Once your venous leg ulcer has healed

It is recommended that compression stockings are worn daily to help prevent further venous leg ulcers. Talk to your health professional about the best stockings for you.

Support and information

See your doctor or nurse as soon as you can if you have any concerns.

Care of venous leg ulcers

A guide for people who have a slow to heal wound on their lower leg

Any wound below the knee that is not improving - or has not healed in 3 months - should be discussed with your health professional.

Venous leg ulcers can be treated

This information is based on research studies and the advice of health experts.
The most common reason that a wound on the leg does not heal (an ulcer) is because of problems with the veins in the leg. The veins are the blood vessels in the legs that transport blood back to the heart. Sometimes, if the veins are damaged or not working properly, the blood pools in the legs and causes swelling and other problems.

In some people a small injury does not heal because of the underlying vein problems. This is called a venous leg ulcer. There are other types of leg ulcers, but this brochure will focus on venous leg ulcers.

**What is a leg ulcer?**
A leg ulcer is a wound between the knee and ankle joint that is slow to heal.

**Venous leg ulcers**
The most common reason that a wound on the leg does not heal (an ulcer) is because of problems with the veins in the leg.

The veins are the blood vessels in the legs that transport blood back to the heart. Sometimes, if the veins are damaged or not working properly, the blood pools in the legs and causes swelling and other problems.

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What a venous leg ulcer is like

You might have a venous leg ulcer if:
- You get swelling of your leg that is usually worse in the evening or after standing or sitting for a while
- You have brownish discolouration of your skin (particularly near the ankle)
- You have dry, itchy, scaly skin

A venous leg ulcer might:
- Ooze a lot
- Be shallow (not deep)
- Look red and/or yellow (not black)
- Be irregularly shaped
- Seem to not get better or worse
- Be painful

People with venous leg ulcers might have a history of:
- Deep vein thrombosis (DVT / blood clot) in the leg
- Pulmonary embolus (blood clot in the lung)
- Being overweight
- Multiple pregnancies
- Varicose veins
- Standing for long periods
- Lack of ankle movement
- Previous slow to heal leg wounds
- Slow to heal leg wounds in other members of your family

How to treat a venous leg ulcer

The best way to heal venous leg ulcers is with special bandages or stockings called compression therapy.

Compression therapy helps to squeeze the extra fluid (swelling) out of the leg and back into the circulation.

Compression therapy is a specialized treatment that should only be applied and used under the supervision of a qualified health professional.

Without compression therapy your venous leg ulcer is much less likely to heal.

Help, information & treatment

Talk to your doctor or nurse about the best treatment for you.

Some areas have specialised leg ulcer clinics or services that can assist with treatment.