treatment for DFU patients. This study may give more clinical evidence for the application of VAC and photon therapy, as well as improve our understanding of the treatment of DFUs.

Patients and methods

Patients

The present retrospective study included a total of 69 patients with DFUs who were admitted to our hospital during the period from January 2014 to December 2015. All patients were diagnosed with DFUs with Wagner's stage 2 or 3.²² Areas of foot ulcers for all patients ranged from 5 to 100 cm² on calcaneal, dorsal or plantar after debridement. For all patients, traditional methods such as advanced moist wound therapy dressing were used for >2 months and were not effective. Patients with the following characteristics were excluded: 1) patients with other vascular lesions or dermatosis such as active Charcot arthropathy;

2) patients with severe diabetic complications such as diabetic nephropathy or diabetic cardiovascular diseases; and 3) patients with cancers and other severe systemic diseases such as collagen vascular disease or systemic infection. All patients were divided into two groups according to the treatments they received: the VAC group in which patients received only VAC and the combined group in which patients received both VAC and photon therapy. Informed written consents were obtained from all patients. The present study was approved by the ethics committee of the Tenth People's Hospital affiliated to Tongji University.

For both groups of patients, conventional therapy and surgical debridement were applied including glucose control, surgical debridement to remove necrotic tissues and postoperative washing with 1.5% hydrogen peroxide solution, physiological saline ten times diluted Anerdian III skin disinfectant and 0.9% saline, and infection control using appropriate antibiotics if necessary. For NPWT using VAC, a negative pressure system provided by KCI company (San Antonio, TX, USA) was used. Sterile polyurethane foam dressing was designed according to the shape of ulcers and was covered with adhesive drape to create an airtight seal. Continuous negative pressure ranging from 80 to 125 mmHg was maintained. After debridement, the wound surface was washed with 0.9% saline for 3–5 days. The growth of granulation and the condition of wound were examined every day; dressing change and flaps or skin grafts were considered if necessary. The treatment was continued until ulcer closure.

For the combined group, except for the same VAC strategy, Carnation-11 photon therapeutic apparatus (Lifotronic, Shenzhen, China) was used to provide irradiation with a central wavelength of 640±10 nm and an optical power density of 230 mW/cm². The irradiation was performed five times every day, which lasted for 10 minutes each time. The treatment was continued until ulcer closure.

For both the groups, nursing management strategies were performed including mental intervention to relax the patients; monitoring patients' conditions such as blood circulation, skin color, temperature, swelling, limb sensation and movement; monitoring the drainage tube to ensure its function; and monitoring the dressing condition.

Data collection

For all patients, demographic data such as age, gender and the course of disease were collected. Clinical outcomes such as DFU stage, duration of the treatment, pre- and post-operative wound surface areas, dressing changing times, pain conditions assessed using visual analog scale scores,

recurrence rate and amputation rate were also collected and analyzed. The pictures of the wound surface were taken using a digital camera, and measurement of the wound surface was performed with ImageJ software. All patients were followed up for 1 year after admission.

Statistical analysis

The measurement data were expressed as median (range). Comparison between two groups was performed using the Mann–Whitney U test. Categorical variables were analyzed using chi-squared test or Fisher's exact test. P -value <0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. All calculations were made using SPSS 18.0.

Results

Basic clinical information of all patients

A total of 69 DFU patients were included in this retrospective study. Forty-one patients were male and 28 patients were female, with a median age range of 60 (51–69). Among all patients, 35 patients formed the VAC group with a male:female ratio of 20:15 and a median age range of 61 (51–69) and 34 patients formed the combined group with a male:female ratio of 21:13 and a median age of 60 (52–68). Areas of foot ulcers for all patients ranged from 5 to 100 cm². As shown in Table 1, age, gender, course of disease, DFU stage and preoperative wound surface area showed no significant difference between the two groups of patients.

Comparison of clinical outcomes between the two groups of patients

As shown in Table 2, clinical outcomes including duration of the treatment, pre- and postoperative wound surface areas, dressing changing times and pain conditions were analyzed and compared between the two groups. Results showed that the treatment duration, dressing changing times

Table 2 Comparison of clinical outcomes of the two groups of patients

Variables	VAC group, n=35	Combined group, n=34	P-value
Duration of the treatment, days	27.80±3.76	10.71±3.42	<0.0001
Preoperative wound surface area, cm ²	29.40±21.42	34.23±21.74	0.355
Postoperative wound surface area, cm ²	4.40±5.40	4.70±5.05	0.809
Change, cm ²	25.00±16.30	29.53±17.21	0.266
Dressing changing times	22.94±4.54	8.91±2.26	<0.0001
Peak value of VAS score	7.23±1.40	3.71±1.00	<0.0001

Abbreviations: VAC, vacuum-assisted closure; VAS, visual analog scale.

and the peak value of visual analog scale scores were all significantly lower in the combined group compared to the VAC group ($P<0.05$). However, the reduced area for wound surface showed no significant difference between the two groups, suggesting that the combined therapy might have accelerated wound healing, but did not influence the long-term efficacy.

Comparison of recurrence and amputation rates between the two groups of patients

Lastly, we compared the recurrence and amputation rates between the two groups of patients. Thirty patients in the VAC group and 30 patients in the combined group recovered well with no recurrence (Figure 1). Both recurrence and amputation rates showed no significant difference between the two groups of patients (Table 3), indicating both the treatments had similar safety.

Discussion

Due to the complexity involved in the treatment of DFUs, ulcers can often remain unhealed for a long time and, thus, place burden on the health care resources due to prolonged hospitalization, rehabilitation and home nursing care treatment.²³ Moreover, once a DFU has developed, the development of wound progression may ultimately lead to amputation, which will greatly damage the health and life of the patients. At present, most of the clinical treatment strategies are not thought to be efficient enough to guarantee adequate DFU healing, which propels all medical researchers to develop new treatment approaches. It was reported that the NPWT using VAC is more effective than traditional advanced moist wound therapy, with significant improvements in wound volume and healing rates as well as much more treatment costs. Although the clinical effectiveness of

Table 1 Basic clinical information of all participants

Variables	VAC group, n=35	Combined group, n=34
Mean age, years	60.29±4.82	59.56±4.63
Gender, male:female	20:15	21:13
Course of diabetes mellitus, years	6.8±1.5	6.7±1.2
Course of DFU, days	86.8±18.2	82.1±13.8
DFU stage		
Wagner's stage 2	18	18
Wagner's stage 3	17	16
Postoperative wound surface area, cm ²	29.40±21.42	34.23±21.74

Notes: Data presented as mean ± SD unless otherwise indicated.

Abbreviations: DFU, diabetic foot ulcer; VAC, vacuum-assisted closure.



Figure 1 A male patient aged 62 years with subcutaneous abscess on the right side of the foot for 1 month; lateral ulcer, dry scab and nonunion for 2 months; and bipedal swelling and pain for 1 month.

Notes: (A) Before treatment; (B) debridement surgery; (C) VAC combined with photon therapy; (D) 56 days after treatment.

Abbreviation: VAC, vacuum-assisted closure.

VAC therapy is well established, few studies have focused on the efficacy of photon therapy for the management of DFUs. In the present study, we, for the first time, reported the efficacy of VAC combined with photon therapy in the treatment of DFUs.

Our study demonstrated that both VAC and VAC combined with photon therapy were effective in the treatment of

DFUs, while the combined therapy might have accelerated wound healing, but did not influence the long-term efficacy. Gupta et al demonstrated that photon therapy was effective in the treatment of leg ulcers.²⁰ In an animal study, Leite et al showed that photon therapy could promote healing of cutaneous wounds in undernourished rats.²¹ Both these studies showed that photon therapy might be effective in DFUs, and we are the first to demonstrate the efficacy of photon therapy in the treatment of DFUs.

Recurrence and amputation rates for both the methods were similar, indicating that the photon therapy was also safe in the treatment of DFUs. Günel et al studied the efficacy of VAC and GranuFoam Silver dressing in the management of DFUs and found that combined use of VAC and GranuFoam Silver dressing could significantly reduce the recurrence rate

Table 3 Comparison of recurrence and amputation rates between the two groups of patients

Variables	VAC group, n=35	Combined group, n=34	P-value
Recurrence, n (%)	5 (14.3)	4 (11.8)	0.674
Amputation, n (%)	2 (5.7)	2 (5.9)	1.000

Abbreviations: VAC, vacuum-assisted closure.

of DFUs compared with traditional advanced moist wound therapy.²⁴ Armenio et al demonstrated that combined use of bioengineered tissue and VAC could also significantly reduce both recurrence and amputation rates of DFUs, compared with the standard method based on surgical debridement, moist dressing, off-load and autologous skin grafts.²⁵ In the present study, we found that combined use of VAC and photon therapy had similar recurrence and amputation rates compared with only VAC. This difference might be due to different control groups and comparisons, but could still demonstrate the safety and efficacy of the combined treatment strategy.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we conducted a retrospective study to compare the efficacy of VAC and VAC combined with photon therapy for the management of DFUs. Results showed that both VAC and VAC combined with photon therapy were effective and safe in the treatment of DFUs, while the combined therapy might have accelerated wound healing, but did not influence the long-term efficacy. This study may give more clinical evidence for the application of VAC and photon therapy, as well as improve our understanding of the treatment of DFUs.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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