

# Wound Management **Clinical Update**

## TOE DOPPLER WAVEFORMS AND SOUNDS



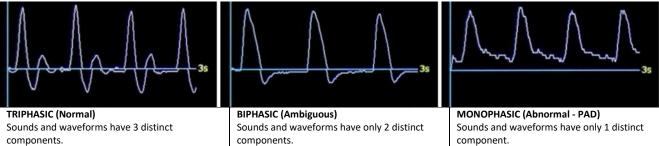
Watch the video at https://tinyurl.com/2f5k8afz

#### INTRODUCTION

Doppler sounds and waveforms form part of the differential diagnosis of peripheral arterial disease (PAD).

- Triphasic sounds and waveforms indicate normal blood supply
- Biphasic sounds and waveforms can be either normal or abnormal •
- Monophasic sounds are indicative of PAD.

Doppler sounds & waveforms should not be used in isolation and should be combined with other parameters.



- The systole 1.
- Early diastolic flow reversal 2.
- A small forward flow reflective in late 3. diastole

The systole 1.

Early diastolic flow reversal 2.

There is no late diastole

The systole 1. There is no early diastolic flow reversal or

late diastole The wave form does not cross the baseline.

### OUTCOME

The client will have toe Doppler sounds & waveforms evaluated to determine with other parameters the presence of peripheral arterial disease and the safety for,

- Compression of the lower limb
- Wound debridement
- The use of moist wound products •

### EQUIPMENT

- Vascular probe •
- Doppler
- Conducting gel

### PREPARATION

- Explain the procedure to the client
- Perform hand hygiene
- Ensure the client has been resting supine with feet at heart level for 5-10 minutes prior
- Connect the vascular probe to the Doppler •

### PROCEDURE

- Expose feet and ankles (Ensure they are  $>20^{\circ}$  C)
- Palpate dorsalis pedis artery and apply a generous amount of conducting gel
- Place probe at 45<sup>o</sup> angle over the artery (probe pointing towards head)
- Listen to the sounds and determine if Triphasic, Biphasic or Monophasic
- Look at the screen and determine if waveforms are Triphasic, Biphasic or Monophasic
- Repeat using the posterior tibial artery
- Record on lower limb chart