The Impact of Topical Oxygen Therapy on Wound Healing: Assessing Efficacy and the Influence of Patient Characteristics in a Single-Institution Retrospective Chart Review Supported by the Medical Student Training in Aging

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1. BACKGROUND

- Aging can slow healing rates due to poor tissue oxygenation
- Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) has shown improvements in diabetic ulcer healing, but long-term failures exist
- **Topical oxygen treatments (TOT)** offer more convenience for the elderly and lower systemic oxygen toxicity risks

This study examines TOT's impact on wound healing and the influence of patient characteristics on its efficacy

2. METHODS

Single physician/institution retrospective chart review (8/1/2011 – 7/1/2023) from EPIC

Inclusion Criteria: Any wound etiology, not currently undergoing TOT, started device after failed alternative treatments **Data extraction:** Obtained patient demographics, wound data, device usage interruptions

Data analysis: Two versions of a linear mixed effects model (LME)—one for comorbidity groups and one for number of comorbidities per patient

3.1 RESULTS - OVERVIEW

- 84 wounds from 45 patients (mean: 1.86 wounds per patient)
- Mean age=52.21, mean comorbidity count=7.27
- Wound sizes ranged from 0.08 cm² (grain of sugar) to 482.5 cm² (iPad)
- 68% of wounds decreased in size, 2% showed no change, and 30% increased in size

4. CONCLUSIONS

- Usage of TOT likely aided in wound healing
- Wound location and patient demographics significantly affected healing outcomes, but number of comorbidities and age did not
- Further research with a larger patient cohort and data on patient compliance is needed to fully assess the impact of TOT on wound healing

3.2 RESULTS – KEY POINTS

TOT reduced the overall wound size, regardless of the patient's age.

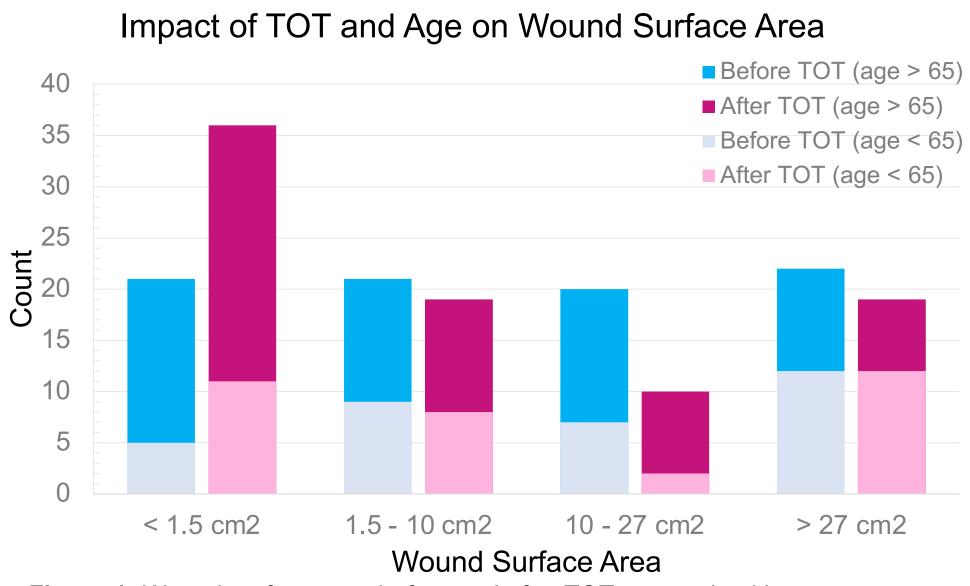


Figure 1: Wound surface area before and after TOT, categorized by age groups

Uninterrupted TOT improved healing in surface area, depth, and volume.

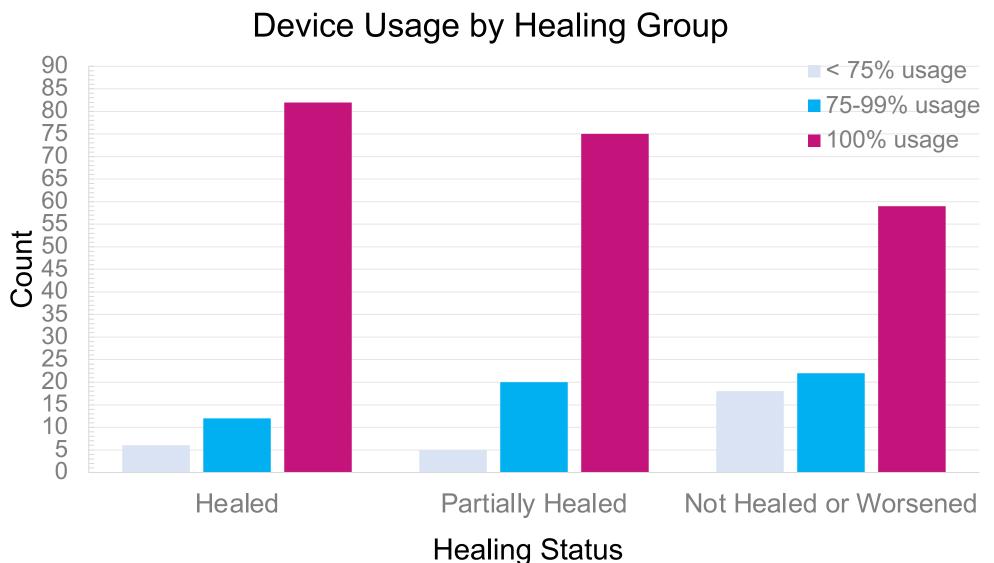


Figure 2: Number of wounds within each healing group, categorized by device usage

Table 1: Patient Demographics						
	N (Col. %)					
	45 (100%)					
Gender:						
Male	16 (36%)					
Female	29 (64%)					
Age group:						
<65	18 (40%)					
>65	27 (60%)					
Race:						
White	18 (40%)					
Black	15 (33%)					
Other	12 (27%)					
Smoking Status:						
Current smoker	5 (11%)					
Former smoker	13 (29%)					
Never smoked	27 (60%)					
Diagnoses:						
Autoimmune/inflammatory diseas	19 (42%)					
Blood Disease	15 (33%)					
Bone disease	8 (18%)					
Cancer	10 (22%)					
Cardiopulmonary	22 (49%)					
Endocrinopathy	31 (69%)					
Impaired mobility and sensation	23 (51%)					
Vascular	38 (84%)					
Concurrent illness	26 (58%)					
Radiation Usage						
Yes	8 (18%)					
No	37 (82%)					
Nutrition level						
Normal nutrition	37 (82%)					
Moderate protein-calorie malnutri	4 (9%)					
Severe protein-calorie malnutritio	4 (9%)					
Number of Wou Each Healing G						

Increased in Size

Did Not Heal (100% remaining)

Completely Healed (0% remaining)

Mostly Healed (<50% remaining)

Partially Healed (>50% remaining)

Figure 3: Number of wounds in each healing outcome



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3.3 RESULTS - DEMOGRAPHICS

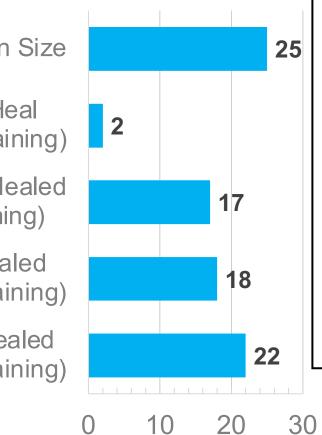


	Table 2: Wound Characteristics						
	N (Col. %)						
Total wounds:	84 (100%)						
Wound age:							
≤1 year	31 (37%)						
1-3 years	15 (18%)						
3-10 years	15 (18%)						
>10 years	23 (27%)						
Wound starting SA:							
≤1.50	21 (25%)						
1.50-10.00	21 (25%)						
10.00-27.00	20 (24%)						
>27.00	22 (26%)						
Wound ending SA	22 (2070)						
≤1.50	36 (43%)						
1.50-10.00	19 (23%)						
10.00-27.00	19 (23%)						
>27.00							
	19 (23%)						
Wound starting depth:							
≤0.15 0.15-0.20	21 (25%)						
	22 (26%)						
0.20-0.30	17 (20%)						
>0.30	24 (29%)						
Wound ending depth:							
≤0.15	34 (40%)						
0.15-0.20	15 (18%)						
0.20-0.30	14 (17%)						
>0.30	21 (25%)						
Wound location:							
Ankle	36 (43%)						
Leg	24 (29%)						
Foot	7 (8%)						
Toe	7 (8%)						
Hip	4 (5%)						
Abdomen	3 (4%)						
Other	2 (2%)						
Finger	1 (1%)						
Wound etiology:							
Venous stasis	27 (32%)						
Sickle cell	16 (19%)						
Trauma	13 (15%)						
Radiation	7 (8%)						
Pressure	6 (7%)						
Mixed vascular	5 (6%)						
Surgical	5 (6%)						
Scleroderma	3 (4%)						
Diabetes							
	2 (2%)						
Treatment chronicity:	0 (110/)						
215V/ 1100000	9 (11%) 17 (20%)						
<75% usage	17 (20%)						
5% usage<br 75-99% usage 100% usage	58 (69%)						

	3.4 R	ESU	LTS	5 — I	_ME			
Tabl	e 3a: LME with com	orbidity	count	results	s for s	urface	area (S	SA)
			td.Err.	z	P > z	[0.025	0.975]	,
	Intercept	-2.060	3.599	-0.572	0.567	-9.113	4.994	
	Patient Demographics	2.000	0.000	0.012	0.001	01110	1001	
	Age	-0.001	0.035	-0.036	0.972	-0.070	0.068	
	Male	1.051	0.715	1.470	0.141	-0.350	2.453	
	White Current smoker	-1.284 -0.528	$\begin{array}{c} 0.916 \\ 0.957 \end{array}$	-1.402 -0.552	$\begin{array}{c} 0.161 \\ 0.581 \end{array}$	-3.079 -2.404	$0.511 \\ 1.348$	
	Comorbidities	0.020	0.001	0.002	0.002			
	Comorbidity count	0.093	0.116	0.803	0.422	-0.135	0.321	
	Wound Characteristics							
	Days used: scaled	1.092	0.456	2.393	0.017	0.198	1.986	
	Initial depth: scaled Initial surface area: scaled	-0.472 -0.057	$0.200 \\ 0.208$	-2.363 -0.273	$0.018 \\ 0.785$	-0.864 -0.464	-0.080 0.351	
	Wound Location	0.001	0.200	0.210	0.100	0.101		
	Foot	1.597	0.696	2.294	0.022	0.233	2.962	
Tab	le 3b: LME with com	orbidity	count	result	s for vo	olume		
	1 	-	Std.Err.	z	P > z	[0.025	0.975]	
	Intercept	-2.037	3.389	-0.601	0.548	-8.680	4.605	
	Patient Demographics							
	Age	0.013	0.033	0.391	0.696	-0.051	0.077	
	Male White	$1.071 \\ -1.559$	$0.654 \\ 0.871$	$1.638 \\ -1.791$	$0.101 \\ 0.073$	-0.210 -3.266	$2.351 \\ 0.147$	
	Current smoker	-1.559 -0.934	0.871	-1.791 -1.039	0.073	-3.200 -2.697	0.147 0.828	
	Comorbidities							
	Comorbidity count	-0.005	0.110	-0.042	0.966	-0.220	0.210	
	Wound Characteristics							
	Initial depth: scaled	-0.068	0.208	-0.327	0.744	-0.475	0.339	
	Initial surface area: scaled Days used: scaled	$0.197 \\ 1.021$	$0.229 \\ 0.461$	0.861 2.215	$0.389 \\ 0.027$	-0.252 0.118	$0.647 \\ 1.924$	
	Wound Location	1.021	0.101	2.210	0.021	0.110	1.021	
	Foot	2.186	0.726	3.011	0.003	0.763	3.610	
Tabl	e 3c: LME with comc	orbidity	count	results	for de	epth		
		Coef.	Std.Err.	Z	P > z	[0.025	0.975]	
	Intercept	-2.580	3.172	-0.813	0.416	-8.796	3.637	
	Patient Demographics	ine fail was a			2000		1.2000 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
	Age	0.036	0.031	1.170	0.242	-0.024	0.096	
	Male White	$1.537 \\ -2.033$	$0.613 \\ 0.818$	$2.506 \\ -2.486$	$0.012 \\ 0.013$	0.335	$2.738 \\ -0.430$	
	Current smoker	-2.033	0.818	-2.480	0.013	-3.030	-0.430 0.251	
	Comorbidities		0.000000		0.000000000	PART STATE	1.000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	Comorbidity count	-0.063	0.103	-0.613	0.540	-0.265	0.139	
	Wound Characteristics	Provide at Manhatra	lak Wanta me	Aler and aler	ADD Allow	15 and down	200000	
	Initial depth: scaled	0.164	0.195	0.841	0.400	-0.218	0.546	
	Initial surface area: scaled Days used: scaled	-0.140 0.954	$0.222 \\ 0.440$	-0.630 2.170	$0.528 \\ 0.030$	-0.575 0.092	$0.295 \\ 1.816$	
	Wound Location	0.001	0.110	2.110	0.000	0.002	1.010	
	Finger	-5.120	2.145	-2.386	0.017	-9.324	-0.915	
	Foot	2.058	0.683	3.012	0.003	0.719	3.396	
	Leg Toe	$1.259 \\ 2.498$	$0.571 \\ 0.851$	$2.205 \\ 2.935$	$0.027 \\ 0.003$	$0.140 \\ 0.830$	$2.378 \\ 4.166$	
[abl	e 4: LME with comor					22		
	The superintermeters	Coef.	Std.Err			[0.025	0.975]	
	Intercept	0.103	3.03	8 0.034	0.973	-5.852	6.057	
	Patient Demographics Age	0.011	0.03	3 0.345	0.730	-0.053	0.075	
	Male	1.486	0.63			0.242	2.731	
	White	0.543	1.07			-1.556	2.642	
	Current smoker	-0.832	0.93	3 -0.892	0.373	-2.661	0.997	
	Comorbidities Bone	2.327	0.87	5 2.659	0.008	0.612	4.042	
		2.021	0.010	1.000	0.000	0.012		

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