auth: Szolnoky, G, Varga, M, Varga, E, Kemény, L presauth: Gyozo Szolnoky institutions: Department of Dermatology and Allergology, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary abtitle: Lipoedema update presentation: Invited speaker

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abstract: Objective: We intended to study the most prominent lipoedema hallmarks and their response to decongestive lymphatic therapy (DLT) therefore were interested to see the effects of various techniques of DLT on volume reduction, capillary fragility (CF) (an important factor in hematoma development) and pain. We also aimed to measure large blood vessel characteristics of lipoedema patients.

Method: DLT comprised once daily manual lymph drainage with or without intermittent pneumatic compression at 30 Hgmm pressure and

multilayered multicomponent compression throughout a 5-day-course. Volumetry was performed in accordance with Kuhnke?s disc model or optoelectronic measurement, CF was

evaluated upon the count of vacuum suction method (VSM) induced petechiae and pain was measured with a 10-item questionnaire,

Wong Baker Faces and visual analogue scale (VAS)prior and subsequent to therapy cycles. Aortic distensibility (AD) was calculated upon echocardiography.

Results: Decongestive therapy resulted in a significant reduction

of limb volumes in both CDP and CDP+IPC groups, of the number of petechiae and pain severity (p<0.05; respectively). There was a notable difference in AD between lipoedematous and control groups.

Conclusion: Beyond marked edema reduction, CDP considerably diminishes CF and pain in lipedematous legs which may also have on impact on further surgical treatment. VSM and and the measurement of AD might play a role in differential diagnosis.