The Incidence Of Wound Complications In Foot And Ankle Patients Prescribed Enoxaparin?

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Title: The Incidence Of Wound Complications In Foot And Ankle Patients Prescribed Enoxaparin?

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My disclosure is in the Final AOFAS Mobile App.

I have no potential conflicts with this presentation.
• We suspected that patients undergoing foot and ankle surgery who were prescribed Enoxaparin had more wound complications.

• We wished to measure the incidence of wound complications in such a group.
Statistical planning

• Analysis of the first thirty cases

• An Exact 95% CI width of the proportion of 0.9 to be 10% required a sample of 150 patients.
Patients and Methods

• 157 patients. 91 Males 67 Females

• 3 Diabetics, 2 Rheumatoid arthritic, 9 smokers, 15 with American Society of Anesthesiologists > 2

• 40 Mg of clexane was prescribed and given the next day greater than 12hrs after surgery

• The data was prospectively gathered between October 2013 and June 2014
Patients and Methods

• The surgery was undertaken by two Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle surgeons (PS, GD)

• Each wound was scored by the operating surgeon.

• Data was carried out prospectively
Wound Scoring

• Two Scores were carried out at week two

• Score 1: An overall appearance score of either poor or good was allocated

• Score 2: Numerical score between 1 and 6. 6 was excellent and 1 was poor

• Antibiotic prescription or not was recorded
Results

- Poor: 4.5%
- Good: 95.5%
- Antibiotics prescribed: 2.5%
- No Antibiotic prescribed: 97.5%
Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>81.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion

- Poor wound healing was observed in 4.5% of foot and ankle surgery patients who were prescribed Enoxaparin

This study can be used in future comparative studies
4. Prevention of Venous thromboembolism in patients admitted to Australian hospitals. (2009). *Clinical practice guidelines by the National Health and Medical Research Council* , 51-52,30-31,