TITLE:  Compression Bandage Measurement Devices for the use in Adult Patients with Chronic Venous Insufficiency: Clinical Effectiveness

DATE:  10 April 2013

RESEARCH QUESTION

What is the clinical evidence regarding the effectiveness of compression bandage measurement devices to determine extent and amount of pressure from compression wrapping procedures in adults with chronic venous insufficiency?

KEY MESSAGE

One non-randomized study was identified regarding the effectiveness of compression bandage measurement devices to determine extent and amount of pressure from compression wrapping procedures.

METHODS

A limited literature search was conducted on key resources including PubMed, The Cochrane Library (2013, Issue 3), University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. No filters were applied to limit the retrieval by study type. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 1, 2003 and April 1, 2013. Internet links were provided, where available.

The summary of findings was prepared from the abstracts of the relevant information. Please note that data contained in abstracts may not always be an accurate reflection of the data contained within the full article.

RESULTS

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are

Disclaimer:  The Rapid Response Service is an information service for those involved in planning and providing health care in Canada. Rapid responses are based on a limited literature search and are not comprehensive, systematic reviews. The intent is to provide a list of sources of the best evidence on the topic that CADTH could identify using all reasonable efforts within the time allowed. Rapid responses should be considered along with other types of information and health care considerations. The information included in this response is not intended to replace professional medical advice, nor should it be construed as a recommendation for or against the use of a particular health technology. Readers are also cautioned that a lack of good quality evidence does not necessarily mean a lack of effectiveness particularly in the case of new and emerging health technologies, for which little information can be found, but which may in future prove to be effective. While CADTH has taken care in the preparation of the report to ensure that its contents are accurate, complete and up to date, CADTH does not make any guarantee to that effect. CADTH is not liable for any loss or damages resulting from use of the information in the report.

Copyright:  This report contains CADTH copyright material and may contain material in which a third party owns copyright. This report may be used for the purposes of research or private study only. It may not be copied, posted on a web site, redistributed by email or stored on an electronic system without the prior written permission of CADTH or applicable copyright owner.

Links:  This report may contain links to other information available on the websites of third parties on the Internet. CADTH does not have control over the content of such sites. Use of third party sites is governed by the owners’ own terms and conditions.
presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials, and non-randomized studies.

One non-randomized study was identified regarding the effectiveness of compression bandage measurement devices to determine extent and amount of pressure from compression wrapping procedures. No relevant health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, or randomized controlled trials were identified. One additional reference of potential interest is provided in the appendix.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

One non-randomized study\(^1\) examined the accuracy, repeatability, and sensitivity to flexion of compression treatment of three interface pressure sensors. When measuring the pressure of compression hosiery in a pressurized chamber on a wooden leg model, overall errors of 15.4%, 3.1%, and 4.3% were obtained for the Salzmann, Talley, and Kikuhime sensors, respectively. No relevant in vivo studies were identified.
REFERENCES SUMMARIZED

Health Technology Assessments
No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses
No literature identified.

Randomized Controlled Trials
No literature identified.

Non-Randomized Studies


PREPARED BY:
Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health
Tel: 1-866-898-8439
www.cadth.ca
APPENDIX – FURTHER INFORMATION:

Additional References