

TREATMENT FOR VLUs - IMPROVE HEALING AND REDUCE PAIN

WoundExpress™

Enhancing Haemodynamics in Lower Limb Wound Care



Why the Thigh?

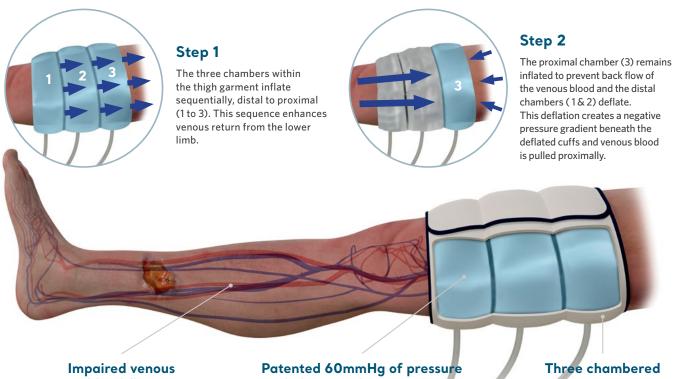
A patented IPC system enhancing lower limb haemodynamics.

- Traditional Intermittent Pneumatic Compression (IPC) used for treating chronic lower limb conditions typically place the compression garment over the wound site and are bulky and difficult to apply.
- WoundExpress[™] uses a thigh placed IPC garment to treat wounds by improving blood flow to the limb.
- The garment incorporates 3 chambers which inflate and deflate through a patented cycle of sequence, timing and pressure.1
- A two minute ACTIVE phase of venous compression initiates an arterial hyperaemic response in the two minute REST phase which follows.2
- In patients with chronic lower leg ulcerations WoundExpress[™] has been shown to not only improve wound healing³, but also reduce pain and oedema.
- The thigh placement of the garment is easy to apply and functions away from the wound to work in addition to compression bandaging.



Active Phase

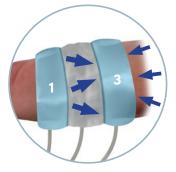
A sequence of compression and relaxation within the garment is repeated six times over a two minute cycle. This phase facilitates enhanced venous blood flow away from the distal lower limb and minimizes venous reflux in the presence of valvular incompetence.4



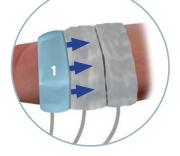
blood flow

occludes veins but not arteries

Three chambered garment



The distal chamber inflates (1) to contain the venous blood pulled across the pressure gradient. The proximal chamber (3) then deflates. By ensuring one chamber is always inflated venous reflux is prevented.



Step 4

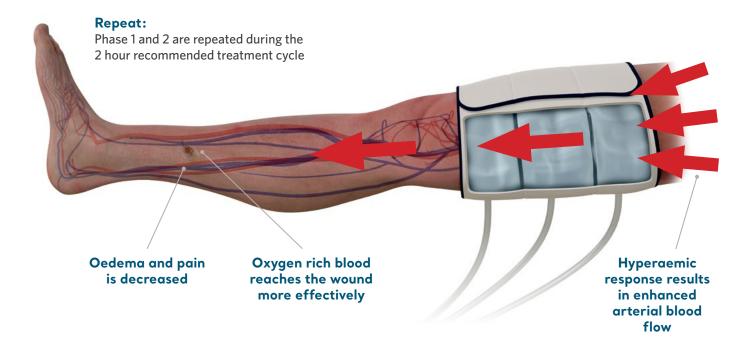
The inflationary sequence starts again and venous blood is pushed distal to proximal as the cuffs inflate sequentially and prevent venous blood returning distally (1).

Rest Phase – Hyperaemic Response to Venous Compression

The ACTIVE phase is followed by a two minute RESTING phase where all chambers are deflated. During this phase an arterial HYPERAEMIC response to the venous compression in the active phase is initiated. This combination of active and resting phases improves overall distal lower limb haemodynamics, enhancing venous return and augmenting arterial blood flow.²







Clinical studies have demonstrated: 385

• Improved Healing Rates • Pain Reduction • Resource Savings

93%

Of ulcers improved within a 16 week period of WoundExpress™ treatment. 60%

Progressed towards healing with a mean surface area reduction of 56%, despite being unhealed for a mean duration of over 4 years prior to WoundExpress™ treatment.

94%

Of patients reported pain reduction following WoundExpress™ treatment.

Case Study

Patient with 6 month history of bilateral lower extremity wounds, obesity, and chronic venous insufficiency. Prior to the initiation of WoundExpress™, the patient had been seen in the wound clinic for 5 weeks receiving standard of care compression and advanced wound care for her condition.



Week 0Wound Size: 8.4 x 14.4 x 0.2cm



Week 8
Wound Size: 2.1 x 5 x 0.1cm



Week 10 Wound Healed

Technical Specification

Technical Specifications			
Model	WoundExpress [™] Therapy Device		
Pump Part Number	WE100P		
Garment Part Numbers	Standard: WE100G	Large: WE100GL	Extra Large: WE100GLX
Garment Size Options	Standard: 43 - 77cm (17 - 28 inches)	Large: 50 - 80cm (20 - 31 inches)	Extra Large: 60 - 90cm (24 - 35 inches)
Pressure Range	60 mmHg ± 5mmHg		
Supply Voltage	230 V AC		
Supply Frequency	50Hz		
Pump Fuse Rating	F500 mAH 250 V		
Power Input	14 VA		
Case Material	Fire Retardant ABS Plastic		
Size	270 x 130 x 150 mm (10.6 x 5.1 x 5.9")		
Weight	2.5 kg (5.5 lb)		
Standards Compliance	IEC 60601-1:2005 + A1:2012, IEC 60601-1-2: 2014, IEC 60601-1-11:20105, IEC62366:2015, BS EN 980:2008, ISO 14971:2007, ISO 10993-1:2018, IEC 62366-1:2015.		

For questions regarding WoundExpress™ please email us at sales@huntleigh-diagnostics.co.uk

References:

Ref 1: Gough, N. (2014). Compression System. US 8,764,690 B2.
Ref 2: Morris RJ, Ridgway BS, Woodcock JP. (2020) The use of intermittent pneumatic compression of the thigh to affect arterial and venous blood flow proximal to a chronic wound site. Int Wound J. Oct:17(5):1483-1489.

Ref 3: Davies and Dunn (2021). Thigh administered IPC for the treatment of lower limb ulcers. J Community Nurs 35(2): 44, 46–48.

Ref 4: Ivins N, Staines K, Turner-Dobbin H. Wound Express: an advanced therapy for hard-to-heal venous leg ulcers. Wounds UK, 2020 16(1): 92-99.

Ref 5: Naik et al. (2019). A prospective pilot study of thigh-administered intermittent pneumatic compression in the management of hard-to-heal lower limb venous and mixed aetiology ulcers. International Wound Journal, Aug 2019; 16(4): 940-945.

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