

The role of transcutaneous oxygen tension measurement in the assessment and classification of lower limb ischemia.

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I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

Consulting

Employment in industry

Stockholder of a healthcare company

Owner of a healthcare company

Other(s)

X I do not have any potential conflict of interest



- Ankle-Brachial Index is known for its limitations in evaluation of PAD
- TCpO2 alternative approach for evaluation of PAD.

	ABI	TCpO2	
Wound healing ¹			
Sensitivity	0.48	0.72	
Specificity	0.52	0.86	
Limb amputation ¹			
Sensitivity	0.52	0.75	
Specificity	0.73	0.86	



1. Systemic cardiopulmonary influence

Reference probe on thorax

2. Probe location

Adjacent to ulcer



Invariable anatomical location



3. Probe temperature

Increase of temperature (42 $^{\circ}$ C to 45 $^{\circ}$ C) shows ± 30 mmHg incline¹



^{1.} The Influence of Sympathetic Nerves on Transcutaneous Oxygen Tension in Normal and Ischemic Lower Extremities (Rooke et al.)

Aim

To examine TCpO2 studies regarding PAD on there administration of these factors.



Results

Reference probe used	Studies
No	20
Yes	2

Probe location	Studies
Peri-lesionair	5
1st metatarsal place	5
Random dorsum	4
2nd metatarsal place	3
Proximal of the third toe	1
Ankle	1
Unknown	2

Probe temperature	Studies
45° C	4
44° C	9
42° C	2
34° C	1
Not mentioned	6



Conclusion

The application of a **reference probe**, **standardizing probe locations** and **probe temperature** might improve the added value of current TcpO2 measurement in patients with PAD.



Recommendations

- Use thorax reference TcpO2 probe
- In case of wounds on foot dorsum, measure peri-lesionair
- Default probe temperature is warranted

