What is Lymphedema?

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About the Author

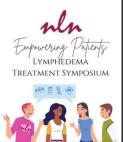
Jessica graduated from Hunter College –CUNY with her Doctorate in Physical Therapy in 2016. Her employer was looking to add a new CLT to their staff so she took the Norton School of Lymphatics course in 2017 and had no idea the world it would open up. Since then, she has dedicated her professional practice to serving those with lymphatic diseases as well as other cancer-related functional disabilities. She has taken courses with PORi, Klose Training, Summit, Institute of Physical Art, NAIOMPT, as well as attended numerous National Lymphedema Network conventions. She is a PORi-Certified Oncology Rehab Therapist, a member of the National Lymphedema Network, and also a member of the APTA Oncology section.





Objectives

- What is the Lymphatic System?
- What is Lymphedema?
 - Pathology
 - Stages
- Treatment



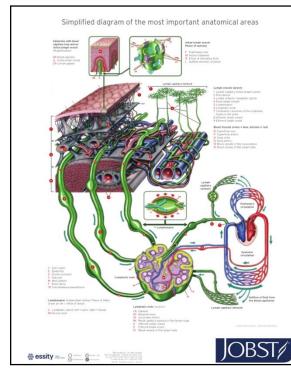
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Lymphatic System

- System of organs (lymph tissue, vessels, and nodes) responsible for certain immune functions and fluid balance
 - Lymph- plasma, proteins, blood cells, cellular waste, dead bacteria, viruses, and fat (Lymphatic Load)
 - Made up of lymph vessels (capillaries, collectors, trunks) as well as lymph nodes (LN)
 - Lymph Nodes are encapsulated organs where lymphocytes/ white blood cells filter the lymph fluid and deal with pathogens
 - 600-700 LN, 100-200 in the mesenteric tissue
 - Lymph nodes situated along important intersections and along the digestive/ respiratory tracts
 - Increased activity= Inflamed LN



Property of the NLN

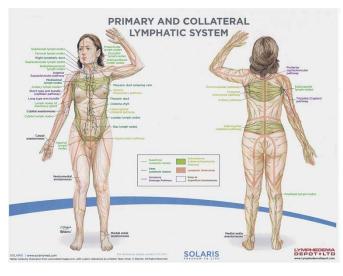


Lymph Drainage Basics

- Fluid enters the capillaries at tissue level
- Moves through to larger vessels/ collectors
- Filtered at LN, where some fluid is also removed
- Progresses through the thoracic duct or subclavian veins where it mixes with deoxygenated blood to reconstitute

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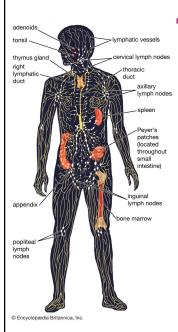
Lymphatic Watersheds



- Linear areas of the skin/body that separate the drainage territories
- Collectors within an area may converge, but do not cross watersheds
- Why swelling may be Ilmited to one area Enjoyering Patents.

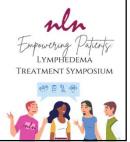


LYMPHEDEMA
TREATMENT SYMPOSIUM



The Lymphatic System

- Lymphatic tissue also in bone marrow, thymus, spleen, Waldeyer's Throat Ring/ tonsils and Peyer's Patches
- LN clusters in strategic locations
 - Neck
 - Axilla/ Armpit
 - Inguinal/ Groin
 - Knee and Elbow



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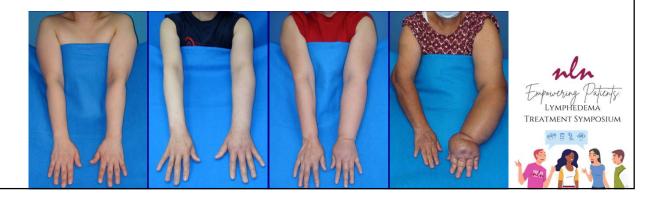
What is Lymphedema?

- Chronic swelling that occurs due to reduced functioning of the lymphatic system
- Primary- born with lymphatic dysfunction
- Secondary- develops due to damage to the system
 - Trauma (surgery, radiation, accidents)
 - Medications
 - Cellulitis
 - Vascular Disease
 - Obesity
 - Sedentary Lifestyle



Stages of Lymphedema

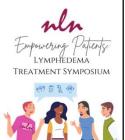
- 0: Impaired Lymphatic system, no or very little swelling, subclinical
- I: Spontaneously reversing swelling, can be reversed to Stage 0
- II: Chronic, no longer returns on its own, late Stage II, skin changes occur (fibrosis)
- III: Excessive swelling with skin changes, possible breakdown and weeping



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Complete Decongestive Therapy

- Manual Lymphatic Drainage
 - Manual Therapy sequence
 - Stimulates Lymphatic System
 - · Assists with moving fluid from affected area
- Compression
 - Multi Layer Bandaging
 - Special Garments
- Skin Care
- Exercise



Property of the NLN

References

- Földi, M., Földi, E., Strössenreuther, R. H. K., & Kubik, S. (2012). Földi's textbook of lymphology: For physicians and lymphedema therapists. Elsevier Urban & Fischer.
- Zuther, J. E., & Norton, S. (2013a). *Lymphedema management, The Comprehensive Guide for Practitioners* (3rd ed.). Thieme Publishing Group.