

THIS IS JUST ONE OF OUR SERIES OF HANDY
DOWNLOADABLE LEAFLETS - LEGS MATTER OFFER A
WEALTH OF EVIDENCED-BASED INFORMATION AND
KNOWLEDGE AROUND THE HEALTH ADVICE ON LEG
AND FOOT PROBLEMS.

THIS LEAFLET IS TALKING ABOUT:

Mixed aetiology leg ulcers

An ulcer is a wound or sore that hasn't healed within two weeks. There are several types of ulcers you can experience on your legs or feet. A diabetic foot ulcer is an open wound or sore found on the foot that's slow to heal on someone with diabetes

WHAT'S COVERED?

- Overview
- Symptoms
- Causes
- Diagnosis
- Treatment
- Prevention
- Outlook
- Harm
- Resources





Let's talk about mixed aetiology leg ulcers

Overview – what is a mixed aetiology leg ulcer?

A mixed aetiology leg ulcer is a wound on the lower leg which is caused by a combination of both venous and arterial disease. It's important to acknowledge that the level of arterial insufficiency can vary depending on the individual..

Symptoms – what are the key symptoms of mixed aetiology leg ulcers?

You may experience a range of symptoms which are indicative of both venous and arterial disease. Details of these symptoms can be found on the venous leg ulcers and arterial leg ulcers pages.

The symptoms of venous disease are likely to be more obvious, whereas the symptoms of arterial disease less so, and may only be uncovered during the assessment process by your healthcare professional.

Causes - What causes mixed aetiology leg ulcers?

Mixed aetiology leg ulcers are caused by a combination of venous and arterial disease.

A venous leg ulcer (VLU) is a break in the skin, between the knee and ankle joint, and is caused by damage to the vein(s) in the lower leg, which become weaker. The weakened vein walls prevent the valves in the veins from closing sufficiently. If the valves cannot close properly, some of the venous blood backflows when the heart beats and the pressure inside the vein increases, pushing small components of the venous blood across the vein wall into the surrounding flesh and skin. This damages the flesh and breaks the skin. Because the vein is weak and leaking, the skin cannot heal.

We have deep veins (inside the leg muscles) and superficial veins (outside the leg muscles) and small veins (perforators) connecting them together. Either or both may be damaged.

Veins can become damaged due to a number of reasons, including:

- An injury
- Previous fracture of the bones in the leg, ankle or foot
- Previous operations

- A clot (DVT)
- Increased abdominal weight (pregnancies or obesity)
- Because the veins get weaker as we get older

Arterial leg ulceration stems from a condition known as peripheral arterial disease (PAD).

It is caused by a build up of fatty deposits inside the arteries of the leg. Over time these deposits make the arteries narrower and result in a restriction of the blood flow to the leg. This is also called atherosclerosis.

Risk factors include:

- Smoking
- High blood pressure
- Diabetes
- High cholesterol

Diagnosis – getting diagnosed with a mixed aetiology leg ulcer

It is important to see your GP / Practice Nurse / District Nurse as soon as possible after your wound or symptoms appear to get an assessment, diagnosis and have the appropriate treatment / intervention/s.

General Assessment

Your assessment should include questions about:

- Your general health
- Your current and past medical history
- The appearance, shape and feel of your lower leg and your ulcer
- Pain assessment to include factors that aggravate and relieve symptoms
- Numbness or weakness in your leg

Skin Assessment

Your healthcare provider will look for:

- Wound shape, size, depth and the type of tissue in the wound bed, length of time wound has been present and progress of wound
- Ulcer location: what part of the leg is the ulcer on
- Oedema or swelling; how far up the leg does it go? does it go when you elevate your leg?
- Varicose veins
- Inflammation and wound or skin infection
- Eczema / contact dermatitis
- Changes to the shape of your leg

- Temperature of the skin on your leg, foot and toes
- The skin on your leg can look red when hanging down and go paler when lifted up
- Your wound turning black (necrosis) and beginning to smell. Be aware that skin changes may be harder to see on black or brown skin

Tests

Your healthcare provider should:

- Listen to the pulses in your foot using a hand held ultrasound scanner
- Test the blood pressure in your arms and legs and compare them together. This is a test of the strength of the arteries in your lower leg and foot. This is often called a 'Doppler' Test.
- Some people may need to have additional tests depending on the results.
- Sometimes you may need a blood test

Treatment – how to treat mixed aetiology ulcers

It is important to see your GP / Practice Nurse/District Nurse as soon as possible to get an assessment, diagnosis and have appropriate intervention. For mixed aetiology leg ulcers, this may include using a safe level of compression and/ or onwards referral to vascular services.

Things to say when booking your appointment:

- If your wound is hot or red, this may be urgent and require care immediately
- How the wounding happened or whether it just spontaneously started
- Make it clear if you have diabetes
- Make it clear if the wound has not healed within two weeks and it's worrying you
- Let them know if it smells or if it's painful and what makes this better or worse

Language used

You may hear different words to describe your wound such as ulcer, leg ulcer, sore, laceration, chronic wound and maybe others. Ask your nurse to explain their choice of word and what this may mean for you.

If you're struggling to get an appointment with your GP, there might be a Leg Club or specialist leg clinic in your area. You may be able to attend these without having to be referred by your GP.

Compression

Compression may be used if deemed safe, this will depend on your individual assessment outcomes. More details on compression can be found on the venous leg ulcer page.

Surgery

Options may be available for mixed aetiology leg ulcers.

Venous surgery

This may include removing the damaged vein which can improve healing and also reduce the risk of venous ulcers coming back. Surgery can include:

- Removing the varicose vein
- Applying heat, ultrasound or foam to seal the damaged vein

Your Vascular Surgeon will discuss with you which is the best option for you once you have had your veins scanned to see which one is damaged.

Arterial surgery

This may include procedures to improve the blood supply to your lower limb. Your Vascular Surgeon will discuss with you which is the best option for you once you have had your arteries scanned to see which one is damaged.

Dressings

There are many different dressings available and the choice depends on the condition of your wound, which will change as you heal. You may need a few different dressings over the course of your treatment.

Outlook – healing mixed aetiology leg ulcers

The outlook of a mixed aetiology can be different for each individual depending on the severity of the arterial disease component. However, with treatment for arterial disease and life style changes, alongside treating the underlying venous disease, mixed aetiology leg ulcers should improve.

If your assessment shows you're safe to have compression, this will support the veins and stop them leaking and allow the body to heal the wound. Continuing to wear your compression when your mixed aetiology leg ulcer has healed can help reduce the risk of the wound coming back.

How can I help my mixed aetiology leg ulcer heal?

- Make an appointment to see your GP / Practice Nurse or District Nurse as soon as possible to be assessed, get a diagnosis and access treatment that will heal your ulcer
- If you have been given compression garments by your health provider, ensure you wear them
- Elevate your leg with your ankle above your hip level if possible and tolerated – use pillows under the foot of your mattress, while you are lying on a sofa or sitting in a chair with your leg(s) elevated
- Ask to see a Vascular Consultant to have your veins/ arteries scanned and assessed to see which vein/ artery is damaged and if you may benefit from intervention. Do this even if you do not end up choosing to have surgery as the scans can find which vein / artery is causing the problem and guide the way forward for your treatment in the future

Harm – the risk factors

Inaction or insufficient action on mixed aetiology leg ulcers can cause harm. This includes:

- Not checking legs properly or doing basic checks, such as a Doppler test
- Not performing a vascular assessment to determine if suitable for compression
- Not using adequate compression if indicated, can lead to worsening disease
- Not being referred to vascular services for venous intervention if required

If you have any concerns about the treatment or care you are receiving, it is important to speak up.

Find out more - some organisations you can contact for further information

Accelerate

Based in East London, Accelerate can accept national referrals from your GP/specialist to our world-class centre where we pioneer and trial experimental new treatments for chronic leg ulcers/wounds, lymphoedema and mobility challenges.

Contact details

020 3819 6022

hello@acceleratecic.com

Find out more at [acceleratecic.com](https://www.acceleratecic.com)

Diabetes UK

Diabetes UK are the leading UK charity for people affected by diabetes it's their responsibility to lead the fight against the growing crisis. And this fight is one that involves all everyone – sharing knowledge and taking diabetes on together.

Contact details

0345 123 2399

helpline@diabetes.org.uk

Find out more at [diabetes.org.uk](https://www.diabetes.org.uk)



The Legs Matter coalition is working together to increase awareness, understanding and prevent harm for lower leg and foot conditions

Help us spread the word about the #hiddenharmcrisis and we can all act to help tackle it.

You can help by following us on social media and sharing, reposting, liking and commenting - we are active on X, Facebook, LinkedIn and Instagram.

You can sign up for our newsletter at legsmatter.org and get all the latest information about our activities.

RESHAPING CARE
TOGETHER...



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LYMPHOEDEMA
SOCIETY

ROYAL COLLEGE
of PODIATRY



LEG CLUB
www.legclub.org



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