

<b>Clinical Research Studies</b>						
Therapeutic Modality	Quality of Evidence	Total Published Reports	Positive		Negative	
			Controlled Studies	Case Studies	Controlled Studies	Case Studies
<b>End-diastolic Compression</b>	II-1	6	2	4	0	0
<b>Electrolyte Soak</b>	II-2	2	1	1	0	0
<b>Local Antibiotic Injection</b>	II-2	3	1	2	0	0

Table represents a summary of the number of clinical research reports published in peer reviewed journals. Definition of Quality of Evidence is from the Canadian Task Force on Periodic Preventive Health Exam Care.

**II-1:** Evidence from well-designed controlled trials without randomization

**II-2:** Evidence from well-designed cohort (prospective or retrospective) or case-control studies, preferably from more than one centre or research group.

**Note:** In the controlled studies cited, the contra-lateral leg serves as the control. Since it experiences all of the same environmental parameters as the treated leg, a good scientific case can be presented that this type of control is superior or equal to a randomized controlled trial. The quality of evidence for end-diastolic compression would be at the level of I: Evidence obtained from at least one properly randomized controlled trial.

“Electrolyte Soak” refers to the use of the commercial preparation “Sea Soaks.”

“Positive” represents research studies that demonstrated the therapeutic modality accelerated wound healing rates, reduced pain or reduced infection.

“Negative” includes studies that did not find a beneficial effect.

“Controlled Studies” represents studies that included an appropriate control group.

“Case Studies” includes reports that were either case studies or cohort studies with no controls.