The geko[™] Neuromuscular Electrostimulation Device Reduces Pre-Operative Oedema and Accelerates Readiness for Theatre in Patients Requiring Open Reduction Internal Fixation for Acute Ankle Fracture

l Mahmood¹, H Chandler¹, L Kottam¹, W Eardley¹, A Rangan1, P Baker¹ The James Cook University Hospital, South Tees Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust¹

The Burden

- 15,000 ankle fractures treated surgically each year (9% UK T&O workload)^{1,2}
- Soft tissue swelling can delay time to surgery due to fears about wound breakdown³
- While delayed fixation may help to reduce the risk of complications it can decrease patient satisfaction^{4,5}

Methods

- Case control feasibility study
 - Prospective cohort 20 consecutive consenting patients meeting criteria
 - Retrospective cohort Ankle fracture patients matched for age, gender, ethnicity, fracture pattern and dislocation at presentation

• Primary aim:

- (i) Ease of recruiting patients with ankle fractures in the MTC* setting.
- Secondary aim:
 - (i) Assess time to 'readiness for theatre'
 - (ii) Assess tolerability of device

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Age 18-60

Ankle fracture requiring fixation

Able to understand patient info and complete consent

Able to follow protocol requirements

- Delays mean increased length of stay and associated healthcare costs^{6,7}
- Current strategies to decrease ankle swelling include passive (elevation, ice) or active (arterio-venous foot pumps [AVFP], Intermittent Pneumatic Compression [IPC], however evidence for their efficacy is unclear⁸

What is the geko[™] device?

- Small, disposable, internally powered, transdermal neuromuscular stimulator
- Self-adhesive, applied to the posterolateral aspect of the knee
- Deemed effective if causes discernible dorsiflexion
- Clinically proven to increase blood flow in the deep veins of the calf⁹
- The increase in blood flow is equal to $60\%^{10}\,\text{of}$ walking without a patient having to move or exert energy



Figure 1. geko™ device mechanism of action – oedema reduction

Results

MTC – Major Trauma Centre

	geko™ group n=15	Retrospective matched group n=15	P-value
Readiness to theatre	1.66 days	3.66 days	0.001
Time to theatre	3.87 days	4.00 days	0.89
Tolerability	95% compliance	N/A	

Conclusion

MPORTH0398

- The geko[™] is a safe and effective device for reducing pre-operative oedema in ankle fractures
- Reducing the time to theatre by 2 days could provide a saving of £569 per patient¹¹
- Reducing oedema via this method provides an opportunity to optimise theatre schedules, release savings and has the potential to accelerate the patient recovery pathway







References: 1. Lash N, Horne G, Fielden J, Devane P. Ankle fractures: Functional and lifestyle outcomes at 2 years. ANZ Journal of Surgery 72(10):724-730, 2002 doi:10.1046/j.1445-2197.2002.02530x. 2. Singh R, Kamal T, Roulohamin N, Macharan G, Ahmed B, Theobald P. Ankle Fractures A Literature Review of Current Treatment Methods. Open Journal of Ortopedics O4(11):292-303, 2014. doi:10.4256/joi.2014.411046. 3. Hoiness P, Stromsoe K. The influence of the timing of surgery on soft tissue complications and hospital stay. A review of 84 closed ankle fractures: Ann Chir Gynaecol 89:6-9, 2000. 4. Sukelic M, Qaffaf M, Ferrier G. Ankle Fractures inpact of swelling on timing of surgery on soft tissue complications and hospital stay. A review of 84 closed ankle fractures: Annot the conomic burden. Injury Etra 4 (12):33-134, 2010. doi:10.1016/j.liny.v201074-74.5. doi:10.1016/j.liny.v201074-95.5. Sukton F, Hamid K, Suleman S, Eardley W, Baker P, Factors Influencing patient experience and staffactor following surgical management of longent Administon of Ankle Fractures Fox 67 Ankle Fractures Fox 67 Ankle Fractures Fox 67 Ankle Fractures Fox 67 Ankle Administon of Lingery 70:001277. doi:10.1017/0170779757-7. Petrzik P. Qureshi Linggical management of surgers of England Be/Ads-04:07, 2000; doi:10.1308/003588406x106504. 8. Clarkson R, Mahmoud SS, Rangan A, Eardley W, Baker P. The use of foot pumps compression devices in the perioperative management of surgers of England Be/Ads-047, 2000; doi:10.1308/003588406x106504. 8. Clarkson R, Mahmoud SS, Rangan A, Eardley W, Baker P. The use of foot pumps compression devices in the perioperative management of blood flow in the deep viers of the lower limb using the gelo[®] neuromacular electro-stimulation device. Journal of International Anglology, August 2016-04. 10. Tucker A Maass A, Bain D, Chen LH, Zazam M, Dawoon H et al. Augementational Anglology, Juc. 2010.5 pring 19(1): e31-7. 11. Health economic analysis performed subsequent to the completion of the istudy by MTECH Access LH, Bice