

## Asian Hyperbaric and Diving Medical Association 12<sup>™</sup> Annual Scientific Meeting 22-23 July 2016 Bali, Indonesia

# FREE PAPER PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

### LIST OF ABSTRACTS

#### DAY 1 (22 JULY 2016)

- Diving-Related Fatalities In Australia And Beyond

   John Lippmann
- First Saturation Dive In Turkey
   Prof Akin Savas Toklu
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- Confession Of A Dive Medic

   Suhumaran s/o V.Nadason
- 4. A Study Of DAN AP Members With Patent Foramen Ovale
  John Lippmann
- 5. Epidemiological And Clinical Profile Of Seizure In The Hyperbaric Chamber Of Naval Health Institute
  - Dr Ni Komang Sri Dewi Untari
- 6. CNS Toxicity During A Hyperbaric Session; A Case Report
   Dr Handan Ozturk
- 7. A Case Of DCS Treated By A Dive Shop With A ChamberDr Mike Perez
- 8. Hyperbaric Services For Public In Hong KongDr Jeffrey Chau Cheuk Wai

#### DAY 2 (23 JULY 2016)

- 1. Pro/Con Debate: Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy For The Treatment Of Vascular Complications From Injectable Dermal Fillers
  - Assoc Prof Dr Soh Chai Rick / Dr Wong Ted Min
- 2. The Effects of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy In Enhancement Of eNOS, TNF-  $\alpha$  And VEGF Expression In Wound Healing
  - Dr Anita Devi
- 3. Comparison Of Three Different Methods For Measuring Wound Surface Area; A Preliminary Report
  - Prof Nadir Arican
- 4. Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT) In Case of Mumps-Induced Sudden Deafness Pediatric Patient
  - Dr Handi Suyono
- 5. Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy In Multiple Trauma Cases
  - Dr Arie Zakaria

#### COMPARISON OF THREE DIFFERENT METHODS FOR MEASURING WOUND SURFACE AREA; A PRELIMINARY REPORT

#### Nadir Arican, Kutay Kulahci, Akin Savas Toklu

Introduction: Chronic wounds are challenging problems both for medical practitioners and patients. There are tremendous modalities for the treatment of problem wounds including hyperbaric oxygen therapy. It is important to measure wound size to evaluate the effect of the treatment modality chosen. There are several methods for planimetric measure of wound sizes. The method used for evaluation of the wound size should be practical and easy to use. In this study we compared three different methods to measure the wound area on the lower limbs of patients who were sent for hyperbaric oxygen treatment.

Methodology: We performed planimetric wound area measurement on 100 digital wound photographs that included a 9 cm2 reference square, by using programs of Image J, Image Proplus and counting the squares on grid on the wound image. Microsoft PowerPoint program was used for squares counting on grid method. The same images in which the wound edges traced by yellow line were used for all of the three methods. The area of wound surface was calculated by using the reference area of 9 cm3 on the images.

Results: The mean wound surface areas measured by Image J, Image Proplus and counting square on grid were 7,883 cm2  $\pm$ 10,777 (min:0,0074 – max: 57,919), 7,886 cm2  $\pm$ 10,735, (min:0,0082 – max: 57,635) and 7,784 cm2  $\pm$  10,654(min:0,0065 – max: 56,037) respectively. There was significant correlation when we compared the wound areas measured by each method (p<0.0001). The time spent for counting square on grids was too much and not comparable with the other methods.

Conclusion: The quicker methods for measuring the wound surface area were using the software of Image J and Image Proplus. The former one is an open source software and can be used effectively without any cost. The method of counting square on grids is time consuming and should not be preferred.