

Appendix 4: Individual Patient Report 4: patient 4: male, 63 years old

Patient had traffic accident in 1963 with resultant circulatory problems in left leg. Several years later leg ulcers began to occur. At time of recruitment for this study the patient had a chronic ulcer on medial side of left foot. The patient has had previous surgical intervention for varicose veins on left leg. The patient has had previous history of thrombophlebitis. The present ulcer first appeared approximately 24 months previously. The ulcer existed for 1 year, then it healed. 6 months ago the ulcer reoccurred. The patient has severe eczema problem on left leg (see photo below). Optimal compression garment therapy with compression bandages (worn during day and night).

Results of Duplex scanning: lower left leg moderate reflux in femoral and popliteal veins as well as in muscle veins. The great saphenous vein is not visible. A small perforating vein under the knee. No sign of arterial insufficiency.

Conclusion: Slight deep venous insufficiency.

After final wIRA treatment the ulcer was nearly completely healed. The patient was then referred to the vascular surgeons for conservative treatment. The patient was not operated. The ulcer had not healed by January 2004.

This ulcer is classified as a venous ulcer (v) (chronic venous insufficiency stage 3 according to Widmer, which means chronic venous insufficiency with ulcer) without concomitant problems in Table 1 in the results section.

Total number of treatments:	34
First treatment:	2003-02-04
Last treatment:	2003-04-03
Total treatment period:	57 days



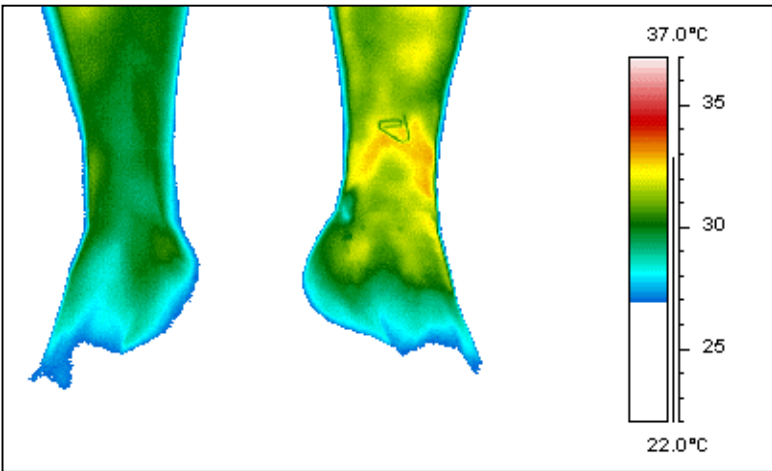
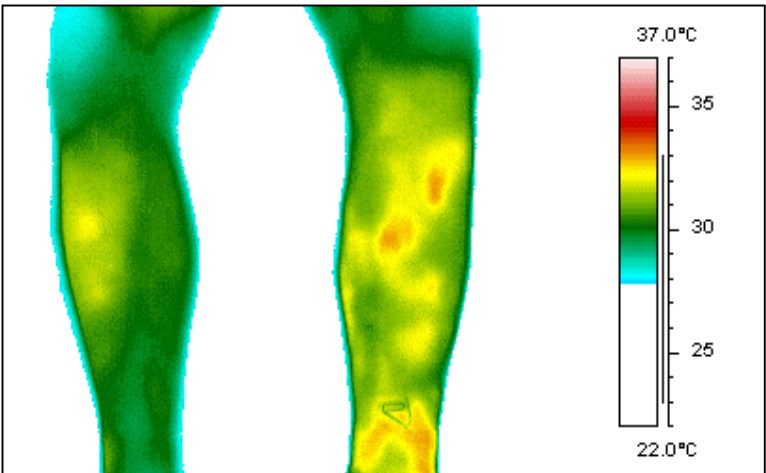
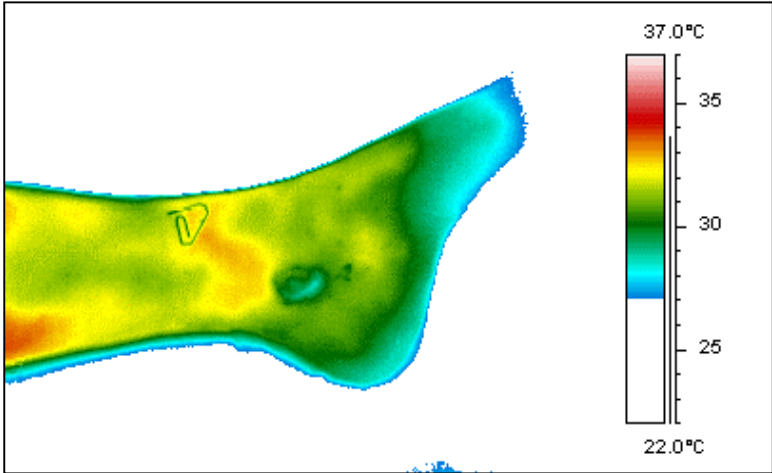
2003-02-04



2003-04-03

2003-01-30: first visit (4 days prior to first treatment)

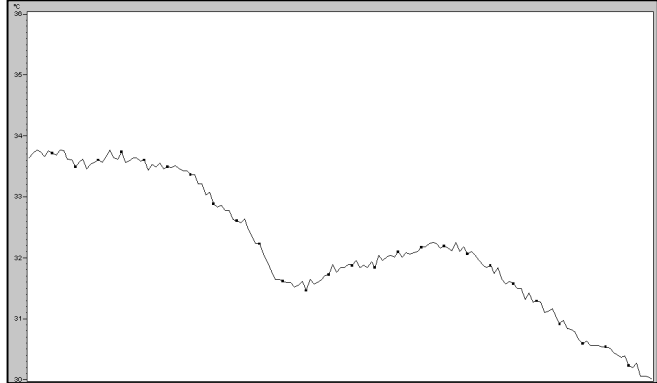
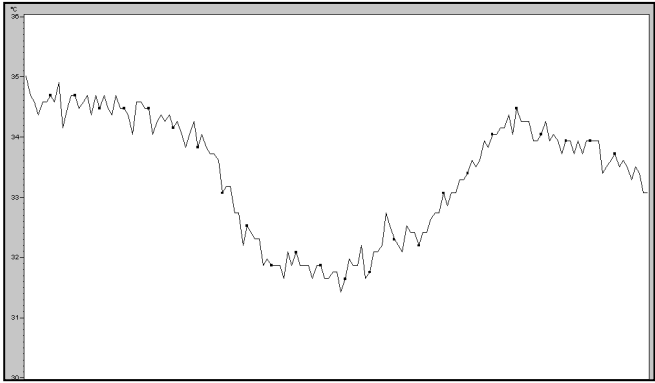
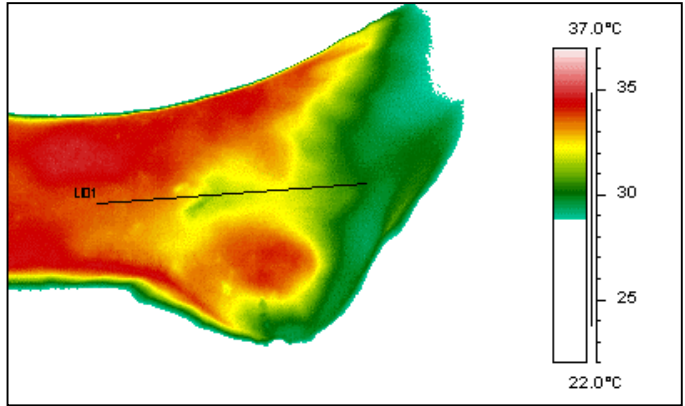
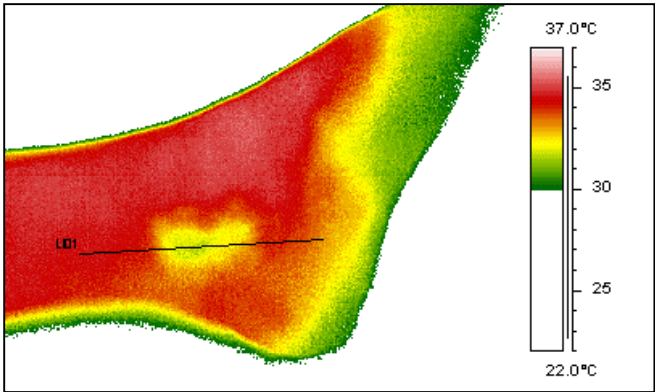
Infrared images of the ulcer



Appendix 4 to: Mercer JB, Nielsen SP, Hoffmann G. Improvement of wound healing by water-filtered infrared-A (wIRA) in patients with chronic venous stasis ulcers of the lower legs including evaluation using infrared thermography. *GMS Ger Med Sci.* 2008;6:Doc11. Online available from: <http://www.egms.de/en/gms/2008-6/000056.shtml>

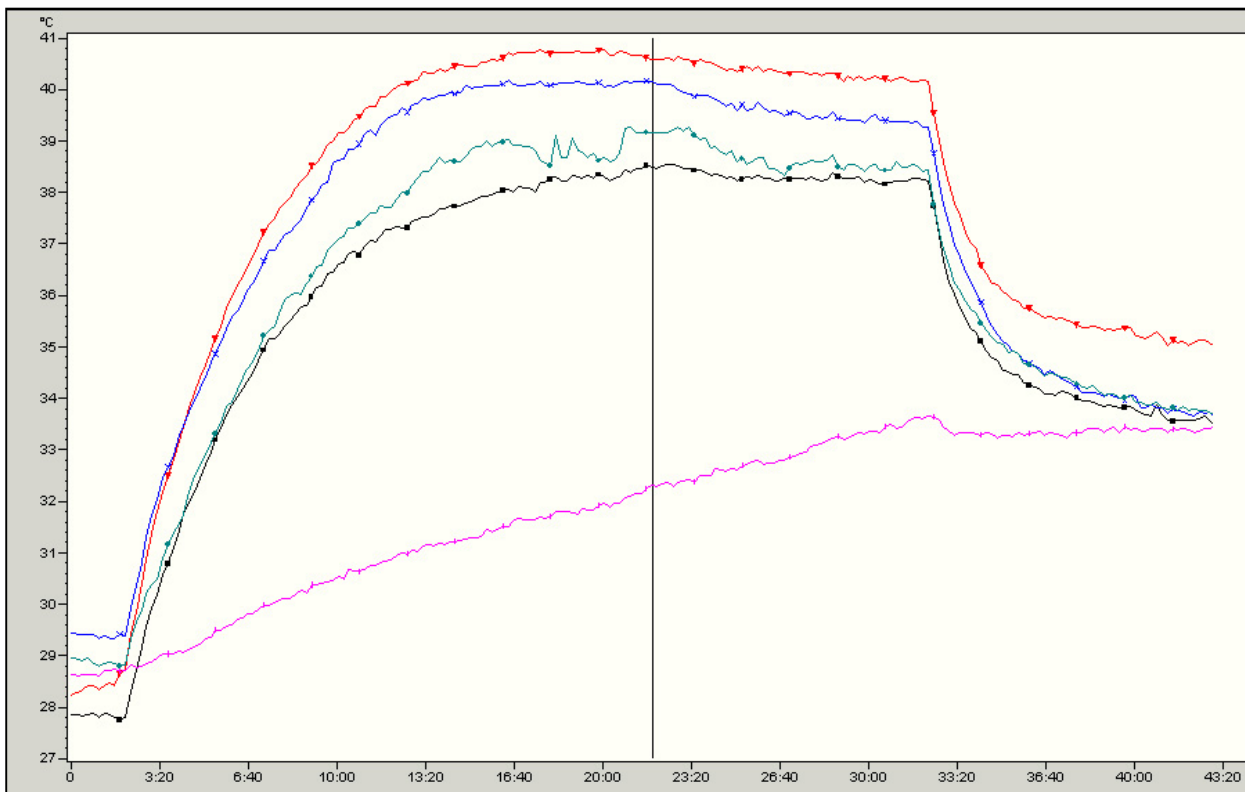
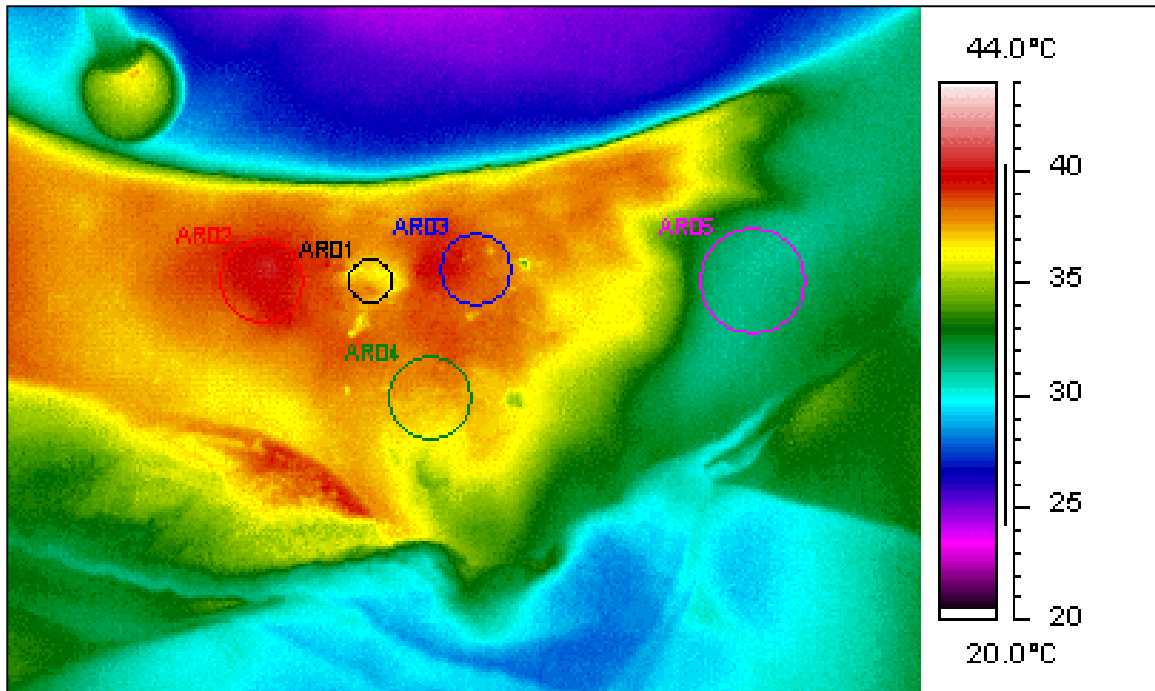
2003-02-04

2003-03-21

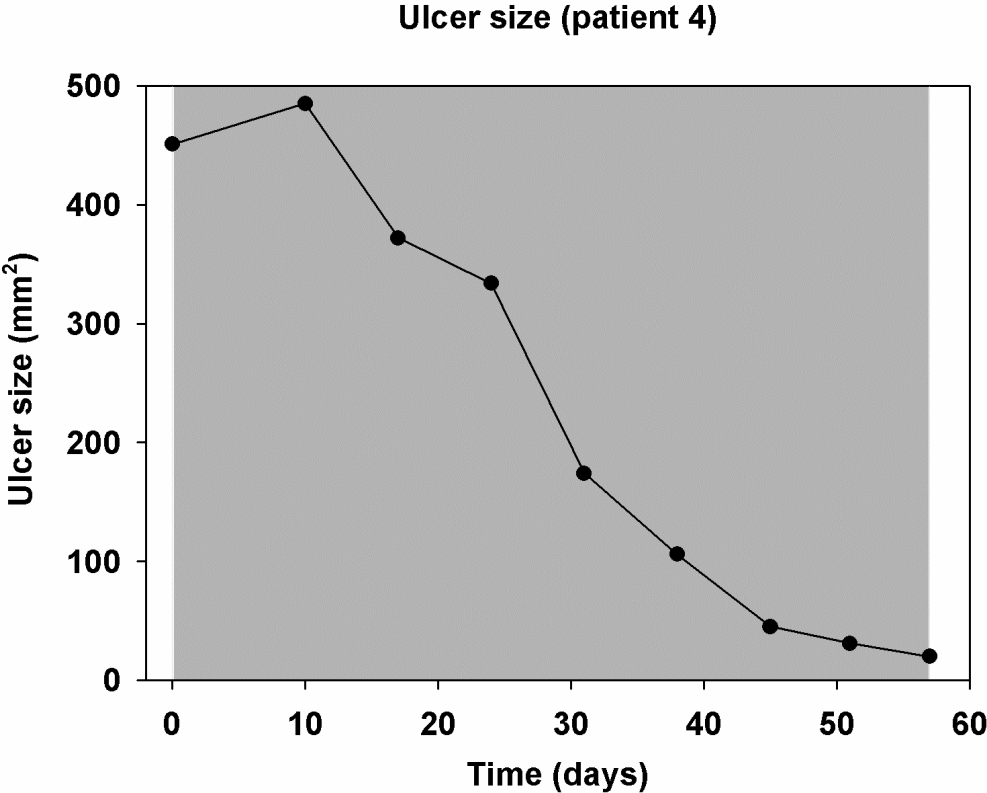


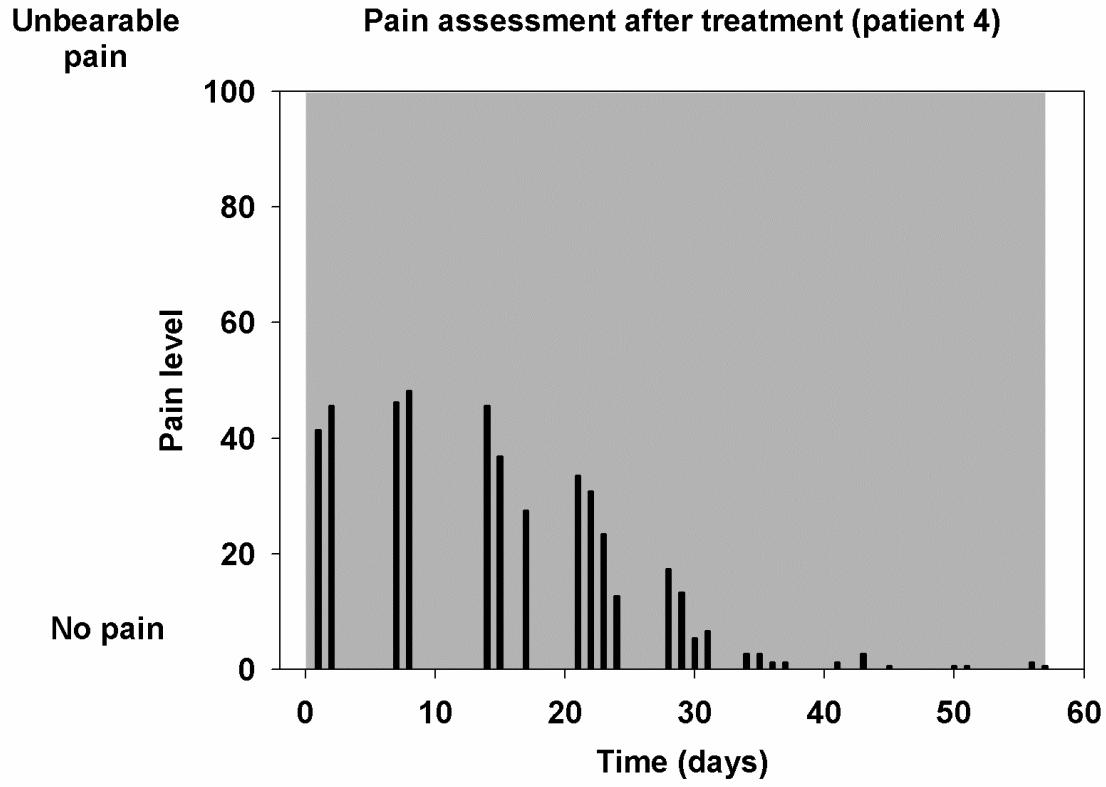
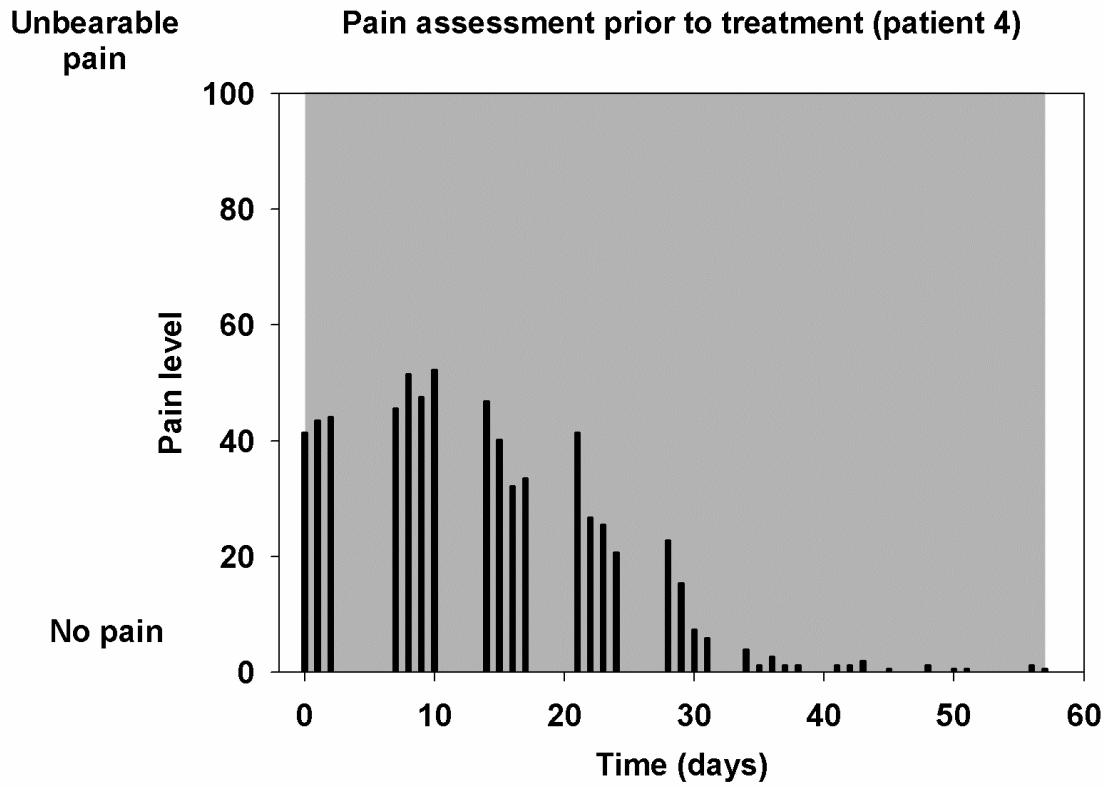
Temperature profiles through the infrared images

Skin temperature measurements during a 30-minute wIRA treatment. The vertical line in the lower panel indicates the time point at which the infrared image in the upper panel was taken. The measurements were taken during treatment 28 (2003-03-20).

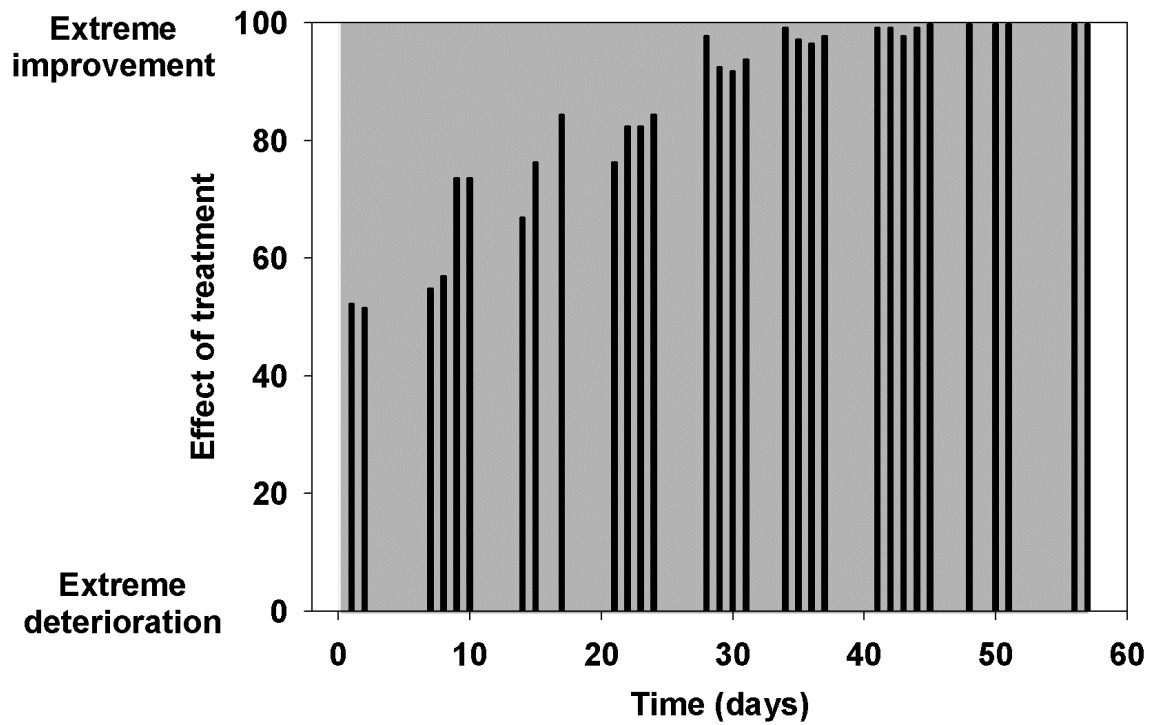


Note: In all following figures showing results related to time, the grey shaded area represents the entire wIRA treatment period for this patient (i.e., the total time period between the first and the last treatment).

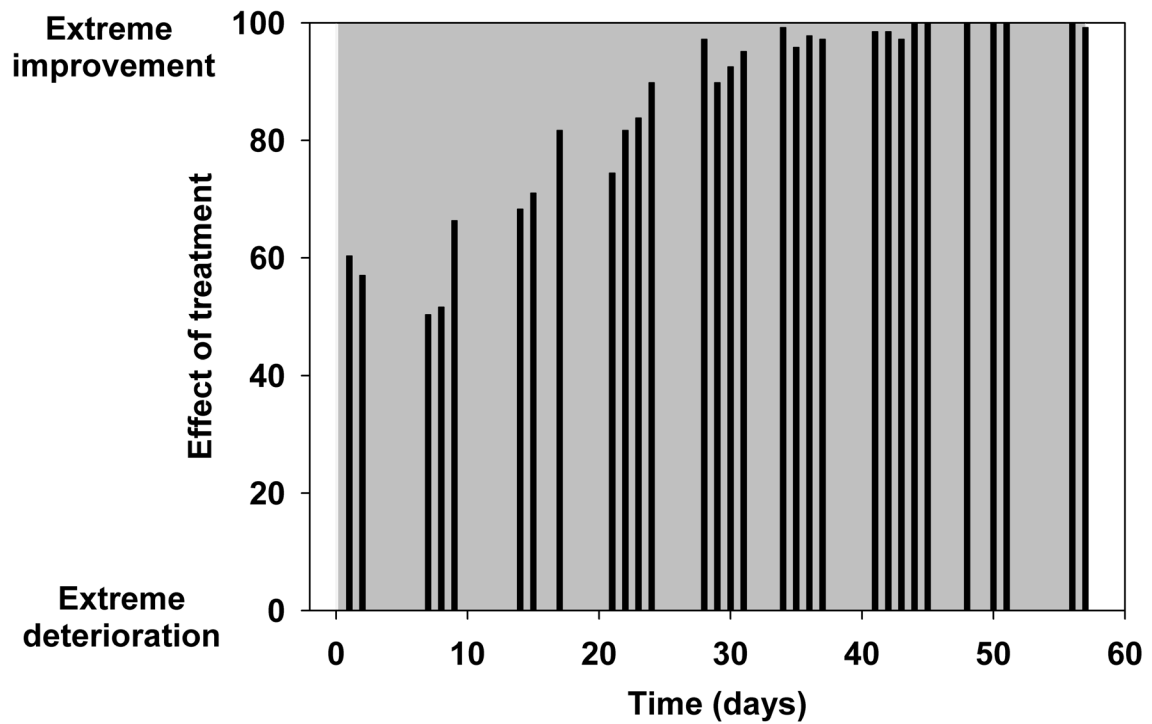




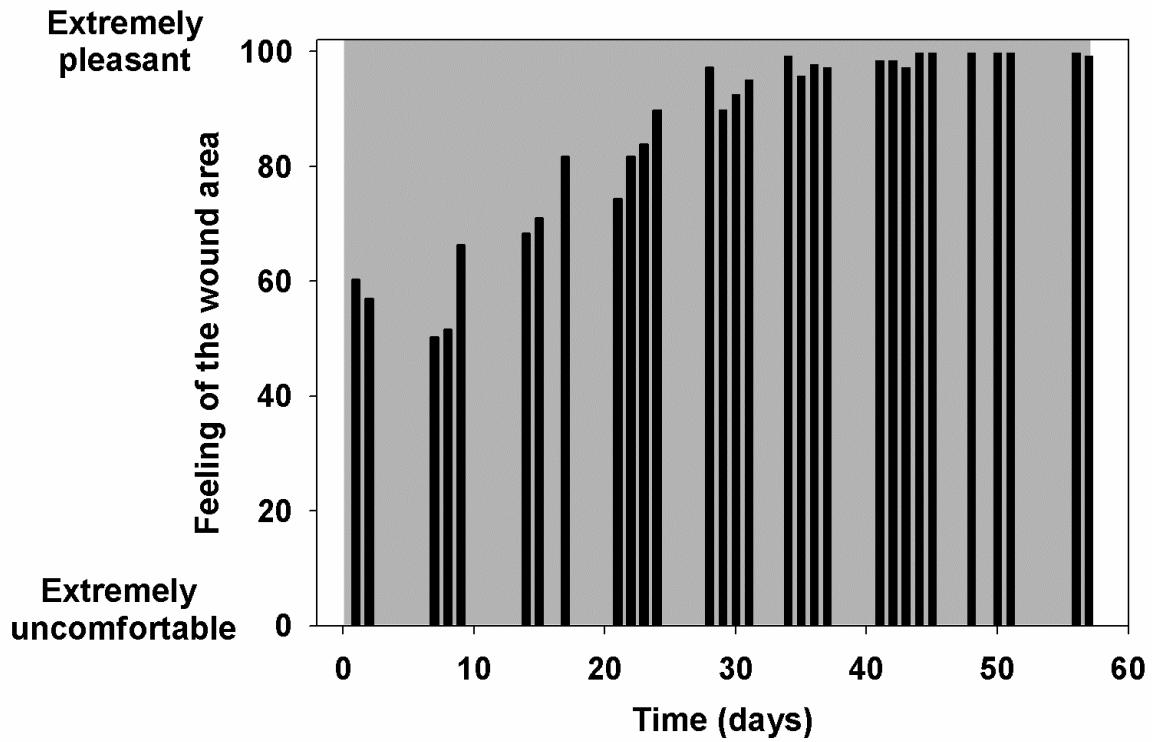
Effect of treatment (patient 4's assessment)



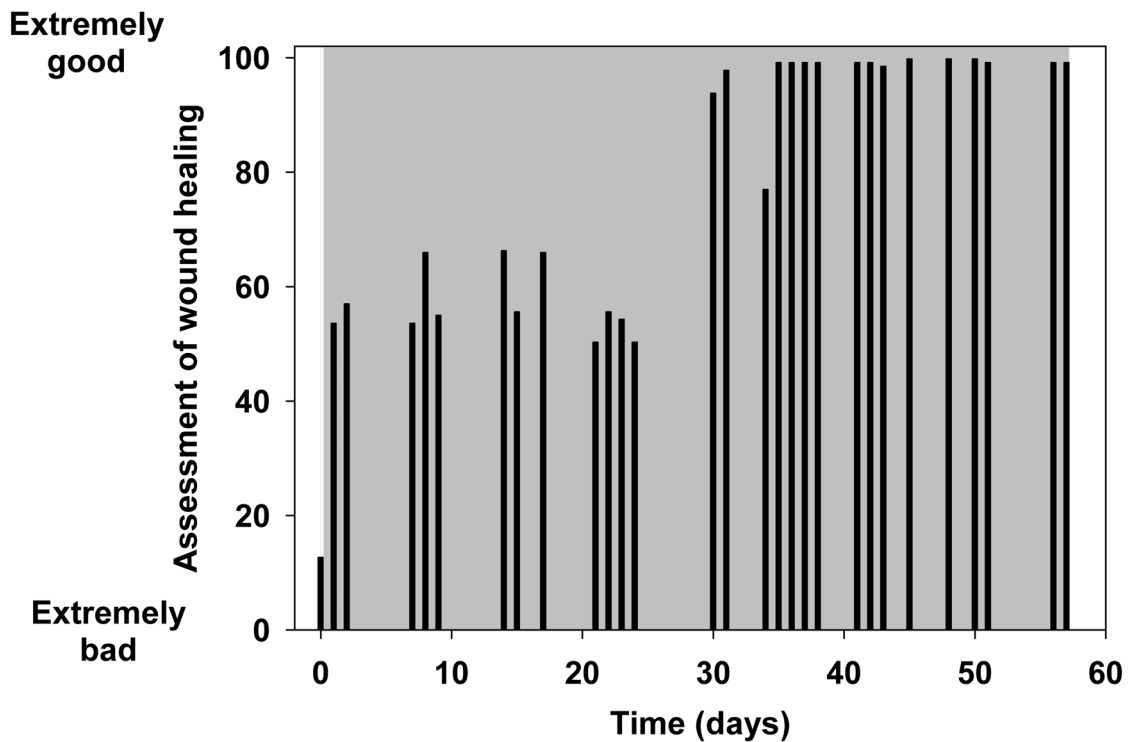
Effect of treatment (investigator's assessment patient 4)



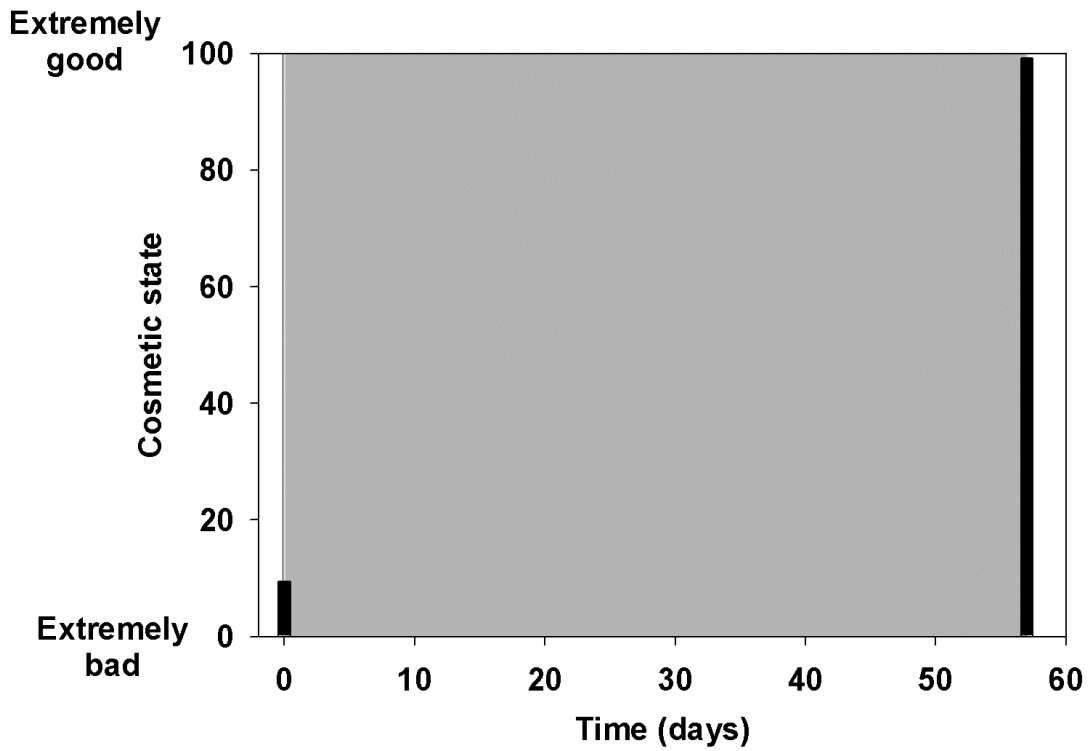
Feeling of the wound area (patient 4's assessment)



Wound healing (investigator's assessment patient 4)



Cosmetic state (patient 4's assessment)



Cosmetic state (investigator's assessment patient 4)

