



Caisson hyperbare et oxygénothérapie locale dans l'IPD

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JEDI 15/05/25

Conflits d'intérêts

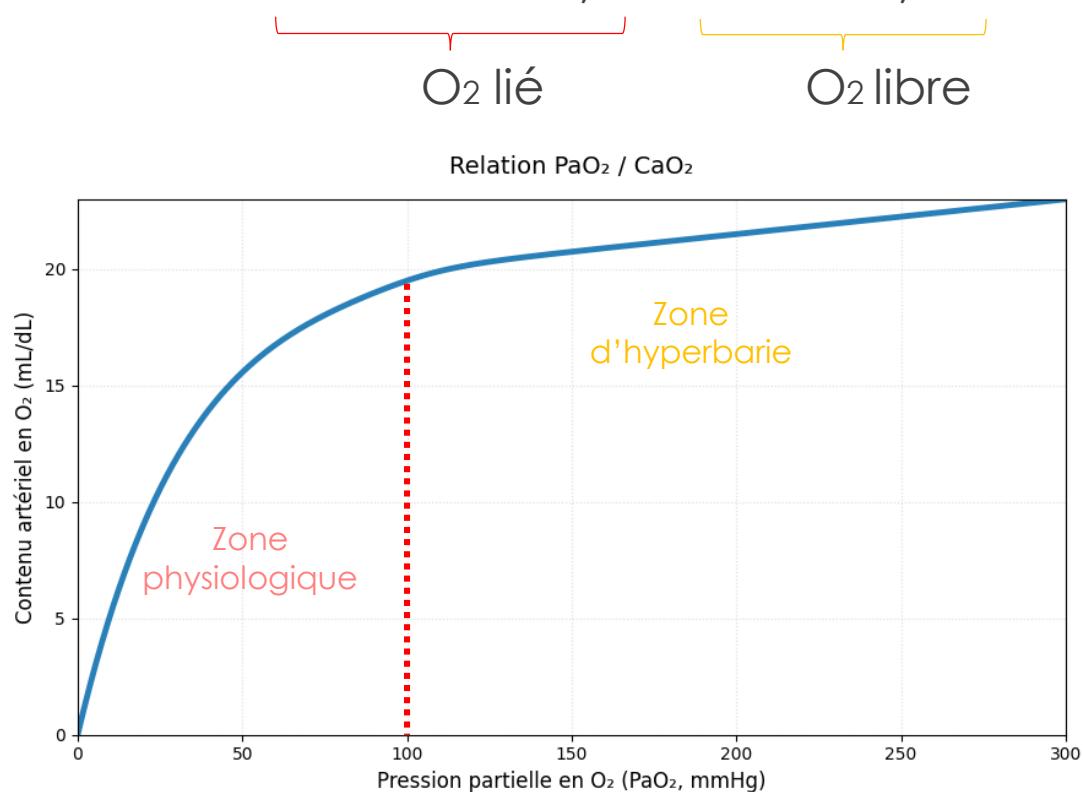


Hyperbarie : un peu de fondamental

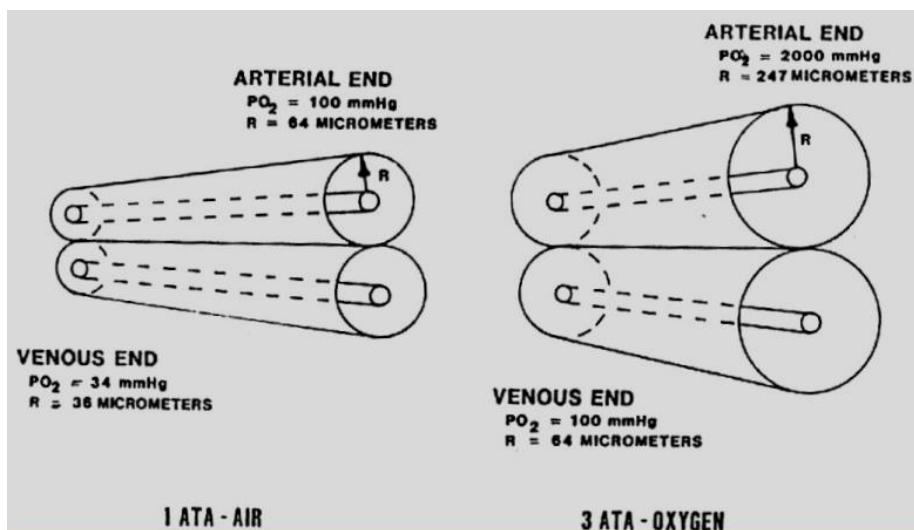
Enfoncez-vous bien dans vos chaises

OHB : physiologie pure

- Délivrance de l'oxygène à une pression supérieure à la pression atmosphérique
- $\text{CaO}_2 = \underbrace{\text{Hb} \times \text{SaO}_2 \times 1,34}_{\text{O}_2 \text{ lié}} + \underbrace{\text{PaO}_2 \times 0,003}_{\text{O}_2 \text{ libre}}$



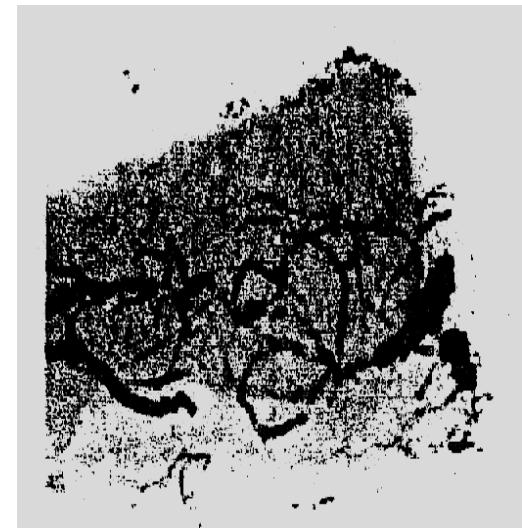
OHB : effets vasculaires



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

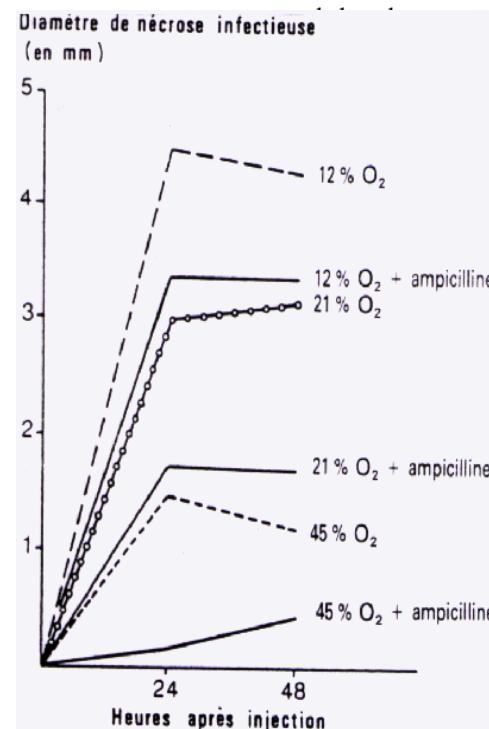
- Augmentation de production de collagène
- Stimulation de la néoangiogénèse

OHB : effets anti infectieux

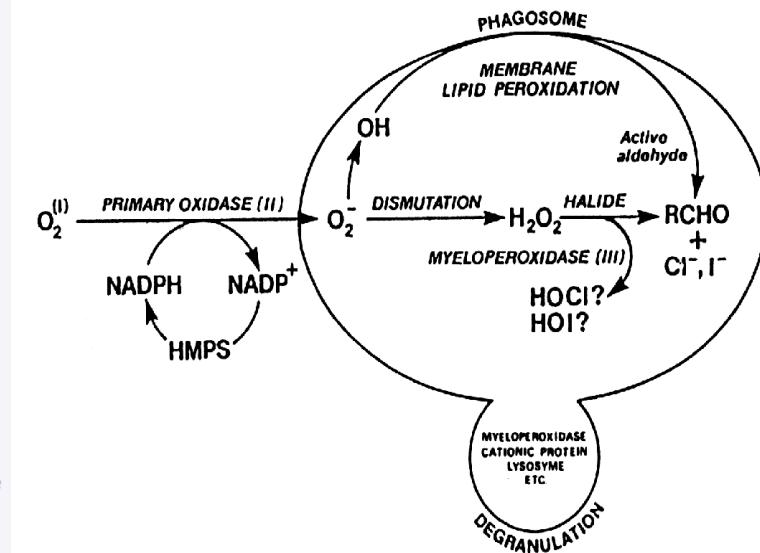
- Bactéricidie des anaérobies
- Effet bactéricide/bactériostatique décrit dans la littérature notamment sur *P. aeruginosa*¹ , ...
- Effet indirect² :
 - Diminution de la CMI de certains ATB
 - Amélioration de l'activité de certains ATB qui est diminuée en hypoxie
 - Stimulation la production ERO par 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
<i>Bacteria</i>													
<i>Clostridium</i>	++	++	++	++	+	0	0						
<i>haemolyticum</i>													
<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 ⇒ séquestrés 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 péribuccales
- 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)

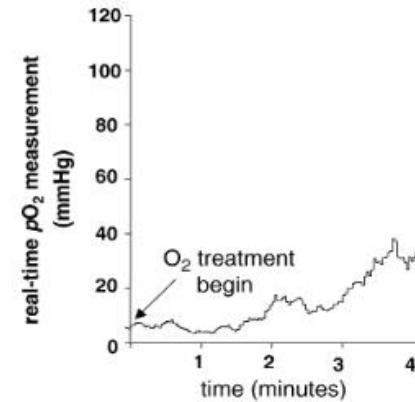
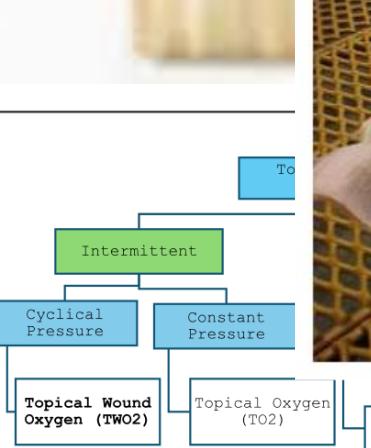
Oxygénothérapie locale

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

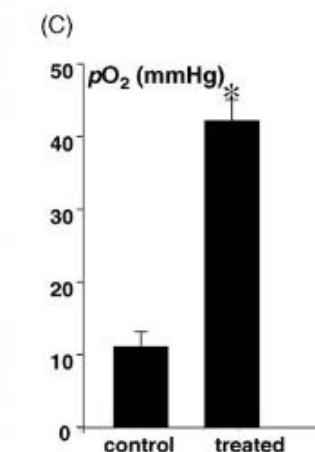
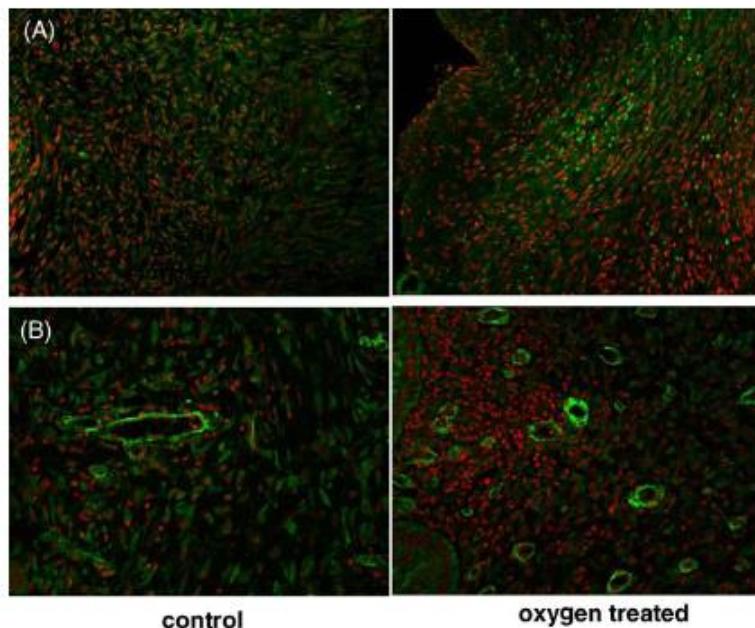
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PUTRI ET AL.

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
CAL, INC.	 
spective review trolled studies	Recent Sham controlled RCT in DFU Shows 4x healing rate vs. SOC/sham
I 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
fificantly reduce edema	Cyclical pressure reduces edema and stimulates angiogenesis
compression and no humidification	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
 - Oedème
 - Erythème
 - Chaleur
 - Douleur
 - Pus

2 signes

Ostéite du pied du patient diabétique

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

→ **Dermo hypodermite nécrosante ou non**

→ **Ostéite**

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

PubMed®

(hyperbaric oxygen) AND (diabetic foot infection)

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5 results

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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

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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

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			
Rodding, 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)
Freischlag, 1985	8	3 (37)	5 (63)
Total	123	78 (64)	45 (36)

Lésions du pied diabétique

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

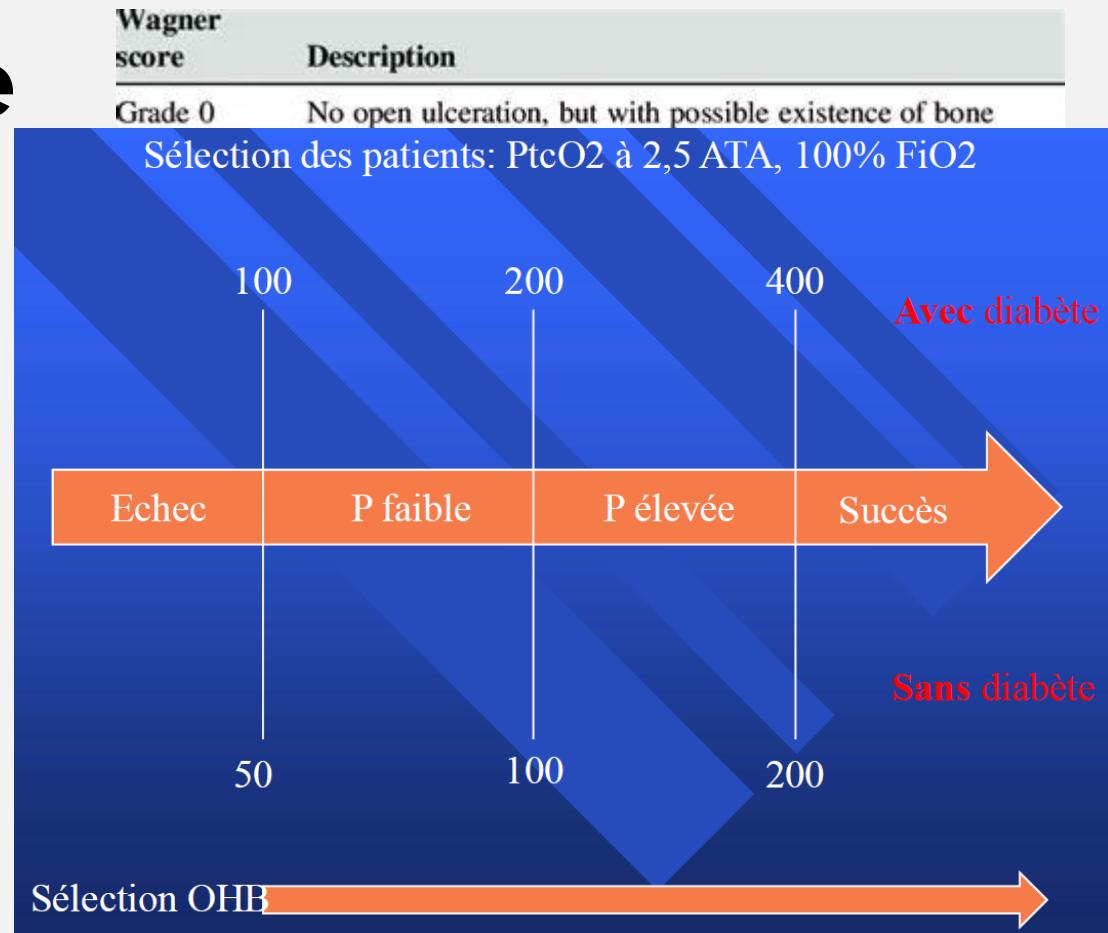
Ostéomyélite chronique réfractaire

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



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

PubMed®

(topical oxygen) AND (diabetic foot infection)

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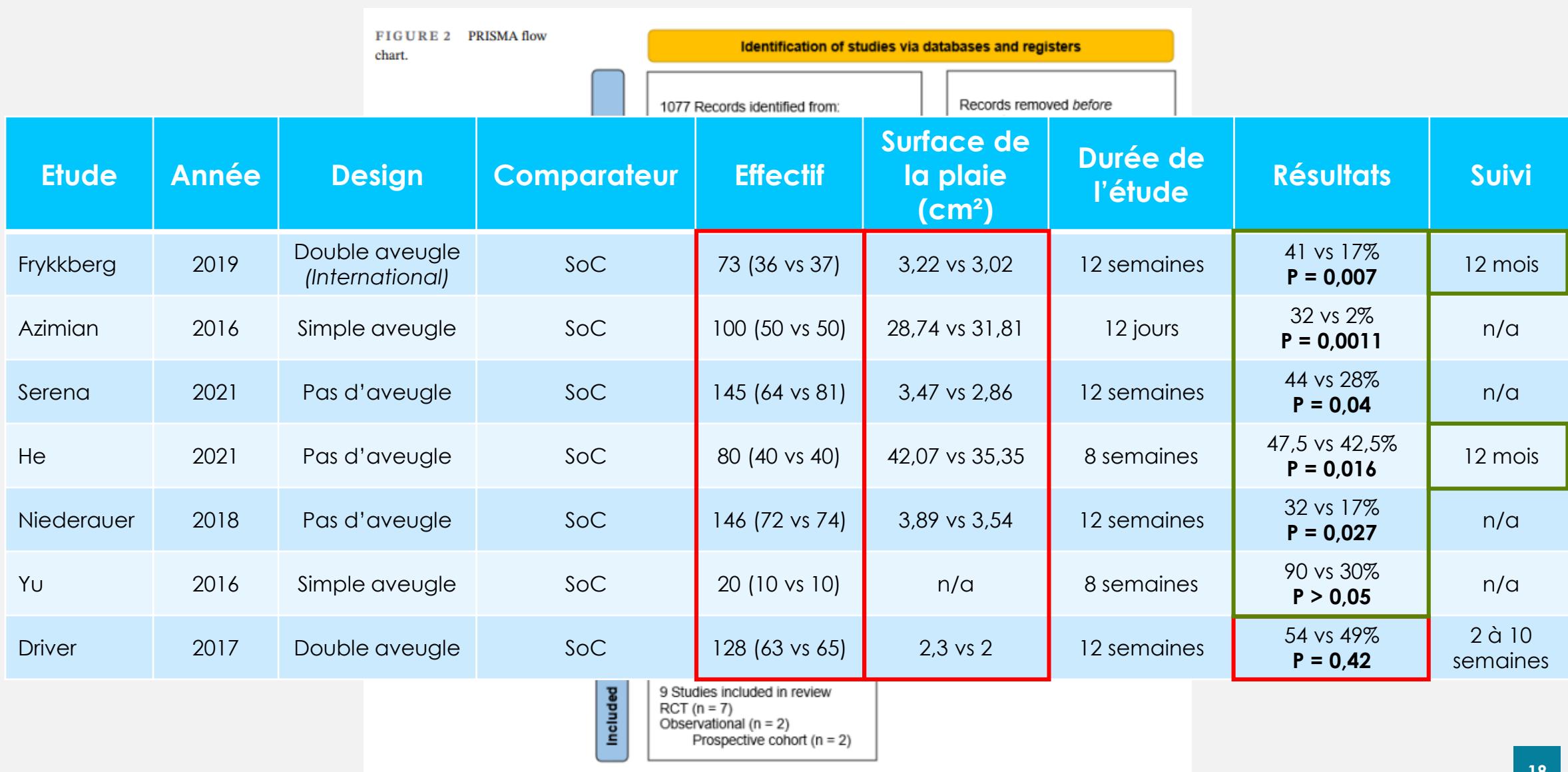
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RESULTS BY YEAR

1988 2025

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.
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...



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 gérée 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

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)	
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)	0.04**
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.
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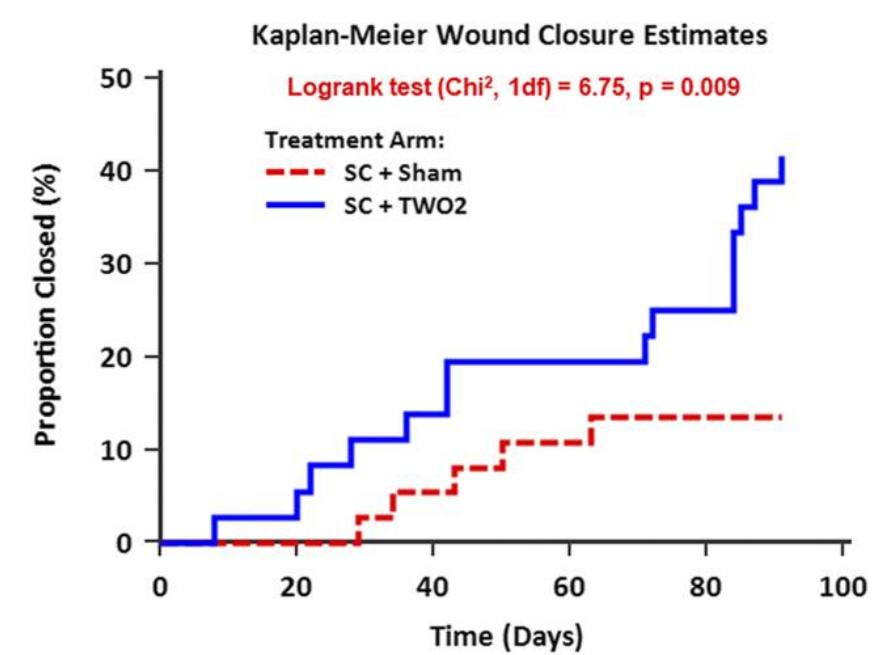


Figure 2—Kaplan-Meier curve showing the separation between study groups throughout the 12-week trial.

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