



Caisson hyperbare et oxygénothérapie locale dans l'IPD

Dr Bertrand CAPPELIEZ – CH Tourcoing

JEDI 15/05/25

Conflits d'intérêts



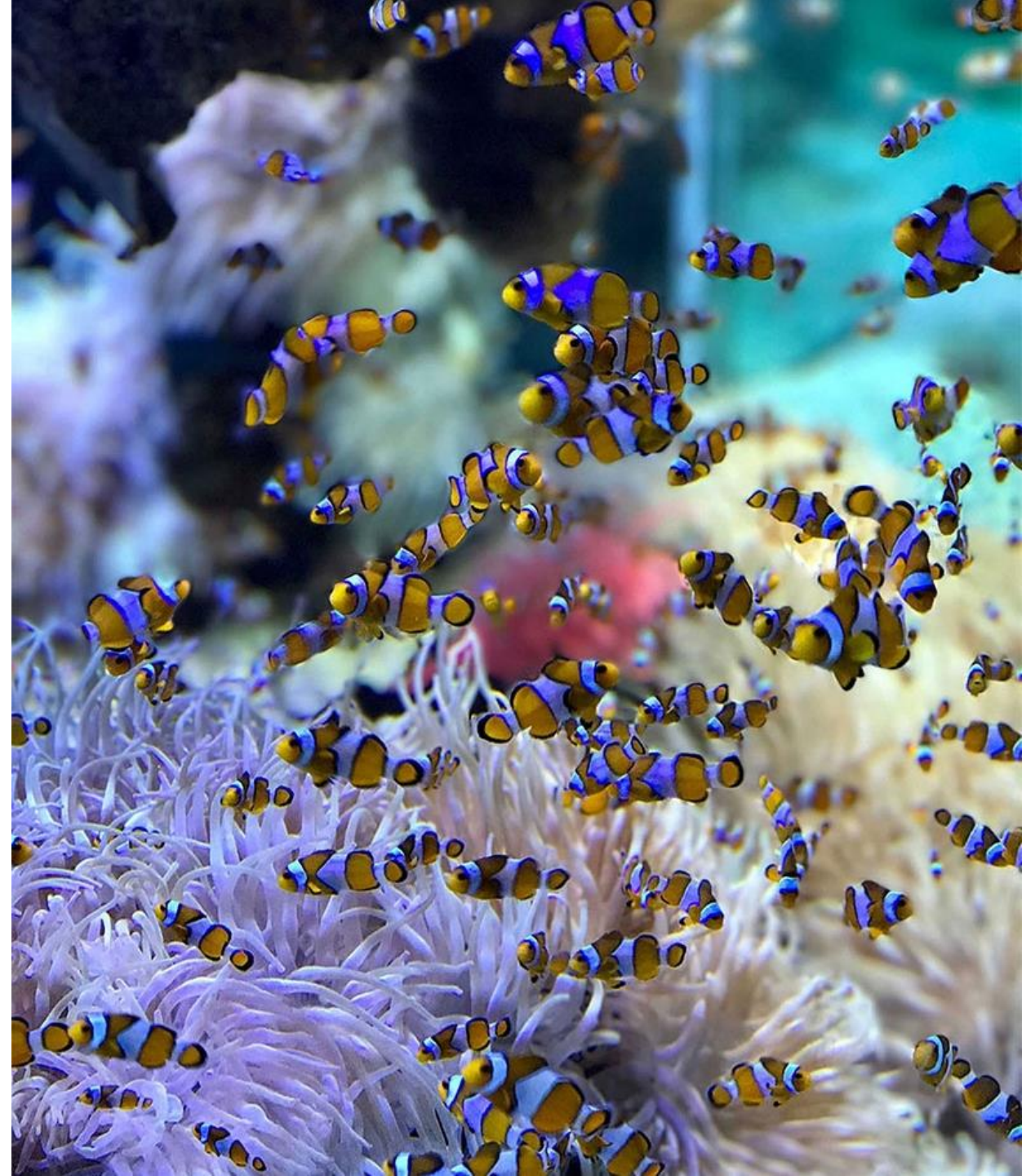
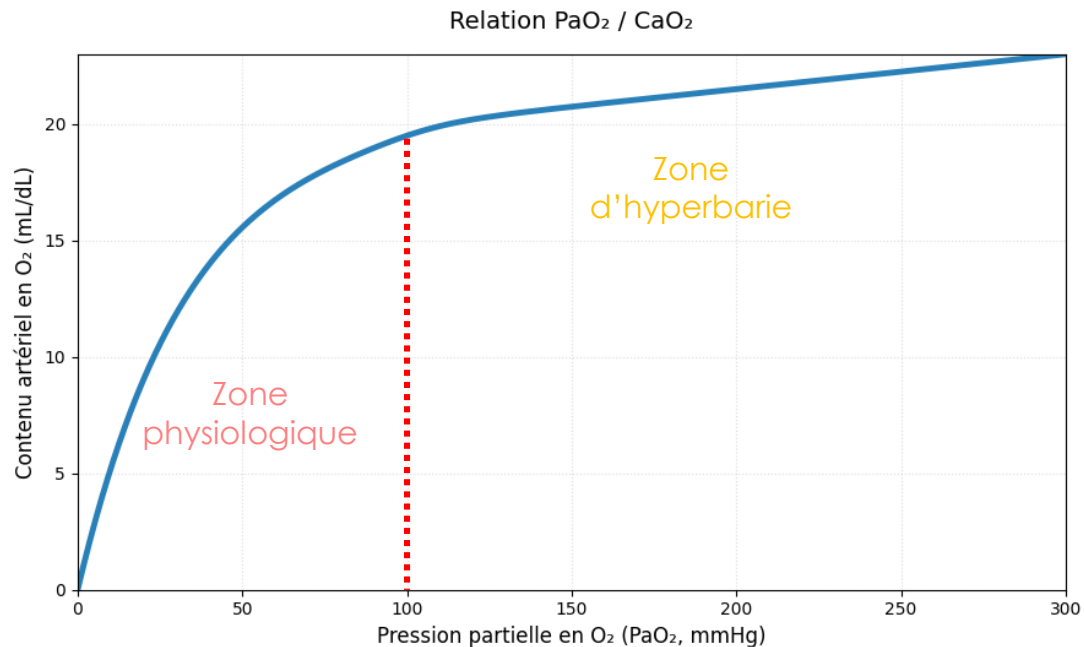
Hyperbarie : un peu de fondamental

Enfoncez-vous bien dans vos chaises

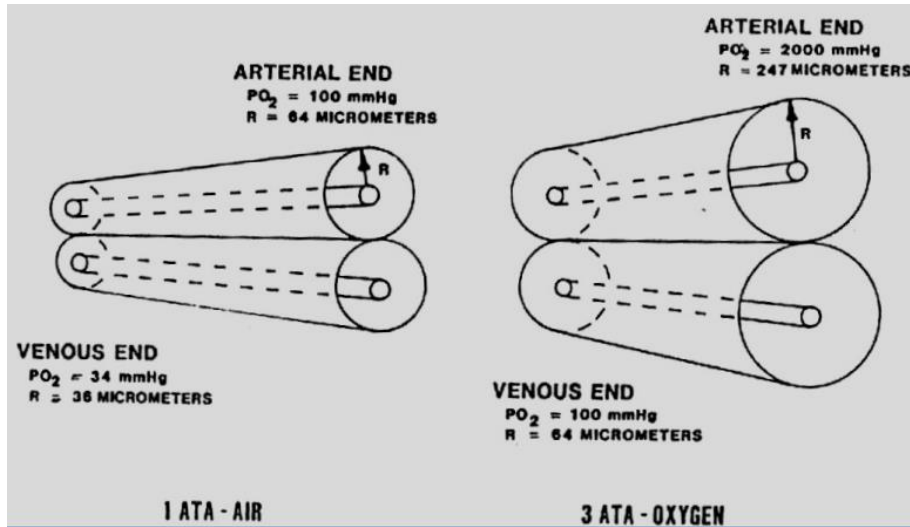
OHB : physiologie pure

- Délivrance de l'oxygène à une pression supérieure à la pression atmosphérique

$$\text{CaO}_2 = \underbrace{\text{Hb} \times \text{SaO}_2 \times 1,34}_{\text{O}_2 \text{ lié}} + \underbrace{\text{PaO}_2 \times 0,003}_{\text{O}_2 \text{ libre}}$$



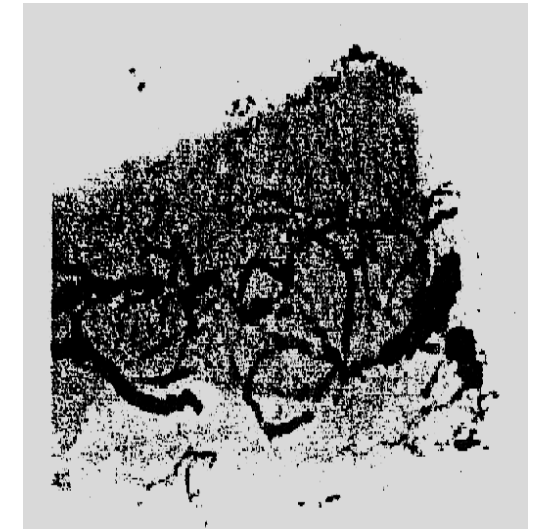
OHB : effets vasculaires



Témoin



OHB



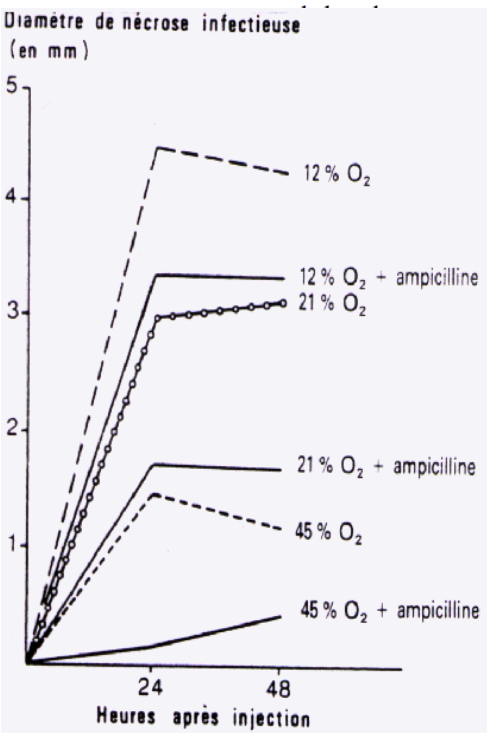
- Augmentation de la déformabilité érythrocytaire (même à distance de la séance) → amélioration de la microcirculation
- Effet de redistribution sanguine par vasoconstriction hyperoxique
 - Effet anti œdémateux + redistribution vasculaire
- Augmentation de production de collagène
- Stimulation de la néoangiogénèse

OHB : effets anti infectieux

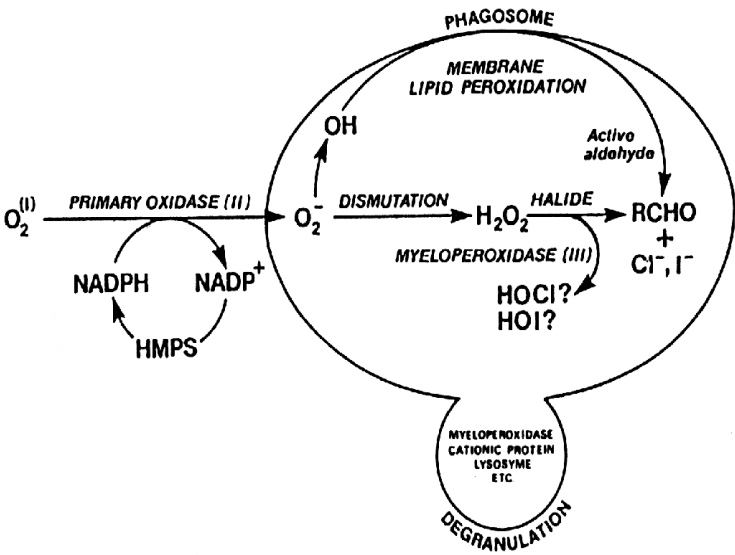
- Bactéricidie des anaérobies
- Effet bactéricide/bactériostatique décrit dans la littérature notamment sur *P. aeruginosa*¹ , ...
- Effet indirect² :
 - Diminution de la CMI de certains ATB
 - Amélioration de l'activité de certains ATB qui est diminuée en hypoxie
 - Stimulation la production ERO par les PNN

Table 1.6 -1. In vitro oxygen susceptibility of strictly anaerobic bacteria (from Loesche⁸)

| Pressure of Oxygen (mmHg) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3.5 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 | 90 |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Bacteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clostridium haemolitycum</i> | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| <i>Peptostreptococcus</i> | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| <i>Clostridium novyi</i> | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| <i>Bacteroides oralis</i> | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | +,V | +,V | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Prevotella</i> | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | +,V | +,V | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Melaninogenica</i> | | | | | | | | V | V | | | | |
| <i>Fusobacterium</i> | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | +,V | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Nucleatum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bacteroides fragilis</i> | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | +,V | 0 | 0 |



h strain or incubation duration



1. Chemlar, Folia Microbiologica 2024
 2. Schwartz, Journal of PMI 2021

OHB : dans certaines situations

- Dans l'ostéite :
 - Moelle osseuse progressivement remplacée par tissu graisseux + œdème inflammatoire
 - ↘ de la perfusion corticale par ↗ pression intramédullaire
- ischémie/thrombose intravasculaire/nécrose ⇒ séquestres osseux

Table 2.2.10-2. Oxygen tensions (mm Hg) in normal and osteomyelitic tibia of the rabbit (according to Esterhai et al.¹⁶)

| Treatment gas | Normal bone | Osteomyelitic bone |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Atmospheric air | 31.9 ± 4.60 | 16.7 ± 3.8 |
| Normobaric oxygen | 98.8 ± 22.0 | 17.5 ± 2.7 |
| HBO at 200kPa | 191.5 ± 47.9 | 198.4 ± 2.7 |
| HBO at 300kPa | 309.3 ± 29.6 | 234.1 ± 116.3 |

OHB : effets indésirables de l'oxygène

- Apparaît généralement à partir d'une pression partielle de 2,8 ATA
- **Effet Paul Bert** (abaissement du seuil épileptogène)
 - Prodromes : agitation, angoisse, fasciculations, contractures péri-buccales
 - Etat : Crise tonico-clonique généralisée
- **Effet Lorrain Smith**
 - Fibrose pulmonaire irréversible et auto entretenue liée à une exposition prolongée et répétée à des concentrations élevées en O₂
 - Tableau d'abaque pour chaque personne dans le caisson géré par le caisson master



Oxygénothérapie locale : mais qu'est-ce que c'est ?

Enfoncez-vous bien dans vos chaises (bis repetita)

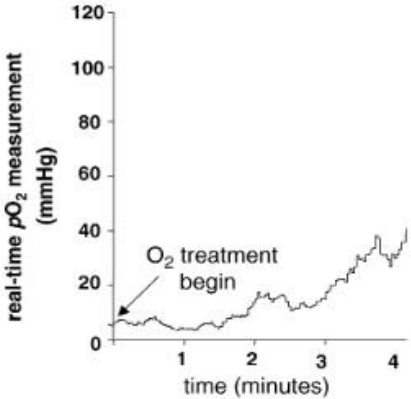
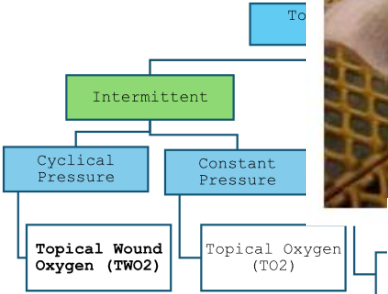
Oxygénothérapie locale

R.B. Fries et al. / Mutation Research 579 (2005) 172–181

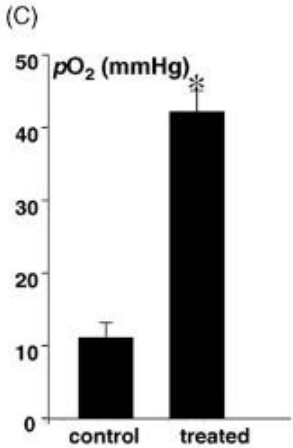
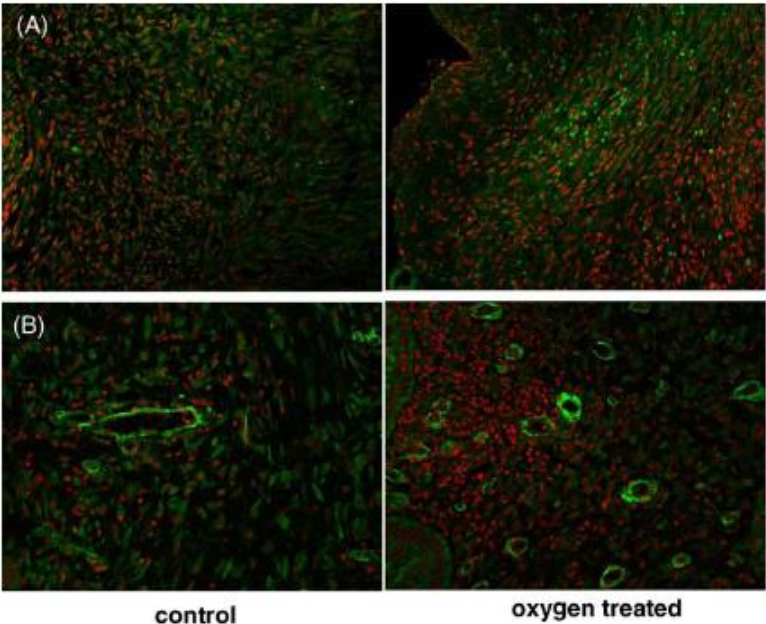
175



PUTRI ET AL.

FIGURE 1 Classification of topical oxygen therapy and currently available types in the market (the ones in bold are included in this meta-analysis).



R.B. Fries et al. / Mutation Research 579 (2005) 172–181



| Hg pressure | 10mb to 50 mb Cyclical Pressure |
|---|--|
|  |  |
| pective review controlled studies | Recent Sham controlled RCT in DFU Shows 4x healing rate vs. SOC/sham |
| l case series | Multiple controlled studies in DFU and VLU showing efficacy |
| w and low constant pressure | High O ₂ flow rate and deeper O ₂ penetration into wound bed Higher diffusion gradient |
| ificantly reduce edema | Cyclical pressure reduces edema and stimulates angiogenesis |
| ompression and no idification | Cyclical non-contact compression with humidification |



Infection du pied diabétique et traitement par HBO ou OL

Le vif du sujet

Infection du pied diabétique

Infection de plaie du pied du patient diabétique

- Infection de la peau et des parties molles
 - Œdème
 - Erythème
 - Chaleur
 - Douleur
 - Pus

2 signes

→ Dermo hypodermite nécrosante ou non

Ostéite du pied du patient diabétique

- Ostéite
 - Dactylite (« orteil saucisse »)
 - Contact osseux rugueux
 - Exposition et/ou élimination d'os

→ Ostéite

L'OHB et l'IPD : pas de grands potes littéraires...

PubMed®

(hyperbaric oxygen) AND (diabetic foot infection) × **Search**

[Advanced](#) [Create alert](#) [Create RSS](#) [User Guide](#)

[Save](#) [Email](#) [Send to](#) Sort by: [Best match](#) [Display options](#) ⚙️

MY CUSTOM FILTERS

5 results ⏪ ⏩ Page 1 of 1

RESULTS BY YEAR

1988 2025

PUBLICATION DATE

i 2 articles found by citation matching

[Treatment of diabetic foot infection with hyperbaric oxygen therapy.](#)
Chen CE, et al. *Foot Ankle Surg.* 2010. PMID: 20483142

[Hyperbaric oxygen in the treatment of diabetic foot infection.](#)
Lee SS, et al. *Changgeng Yi Xue Za Zhi.* 1997. PMID: 9178588

[Show all](#)

Recommendations 2016

24

Diving and Hyperbaric Medicine Volume 47 No. 1 March 2017

Consensus Conference

Tenth European Consensus Conference on Hyperbaric Medicine: recommendations for accepted and non-accepted clinical indications and practice of hyperbaric oxygen treatment

Daniel Mathieu, Alessandro Marroni and Jacek Kot

Table 2

Recommendations on the indications accepted for HBOT (there was no Level A evidence)

| Condition | Level of evidence | | Agreement level |
|--|-------------------|---|------------------|
| | B | C | |
| Type 1 | | | |
| CO poisoning | X | | Strong agreement |
| Open fractures with crush injury | X | | Strong agreement |
| Prevention of osteoradionecrosis after dental extraction | X | | Strong agreement |
| Osteoradionecrosis (mandible) | X | | Strong agreement |
| Soft tissue radionecrosis (cystitis, proctitis) | X | | Strong agreement |
| Decompression illness | | X | Strong agreement |
| Gas embolism | | X | Strong agreement |
| Anaerobic or mixed bacterial infections | | X | Strong agreement |
| Sudden deafness | X | | Strong agreement |
| Type 2 | | | |
| Diabetic foot lesions | X | | Strong agreement |
| Femoral head necrosis | X | | Strong agreement |
| Compromised skin grafts and musculo-cutaneous flaps | | X | Strong agreement |
| Central retinal artery occlusion (CRAO) | | X | Strong agreement |
| Crush Injury without fracture | | X | Agreement |
| Osteoradionecrosis (bones other than mandible) | | X | Agreement |
| Radio-induced lesions of soft tissues (other than cystitis and proctitis) | | X | Agreement |
| Surgery and implant in irradiated tissue (preventive treatment) | | X | Agreement |
| Ischaemic ulcers | | X | Agreement |
| Refractory chronic osteomyelitis | | X | Agreement |
| Burns, 2nd degree more than 20% BSA | | X | Agreement |
| Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis | | X | Agreement |
| Neuroblastoma, stage IV | | X | Agreement |
| Type 3 | | | |
| Brain injury (acute and chronic TBI, chronic stroke, post anoxic encephalopathy) in highly selected patients | | X | Agreement |
| Radio-induced lesions of larynx | | X | Agreement |
| Radio-induced lesions of the CNS | | X | Agreement |
| Post-vascular procedure reperfusion syndrome | | X | Agreement |
| Limb replantation | | X | Agreement |
| Selected non-healing wounds secondary to systemic processes | | X | Agreement |
| Sickle cell disease | | X | Agreement |
| Interstitial cystitis | | X | Agreement |

Bases de ces recommandations



Infections à anaérobies

Table 2.2.4-5. Results of clinical studies sorted by the therapies used²¹.

| Author | Patients | Recoveries (%) | Deaths (%) |
|--|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Arm surgery - antibiotics - HBO | | | |
| Roding, 1972 | 130 | 101 (78) | 29 (22) |
| Hitchcock, 1975 | 133 | 100 (75) | 33 (25) |
| Hart, 1983 | 139 | 112 (81) | 27 (19) |
| Darke, 1977 | 66 | 46(70) | 20 (30) |
| Holland, 1975 | 49 | 36 (73) | 13 (27) |
| Unsworth, 1984 | 53 | 46 (87) | 7(13) |
| Hirn, 1988 | 32 | 23 (72) | 9 (28) |
| Gibson, 1986 | 29 | 20 (70) | 9 (30) |
| Werry, 1986 | 28 | 21(75) | 7 (25) |
| Kofoed, 1983 | 23 | 20 (87) | 3 (13) |
| Tonjum, 1980 | 14 | 12 (86) | 2 (14) |
| Total | 696 | 537 (78) | 159 (22) |
| Surgery and antibiotics only | | | |
| Altemeier, 1971 | 54 | 46 (85.2) | 8 (14.8) |
| Hitchcock, 1975 | 44 | 24 (55) | 20 (45) |
| Gibson, 1986 | 17 | 5 (29) | 12 (71) |
| Ereischlag, 1985 | 8 | 3 (37) | 5 (63) |
| Total | 123 | 78 (64) | 45 (36) |

Lésions du pied diabétique

| Study | Type of study | N | Inclusion criteria | Atmospheres of pressure | Duration of each HBOT treatment (min) | Mean number of treatments | Study endpoints | Results (HBOT vs. control) | Conclusions |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| Baroni et al. 1987 (57) | Prospective, nonrandomized, controlled clinical trial | 28 18 HBOT 10 conventional | Diabetes and necrotic ulcers | 2.5-2.8 | 90 | 34 | Patients with ulcer healing (%) Patients avoiding amputations (%) | 89% vs. 10% (p NR) 89% vs. 60% (p<0.001) | HBOT superior |
| Oriani et al. 1990 (58) | Prospective, nonrandomized, controlled clinical trial | 80 62 HBOT 18 conventional | Diabetes and necrotic ulcers | 2.5-2.8 | Not reported | 72 | Patients avoiding amputation (%) | 95% vs. 67% (p<0.01) | HBOT superior |
| Doctor et al. 1992 (60) | Nonblinded, prospective, randomized, controlled clinical trial | 30 | Diabetes and chronic foot ulcers | 3.0 | 45 | 4 | Mean length of stay (days) Wound cultures showing growth (n) Patients avoiding major amputation (%) | 41 vs. 46 days (NS) 3 vs. 12 (p<0.05) 87% vs. 53% (p<0.05) | HBOT superior |
| Faglia et al. 1996 (61) | Prospective, randomized, controlled clinical trial | 68 35 HBOT 33 conventional | Diabetes and severe foot ulcers | 2.2-2.5 | 90 | 38 | Patients avoiding amputation (%) | 91% vs. 67% (p=0.02; RR, 0.26) | HBOT superior |
| Zamboni et al. 1997 (63) | Prospective, nonrandomized, controlled clinical trial | 15 10 HBOT 5 conventional | Diabetes and chronic foot ulcers | 2.0 | 120 | NR | Change in surface area of ulcer (%) | Wound surface area significantly reduced in HBOT group (p<0.05) | HBOT superior |

Ostéomyélite chronique réfractaire

Table 2.2.10-3. Main papers on HBO therapy in osteomyelitis

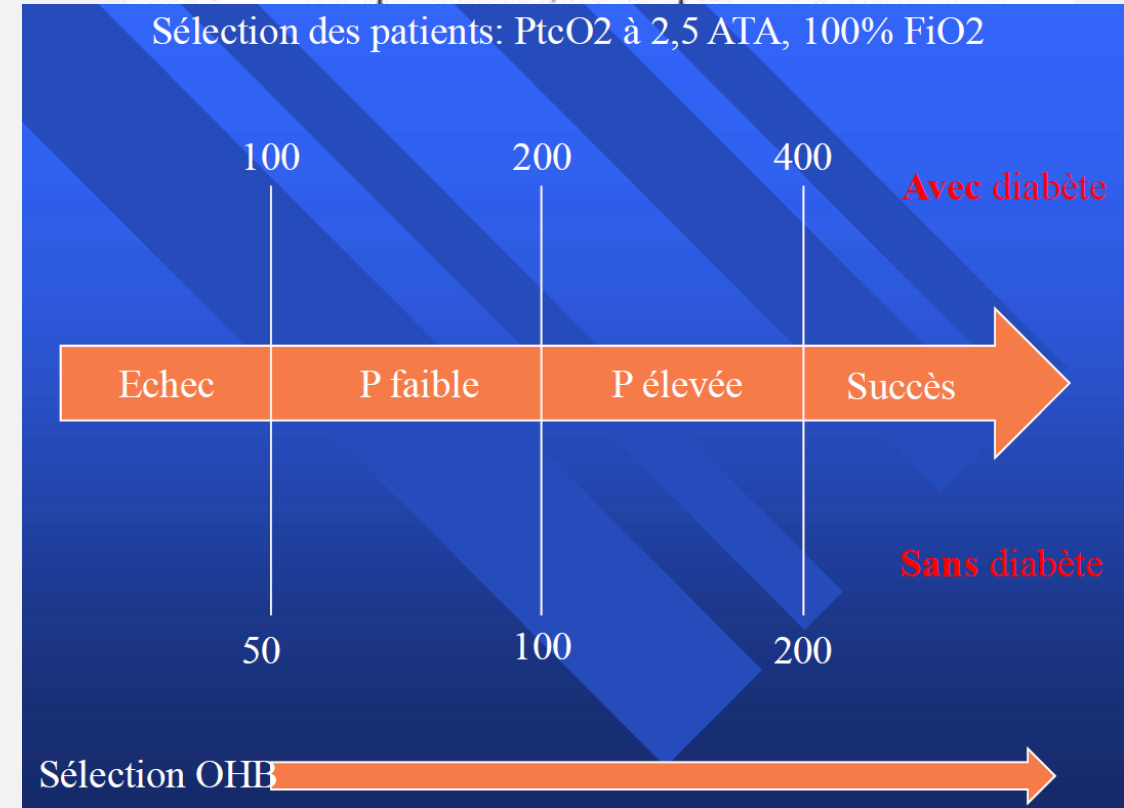
| Author | Year | Success rate |
|-------------------------|------|---|
| Slack ¹² | 1965 | 5/5 |
| Depenbush ³¹ | 1972 | 35/50 (71%) |
| Bingham ³⁹ | 1973 | 66/88 (75%) |
| Davis ³³ | 1977 | 63/89 (64%) |
| Morrey ³⁰ | 1979 | 34/40 (85%) after 24 months 30/40 (70%) after ~8.4 years |
| Davis ³² | 1986 | 34/48 (89%) |
| Chen ³⁶ | 1998 | 13/15 (86%) |
| Aitasalo ³⁸ | 1998 | 26/33 (79%) |
| Waisman ⁴⁰ | 1998 | 5/5 |
| Maynor | 1998 | 21/26 (86%) after 24 months 12/15 (80%) after 60 months |
| Jamil | 2000 | 26/28 (93%) |

OHB dans le pied diabétique

- Indication dans les stades Wagner 2 à 4
- Réalisation de PtcO2 en cas d'indication vasculaire
- De 30 à 60 séances de 60 à 90 minutes
 - 2 séances par jour donc minimum 3 semaines d'OHB



| Wagner score | Description |
|--------------|---|
| Grade 0 | No open ulceration, but with possible existence of bone |



L'OL et l'IPD : encore moins potes littéraires...



(topical oxygen) AND (diabetic foot infection)



Search

[Advanced](#) [Create alert](#) [Create RSS](#)

[User Guide](#)

Save

Email

Send to

Sort by:

Best match



Display options



MY CUSTOM FILTERS

56 results



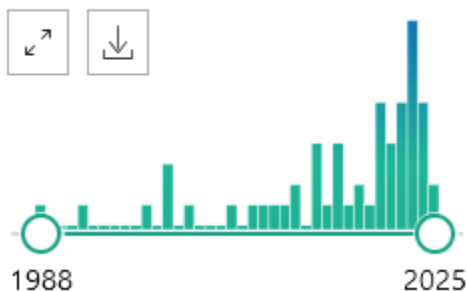
Page

1

of 6



RESULTS BY YEAR



Update on management of diabetic foot ulcers.

1

Everett E, Mathioudakis N.

Cite

Ann N Y Acad Sci. 2018 Jan;1411(1):153-165. doi: 10.1111/nyas.13569.

PMID: 29377202

Free PMC article.

Review.

Share

Diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) are a serious complication of diabetes that results in significant morbidity and mortality. ...The standard practices in DFU management include surgical debridement, dressings to facilitate a moist wound environment and exudate control, w ...

Néanmoins...

FIGURE 2 PRISMA flow chart.

Identification of studies via databases and registers

1077 Records identified from:

Records removed before

| Etude | Année | Design | Comparateur | Effectif | Surface de la plaie (cm ²) | Durée de l'étude | Résultats | Suivi |
|------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Frykberg | 2019 | Double aveugle (International) | SoC | 73 (36 vs 37) | 3,22 vs 3,02 | 12 semaines | 41 vs 17% P = 0,007 | 12 mois |
| Azimian | 2016 | Simple aveugle | SoC | 100 (50 vs 50) | 28,74 vs 31,81 | 12 jours | 32 vs 2% P = 0,0011 | n/a |
| Serena | 2021 | Pas d'aveugle | SoC | 145 (64 vs 81) | 3,47 vs 2,86 | 12 semaines | 44 vs 28% P = 0,04 | n/a |
| He | 2021 | Pas d'aveugle | SoC | 80 (40 vs 40) | 42,07 vs 35,35 | 8 semaines | 47,5 vs 42,5% P = 0,016 | 12 mois |
| Niederauer | 2018 | Pas d'aveugle | SoC | 146 (72 vs 74) | 3,89 vs 3,54 | 12 semaines | 32 vs 17% P = 0,027 | n/a |
| Yu | 2016 | Simple aveugle | SoC | 20 (10 vs 10) | n/a | 8 semaines | 90 vs 30% P > 0,05 | n/a |
| Driver | 2017 | Double aveugle | SoC | 128 (63 vs 65) | 2,3 vs 2 | 12 semaines | 54 vs 49% P = 0,42 | 2 à 10 semaines |

Included

9 Studies included in review
RCT (n = 7)
Observational (n = 2)
Prospective cohort (n = 2)

Petit focus sur la TWO2

- Etude prospective multicentrique (USA, Grande Bretagne, France, Allemagne, Luxembourg)
- Plaie :
 - Surface de plaie après débridement de 1 à 20cm²
 - >4 semaines et <1 an
 - Évoluant malgré 4 semaines de soins
 - PtcO₂ > 30 ou pression orteil > 30 mmHg ou flux jambiers biphasiques
- Exclusion : ostéite ou DHBN ou dialyse ou créatinine > 25mg/L
- Randomisé si à 15j de soins, diminution de la surface de la plaie <30%
- Dispositif HyperBox
 - Séance de 90min/j pendant 5 jours géré par le patient lui même
 - Enceinte hermétique avec débit O₂ de 10L/min
- Suivi hebdomadaire en centre spécialisé ; mesure logiciel photo de la surface

Frykberg et al. A multinational, multicenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial to evaluate the efficacy of cyclical topical wound oxygen (TWO2) Therapy in the Treatment of Chronic Diabetic Foot Ulcers: The TWO2 Study. *Diabetes Care* 2020; 43: 616–624.
[doi : 10.2337/dc19-0476](https://doi.org/10.2337/dc19-0476)

Table 2—Baseline characteristics

| | Sham TWO2 (n = 37) | Active TWO2 (n = 36) | Total (n = 73) | P |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Age, years, mean (SD) | 61.9 (9.5) | 64.6 (10.3) | 63.3 (9.9) | 0.21 |
| Sex, male, n (%) | 31 (84) | 32 (89) | 63 (86) | 0.53 |
| Race, n (%) | | | | |
| White/Hispanic | 24 (65) | 26 (72) | 50 (68.5) | 0.90* |
| Black | 5 (14) | 5 (14) | 10 (14) | |
| Asian | 1 (2.7) | 2 (5.6) | 3 (4.1) | |
| American Indian | 1 (2.7) | 0 (0) | 1 (1.4) | |
| Not reported | 6 (16.2) | 3 (8.3) | 9 (12.3) | |
| Type 2 diabetes, n (%) | 33 (89) | 32 (89) | 65 (89) | 0.97 |
| BMI (kg/m ²), mean (SD) | 31.2 (7.6) | 30.8 (5.9) | 31 (6.8) | 0.85 |
| Wound area (cm ²), mean (SD) | 3.22 (2.54) | 3.02 (2.66) | 3.13 (2.57) | 0.74 |
| Wound perimeter (cm), mean (SD) | 6.85 (4.18) | 6.22 (2.85) | 6.54 (3.55) | 0.45 |
| Ulcer duration (days), mean (SD) | 174.6 (94) | 160.3 (96) | 166.4 (95) | 0.53 |
| Wound classification, n (%) | | | | |
| UTC grade 1A | 27 (73) | 20 (56) | 47 (64) | 0.04** |
| UTC grade 1B | 2 (5.4) | 1 (2.8) | 3 (4.1) | |
| UTC grade 1C | 2 (5.4) | 1 (2.8) | 3 (4.1) | |
| UTC grade 2A | 4 (10.8) | 9 (25) | 13 (17.8) | |
| UTC grade 2B | 0 (0) | 1 (2.8) | 1 (1.4) | |
| UTC grade 2C | 2 (5.4) | 4 (11.1) | 6 (8.2) | |
| Neuropathic foot, n (%) | 29 (78) | 28 (78) | 57 (78) | 0.95 |
| Charcot deformity, n (%) | 3 (8.1) | 1 (2.8) | 4 (5.4) | 0.32 |
| Ulcer location, n (%) | | | | 0.32 |
| Dorsal foot | 5 (13.5) | 8 (22.2) | 13 (17.8) | |
| Leg below malleoli | 4 (10.8) | 1 (2.8) | 5 (6.8) | |
| Pedal foot | 22 (59.5) | 18 (50) | 40 (54.8) | |
| Toe | 6 (16.2) | 9 (25) | 15 (20.5) | |
| Previous history of lower-extremity amputation, n (%) | 8 (21.6) | 17 (47.2) | 25 (34.3) | 0.02 |

Petit focus sur la TWO2

- Etude robuste : RCT contre placebo, double aveugle
- Taux de cicatrisation faible dans le groupe contrôle mais patients complexes et plaies chroniques (> 5 mois)
- Système utilisable par le patient seul à domicile
 - Mais suivi régulier en centre spécialisé
 - Prix du dispositif inconnu

Frykberg et al. A multinational, multicenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial to evaluate the efficacy of cyclical topical wound oxygen (TWO2) Therapy in the Treatment of Chronic Diabetic Foot Ulcers: The TWO2 Study. *Diabetes Care* 2020; 43: 616–624.
[doi : 10.2337/dc19-0476](https://doi.org/10.2337/dc19-0476)

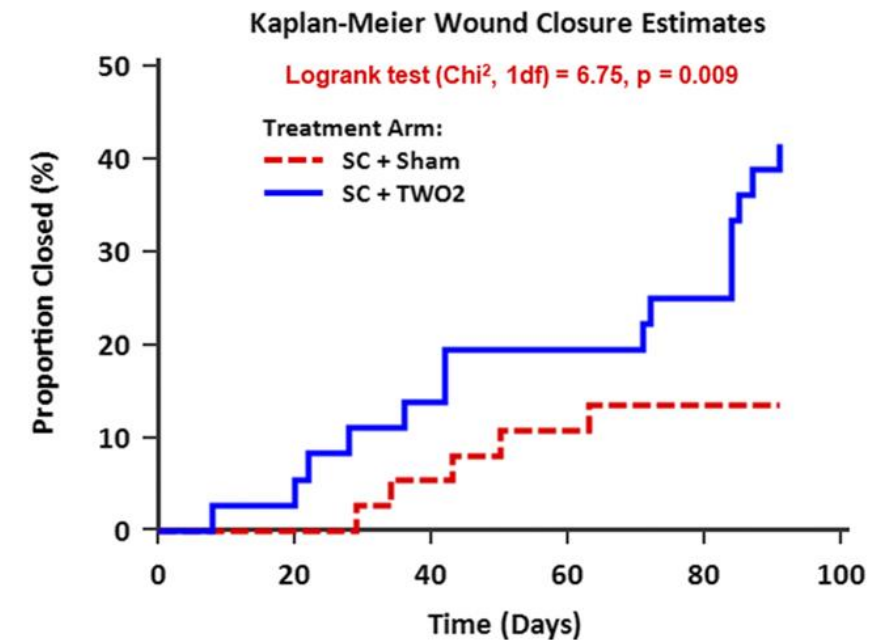


Figure 2—Kaplan-Meier curve showing the separation between study groups throughout the 12-week trial.

Duel : OHB vs OL dans le pied diabétique

| | Oxygénothérapie hyperbare | Oxygénothérapie locale |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Composante vasculaire | Efficace | Efficace |
| Composante infectieuse | Efficace (anaérobies) | Aucune preuve |
| Réalisation | Seulement en centre expert | A domicile |
| Coût | Important +++ | Non connu |
| Type de patient | Patient « drivé » au caisson | Nécessité de patient observant/coopérant |
| Type de plaie | UTC Grade 2 à 3 | UTC grade 1 à 2 |



En conclusion :

- l'OHB et l'OL sont toutes les deux des traitements efficaces dans la prise en charge de la plaie du pied diabétique avec une gradation vis-à-vis de leur recours



**Merci de votre
attention**

Vous pouvez reprendre votre souffle