Guideline for Compression Garments for Adults with Lymphoedema: Eligibility, Supply and Costing

1. Purpose

This Guideline provides recommendations regarding eligibility criteria and payment responsibilities for the provision of compression garments to adult clients with lymphoedema.

2. Scope

This Guideline applies to all Hospital and Health Services (HHS). This Guideline specifically applies to HHS clinicians who prescribe compression garments to adults with lymphoedema and the facilities which provide these garments and/or which are responsible for the payments of these garments.

3. Related resources

Education package


Forms and templates:

Standing Offer Arrangement: compression garments
Clinical prescription / order form for compression garments

Accreditation references

The Australasian Lymphology Association 2013. What is Lymphoedema?
Template for practice: Compression hosiery in lymphoedema. 2006
International consensus. Best practice for the management of lymphoedema: Lymphoedema Framework an international perspective (chapter 39)
The diagnosis and treatment of peripheral lymphedema: 2016 Consensus Document of the International Society of Lymphology
Compression Therapy: A position document: international lymphoedema framework 2012

Register

The Australasian Lymphology Association’s National Lymphoedema Practitioners Register
4. Guideline for provision of compression garments

Eligibility to receive compression garments free of charge

Clients meeting all of the following criteria should be provided with compression garments free of charge:

- A diagnosis of lymphoedema has been documented by a medical practitioner or a Level 1 lymphoedema therapist who has a Level 1 Lymphoedema Training Certificate (accredited by the Australasian Lymphology Association). The diagnosis should be documented in a referral letter, prescription/order form or a Queensland Health medical record.
- aged 16 years or over
- outpatient
- holding one of the following cards:
  - Centrelink Pensioner Card
  - Centrelink Health Care Card
- permanent resident of Queensland
- Medicare eligible.

The HHS may determine local compression garment provision arrangements for clients not meeting all of the above criteria.

Ineligibility for free garment provision does not exclude clients from accessing other services from a Hospital and Health Service including lymphoedema assessment, assessment for compression garment, therapy intervention, prescription, fitting and problem solving for self-funded garments.

Clinical prescription of compression garments

Compression garments should only be provided to clients where there is a documented clinical prescription.

As good clinical practice, and for the purposes of determining eligibility as per section 4, clinical prescriptions for compression garments should be made by a clinician who provides compression garment care. This requirement relates to health professionals employed in any context including Hospital and Health Services, non-government agencies and private practice.

All clinicians providing a prescription should preference the selection of a ready to wear garment. In circumstances that a ready to wear garment is not clinically indicated or is unlikely to provide the desired intervention goal, a custom made garment can be prescribed. The intent of this preference is to manage costs and maximise the efficient use of compression garment resources for the community.

Replacement garments should be prescribed based on review of clinical need.

Transfer of care between services

The HHS within which the client resides (their primary residential address) should meet the cost of prescribed compression garments provided to eligible outpatient clients.

For eligible clients, the compression garment should be provided, where possible, by the facility, within the patient’s HHS and closest to the patient’s residence.

If a client is transferred or referred from one HHS or facility to another (e.g. moving residence or transfer from an acute facility to an outpatient service), the HHS or facility transferring care should complete and document a referral process. Where available, this referral should include details of the most recent medical referral and diagnosis, the most recent garment prescription and details of the garments provided.

A clinician in the receiving facility should review the client at an interval negotiated with or documented by the referring clinician.

Supporting process in HHS

The Compression Garment Selection, Fitting and Monitoring Services Model should be implemented in local services to support access and provision of service.
General information regarding this Guideline and the eligibility criteria should be made easily available to adults with lymphoedema by the HHS.

5. Review

This Guideline is due for review on: 24/05/2018

Date of Last Review: 24/08/17


6. Business Area Contact

Allied Health Professions’ Office of Queensland

7. Approval and Implementation

Policy Custodian:

Julie Hulcombe, Chief Allied Health Officer, Allied Health Professions’ Office of Queensland, Clinical Excellence Division

Responsible Executive Team Member:

John Wakefield, Deputy Director-General, Queensland Department of Health

Approving Officer:

John Wakefield, Deputy Director-General, Queensland Department of Health

Approval date: 27 May 2017
Effective from: 6 October 2017

Version Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Prepared by</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>23/4/2013</td>
<td>Allied Health Professions’ Office of Queensland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>23/4/2013</td>
<td>Allied Health Professions’ Office of Queensland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>24/04/2016</td>
<td>Allied Health Professions’ Office of Queensland</td>
<td>The amendments include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• inclusion of physiotherapists and occupational therapists who have completed the compression garment, selection, fitting and monitoring education package as clinicians who provide compression garment care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• describing the compression garment service model that involves compression garment,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
selection, fitting and monitoring provided by generalist occupational therapists and physiotherapists.

- updating links and forms, including the prescription/order form.

The amendments include:

- expanding the eligibility criteria to include all adult clients diagnosed with lymphoedema (malignancy and non-malignancy related lymphoedema).

- inclusion of Queensland Health podiatrists who have completed the Compression garment selection, fitting and monitoring education package as eligible providers of compression garment care.

- inclusion of non-Queensland Health physiotherapists, occupational therapists and podiatrists who have completed the Compression garment selection, fitting and monitoring education package as clinicians who can provide compression garment care.

### Definition of Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition / Explanation / Details</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessment for compression garment</td>
<td>Means undertaking a process of subjective and objective information gathering for the purpose of decision-making regarding the sourcing and supply of a compression garment. The minimum components of the assessment for compression garment are described in Compression garment selection, fitting and monitoring education resource, Section 1: Assessment Module and includes history taking with a focus on changes in signs and symptoms since the previous supply of a garment including the presence of contra-indications and precautions, information in the clinical prescription and client reports of tolerance / issues with current garment, and on objective assessment of the affected limb including circumferential measurements using a standardised measurement process. NOTE: An assessment for compression garment is not the same as a comprehensive lymphoedema assessment undertaken for the purpose of diagnosis and development of a comprehensive lymphoedema intervention plan. A comprehensive lymphoedema assessment by a Level 1 therapist or above should form part of an episode of care for lymphoedema.</td>
<td>Adapted from Guidelines for writing clinical task instructions, 2014 Queensland Health. 2014. Compression garment, selection, fitting and monitoring education package (at <a href="https://ilearn.health.qld.gov.au/d2l/login">https://ilearn.health.qld.gov.au/d2l/login</a>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Clinical prescription**


Clinical prescriptions for compression garments should be made by appropriately trained and experienced clinicians who provide compression garment care (including public and private sector practitioners) defined below.

Clinical prescriptions should be for ready to wear garments, unless custom-made garments are clinically indicated.

All providers are responsible for providing prescriptions that are current.

Garments are available in various compression levels to meet the needs of different clients and can be ordered via manufacturers and suppliers under SOA. [http://qcd.govnet.qld.gov.au/Pages/Details.aspx?RecID=1245](http://qcd.govnet.qld.gov.au/Pages/Details.aspx?RecID=1245)

**Clinician who provides compression garment care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queensland Health Practitioners eligibility criteria:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• a physiotherapist or occupational therapist and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• holders of Level 1 Lymphoedema Training Certificate accredited by the Australasian Lymphology Association (ALA) or eligibility to register on the National Lymphoedema Practitioner Register (NLPR) as category one and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• recency of practice by demonstration of clinical experience in compression garment prescription within the previous two years and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• continued professional development of 50 points in the previous two years as set out in the ALA Lymphoedema continuing professional development program set out by the National Lymphoedema Practitioner Register.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or

• a physiotherapist, occupational therapist or podiatrist registered and

• who has not completed a formal lymphoedema training program (e.g. Level 1 or 2 course), but has completed, the Compression garment, selection, fitting and monitoring education package [https://ilearn.health.qld.gov.au/d2l/login](https://ilearn.health.qld.gov.au/d2l/login) with professional support of lymphoedema therapists, supported by telehealth, implementation resources and governance processes

**Non-governmental community service organisation or private practitioner eligibility criteria.**

• a physiotherapist, occupational therapist, registered nurse or medical practitioner, and

• holders of Level 1 Lymphoedema Training Certificate accredited by the Australasian Lymphology Association (ALA) or eligibility to register on the National Lymphoedema Practitioner Register (NLPR) as category one, and

• recency of practice by demonstration of clinical experience in compression garment prescription within the previous two years, and
• continued Professional Development of 50 points in the previous two years as set out in the ALA Lymphoedema continuing professional development program set out by the Lymphoedema Practitioner Register.

or

• a physiotherapist, occupational therapist or podiatrist registered, and

• who has not completed a formal lymphoedema training program (e.g. Level 1 or 2 course), but has completed, the Compression garment, selection, fitting and monitoring education package [https://ilearn.health.qld.gov.au/d2l/login](https://ilearn.health.qld.gov.au/d2l/login) with the support of a lymphoedema therapist including use of telehealth, implementation resources and governance processes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compression Garment Selection, Fitting and Monitoring Services Model</th>
<th>The Compression Garment Selection, Fitting and Monitoring Service Model (“the service model”) involves compression garment selection, fitting and monitoring provided by occupational therapists, physiotherapists and podiatrists who have not completed a formal lymphoedema training program (i.e. Level 1 or 2 course), but have completed, the Compression garment, selection, fitting and monitoring education program <a href="https://ilearn.health.qld.gov.au/d2l/login">https://ilearn.health.qld.gov.au/d2l/login</a> with professional support of lymphoedema therapists, supported by telehealth (where relevant), implementation resources and governance processes. The service model includes a training model that pairs occupational therapists, physiotherapists and podiatrists with a lymphoedema therapist. The online education program covering pathophysiology, assessment and management of lymphoedema, compression garment prescription, monitoring and care accompanies one-on-one coaching sessions. Telehealth can be used to support the supervised practice stage of the training program and can be used if required in the post-training phase if the physiotherapist, occupational therapist or podiatrist requires professional support from their lymphoedema therapist coach. Therapists who have completed this package can undertake compression garment selection, fitting and monitoring for patients with stable lymphoedema.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compression garments</td>
<td>Compression garments are firmly fitting elastic garments which can help to reduce the swelling associated with lymphoedema. Garments will be prescribed and replaced at the discretion of the treating therapist. It is recommended that they be replaced every 6 months (2 per affected body part).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom made compression garments</td>
<td>Also referred to as ‘made to measure’, these garments are made to the specifications of the client. These garments are more expensive than ready to wear garments and may take from 5 days to 4 weeks to be manufactured and delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphoedema</td>
<td>Lymphoedema is the accumulation of excessive amounts of protein-rich (lymphatic) fluid resulting in swelling of one or more regions of the body. This is due to a mechanical failure of the lymphatic system and occurs when the demand for lymphatic drainage exceeds the capacity of the lymphatic circulation. The condition usually affects the limb(s) although it may also involve the trunk, breast, head and neck or genital area. The diagnosis of lymphoedema requires exclusion of any other cause and/or may require identification through lymphoscintigraphy (L/S/G). Compression should be seen as a supportive measure and one component in the management of lymphoedema. In the case of secondary lymphoedemas evaluation by a specialist is recommended.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A medical practitioner in the field and treatment of the primary condition is recommended so that treatment is fully optimised.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lymphoedema therapist</td>
<td>Clinicians who meet the following requirements: Holders of Level 1 Lymphoedema Training Certificate accredited by the Australasian Lymphology Association (ALA), <strong>and</strong> Recency of practice by demonstration of clinical experience in compression garment prescription within the previous two years, <strong>and</strong> Continued Professional Development of 50 points in the previous two years as set out in the ALA Lymphoedema Continuing Professional Development program, <strong>and / or</strong> Category 1 registration on the National Lymphoedema Practitioners Register of the Australasian Lymphology Association.</td>
<td>The Australasian Lymphology Association’s National Lymphoedema Practitioners Register – 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready to wear compression garments</td>
<td>Also referred to as ‘off the shelf’, these garments are available in a fixed range of sizes and suitable for most clients in management of lymphoedema. All prescribers should prescribe ready-to-wear garments as a first preference, where the clinician considers the ready-to-wear option to provide the same or better treatment effect to a custom made garment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>