Appendix A – Search Strategies Detailed

Appendix A – Search Strategies Detailed

OVID-Medline
1. exp Lymphedema/
2. lymph?edema.ti.
3. or/1-2
4. limit 3 to english language
5. animals/ not (animals/ and humans/)
6. 4 not 5
7. (comment or editorial or letter).pt.
8. 6 not 7
9. limit 8 to yr="1990 - 2009"

OVID-Embase
1. Lymphedema/
2. lymph?edema.ti.
3. or/1-2
4. limit 3 to english language
5. (editorial or letter or note).pt.
6. 4 not 5
7. limit 6 to human
8. limit 6 to animals
9. 6 not 8
10. limit 9 to yr="1990 - 2009"

OVID-CCTR
1. exp Lymphedema/
2. lymph?edema.ti.
3. or/1-2
4. limit 3 to yr="1990 - 2008"

OVID-AMED
1. Lymphedema/
2. lymph?edema.ti.
3. or/1-2
4. limit 3 to english language
5. limit 4 to (commentary or editorial or letter or news or notes)
6. 4 not 5
7. limit 6 to yr="1990 - 2008"

EBSCO-CINAHL
TI lymph?edema or MH lymphedema Limiters - Publication Year from: 1990-2009; English Language

Original search was undertaken on January 06 2009 and an update using the same search strategies was performed March 20 2009.

Appendix B – Data Abstraction Forms

Appendix B - Forms

Full Text Screening Questions

Ref ID:_____ Name of Screener:_____

1. **Is this study a narrative review, a case study (n=1), a commentary, an editorial, a study of primary lymphedema/filariasis/drug treatments for lymphedema/surgical treatments ALONE for lymphedema?**

- ☐ Yes (STOP)

2. **Is this study: (Check all that apply)**

- ☐ A qualitative study (STOP)
- ☐ A Quality of Life (QOL) assessment of subjects with lymphedema (that does not examine efficacy of a Rx intervention) (STOP)
- ☐ An incidence/prevalence study of lymphedema following surgery for cancer (STOP)
- ☐ A study of prevention for lymphedema (ie all subjects do not have lymphedema) (STOP)
- ☐ An investigative study of lymph flow/lymphatic system with no treatment or diagnosis of lymphedema included (STOP)
- ☐ None of the above (continue)

3. **All or some of patients have secondary LE or suspected secondary LE and if primary and secondary patients used, results are stratified by primary and secondary LE?**

- ☐ Yes (continue)
- ☐ No (exclude)

4. **Is this study:**

- ☐ Primarily an investigative/exploratory study of a diagnostic method(s) for lymphedema? (STOP)
- ☐ Article evaluates the Sensitivity/Specificity, Reliability,Validity or Responsiveness of a diagnostic test for LE OR gives data to calculate 2x2 table for test (STOP) (Include)
- ☐ Not a diagnosis study (continue)

5. **Is this a study focusing on the efficacy of a non-surgical/non pharmacological treatment for secondary lymphedema?**

- ☐ Yes (continue)
- ☐ No (STOP)

6. **Is this study a:**

☐ RCT (include)
☐ A non-RCT WITH a Control group (include)
☐ No control group/subjects act as their own controls (exclude)

DATA ABSTRACTION FORM FOR DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES

Author: _____ RefID: _____ Data Abstractor: _____

Article Type: Reliability Validity Accuracy

Common

Measurement/Test Type
Sample Size
Study Type and Design
Blinding
Inclusion Criteria
Patient Outcomes measured in study (other than reliability/validity)

Validity/ Reliability

Validity and/or Reliability of Test(s) in current study (e.g interrater reliability/convergent validity along with type of statistical tests used)
Measurement Variation- if applicable (e.g Standard error of measurement (SEM) and smallest real difference (SRD))

Accuracy

Index Test
Reference Standard Used (Comparator)
Was index test compared to a Gold Standard?
Sensitivity/Specificity of Index Test (or information to create a 2x2 table)

Psychometric Properties of Index Test mentioned in current study
Time post injury/surgery when patients developed lymphedema
Lymphedema treatment used after specific diagnostic test

DATA ABSTRACTION FORM FOR TREATMENT STUDIES

Author: _____ RefID: _____ Data Abstractor: _____

Type of Treatment
Study Design
Sample Size Intervention: Control:
Inclusion/Exclusion criteria
Criteria used to start treatment
Time of treatment initiation
Time of lymphedema onset
Criteria used to stop therapy
Provider of treatment Details of qualifications/professional training
Comparators in study Are they consistent with usual care?

Parameters of treatment (i.e intensity, duration, frequency and setting-home vs. clinic) Intervention Group: Control Group:
Patient outcomes
Was the treatment shown to be effective?
Length of follow-up in study
How long were benefits of the treatment maintained?
Did any harms from the treatment occur?

REFID _____ 1st AUTHOR _____ EXTRACTOR _____

QUALITY SCORE FOR JADAD SCALE AND FOR MODIFIED JADAD SCALE

CRITERIA	RESULT	SCORING	SCORE
Reported as randomized	○ YES ○ NO	1 point for YES	
Randomization is appropriate	○ YES ○ NO ○ NOT DESCRIBED	1 point for YES -1 point for NO	
Double blinding is reported	○ YES ○ NO	1 point for YES	
Double blinding is appropriate	○ YES ○ NO ○ NOT DESCRIBED	1 point for YES -1 point for NO	
Withdrawals are reported by number and reason per arm	○ YES ○ NO	1 point for YES	
JADAD SCORE			_____ **/5**
Method used to assess adverse events is described	○ YES ○ NO	1 point for YES	
Methods of statistical analysis are described	○ YES ○ NO	1 point for YES	
Inclusion criteria reported	○ YES ○ NO	1 point for YES in at least one of two criteria	
Exclusion criteria reported	○ YES ○ NO		
MODIFIED JADAD SCORE			_____ **/8**

Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS)

1. STUDY TYPE:

□ Case control
□ Cohort

CASE CONTROL

Selection

2. Is the case definition adequate?

□ Yes, with independent validation (e.g. lymphedema determined by lymphscintigraphy)
□ Yes, e.g. record linkage or based on self reports
□ No description

3. Representatives of the cases (how were cases selected)

□ Consecutive or obviously representative series of cases
□ Potential for selection biases or not stated

4. Selection of Controls

□ Community controls
□ Hospital controls
□ No description

5. Definition of Controls

□ No history of disease (endpoint)
□ No description of source

Comparability

6. Comparability of cases and controls on the basis of the design or analysis

□ Study controls for stage of lymphedema
□ Study controls time of onset of lymphedema

Exposure

7. Ascertainment of exposure

□ Secure record (e.g. surgical record/research records)
□ Structured interview where interviewer blind to case/control status
□ Interviewer not blinded to case/control status
□ Written self report of medical record only
□ No description

8. Same method of ascertainment for cases and controls

□ Yes
□ No

9. Non-Response rate (drop outs)

□ Same rate for both groups
□ Non respondents described

□ Rate different and no designation (description)

COHORT STUDIES

Selection

10. Representativeness of the exposed cohort

□ Truly representative of the average secondary lymphedema patient in the community
□ Somewhat representative of the average secondary lymphedema patient in the community
□ Selected group of users e.g. nurses, volunteers
□ No description of the derivation of the cohort

11. Selection of the non exposed cohort

□ Drawn from the same community as the exposed cohort
□ Drawn from a different source
□ No description of the derivation of the non exposed cohort

12. Ascertainment of exposure

□ Secure record (e.g. surgical records/clinical records)
□ Structured interview
□ Written self report
□ No description

13. Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study

□ Yes
□ No

Comparability

14. Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis

□ Study controls for stage of lymphedema
□ Study controls for time of onset of lymphedema

Outcome

15. Assessment of outcome

□ Independent blind assessment
□ Record linkage (some other objective measure not encompassed by "independent blind assignment" see above)
□ Self report
□ No description

16. Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur

□ Yes (6 weeks +)
□ No (less than 6 weeks)

17. Adequacy of follow up of cohorts

□ Complete follow up – all subjects accounted for
□ Subjects lost to follow up unlikely to introduce bias – small number lost (>80% follow up), or description provided of those lost
□ Follow up rate <80% and no description of those lost

□ No statement

QUADAS – Quality Assessment Tool for Diagnosis Papers

	Yes	No	Unclear
1. Was the spectrum of patients representative of the patients who will receive the test in practice?			
2. Were selection criteria clearly described?			
3. Is the reference standard likely to correctly classify the target condition?			
4. Is the time period between reference standard and index test short enough to be reasonably sure that the target condition did not change between the tests?			
5. Did the whole sample or a random selection of the sample, receive verification using a reference standard of diagnosis?			
6. Did patients receive the same reference standard independent of the index test results?			
7. Was the reference standard independent of the index test (i.e. the index test did not form part of the reference standard)?			
8. Was the execution of the index test described in sufficient detail to permit replication of the test?			
9. Was the execution of the reference standard described in sufficient detail to permit its replication?			
10. Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?			
11. Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index test?			
12. Were the same clinical data available when test results were interpreted as would be available when the test is used in practice?			
13. Were uninterpretable/ intermediate test results reported?			
14. Were withdrawals from the study explained?			
Comments:			

QUADAS – Quality Assessment Tool for Reliability Diagnosis Papers

	Yes	No	Unclear
1. Were study patients representative of the patients who will receive the test(s) in practice?			
2. Were selection criteria for patients clearly described?			
3. Were correct statistical measures used?			
4. Was execution of test and comparator described in sufficient detail to permit replication in another study?			
5. Were withdrawals from the study explained?			
6. Were intermediate results/incomplete data reported?			
7. Did assessors have adequate professional training to perform test/measurement?			
8. How were raters selected?			
9. Was interval between test-retest appropriate?			
10. Did independent ratings take place within a time frame that would ensure the condition did not change?			
Comments:			

QUADAS – Quality Assessment Tool for Validity Diagnosis Papers

	Yes	No	Unclear
1. Were study patients representative of the patients who will receive the test(s) in practice?			
2. Were selection criteria for patients clearly described?			
3. Were the index test and comparator described in sufficient detail to permit replication in another study?			
4. Were withdrawals from the study explained?			
5. Were intermediate results/incomplete data reported?			
6. Did assessors have adequate professional training to perform test/measurement?			
7. Is the comparator test likely to correctly classify the condition?			
8. Were the correct statistical tests used to measure validity?			
9. Was the time period between the application of the index test and the comparator test short enough to ensure the condition did not change between tests?			
10. Did all patients who received the index test also receive the comparator test?			
11. Were the index and comparator tests performed independently of one another?			
12. Were the results of the index test interpreted without knowledge of the comparator test?			
Comments:			

Appendix C – Excluded Studies

Appendix C - Excluded Studies

Special report: comparative efficacy of different types of pneumatic compression pumps for the treatment of lymphedema. Tecnologica MAP Supplement 1998;42-3. PMID:10183361
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Adam DJ, Naik J, Hartshorne T, et al. The diagnosis and management of 689 chronic leg ulcers in a single-visit assessment clinic. Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg 2003;25(5):462-8. PMID: 12713787
OVID-Embase
Exclude: Not focusing on efficacy

Anderson L, Hojris I, Anderson J. treatment of breast cancer related lymphedema with or without manual lymphatic drainage: A randomized study. Eur J Cancer 1993;35(Suppl 4):S30-S31. PMID:10987238
OVID-CCTR
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Armer JM, Radina ME, Porock D, et al. Predicting breast cancer-related lymphedema using self-reported symptoms. Nurs Res 2003;52(6):370-9. PMID: 14639083
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

Armer JM, Henggeler MH, Brooks CW, et al. The health deviation of post-breast cancer lymphedema: symptom assessment and impact on self-care agency. Self-Care, Dependent-Care & Nursing 2008;16(1):14-21.
EBSCO-CINAHL
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

Badger CM, Peacock JL, Mortimer PS. A randomized, controlled, parallel-group clinical trial comparing multilayer bandaging followed by hosiery versus hosiery alone in the treatment of patients with lymphedema of the limb. Cancer 2000;88(12):2832-7. PMID:10870068
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (treatment).

Balzarini A, Milella M, Civelli E, et al. Ultrasonography of arm edema after axillary dissection for breast cancer: a preliminary study. Lymphology 2001;34:152-5. PMID:11783592
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

Barclay J, Vestey J, Lambert A, et al. Reducing the symptoms of lymphoedema: is there a role for aromatherapy? Eur J Oncol Nurs 2006;10(2):140-9. PMID:16563861
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (treatment)

Berard A, Zuccarelli F. Test-retest reliability study of a new improved Leg-O-meter, the Leg-O-meter II, in patients suffering from venous insufficiency of the lower limbs. Angiology 2000;51(9):711-7. PMID:10999611
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

Bergan JJ, Sparks S, Angle N. A comparison of compression pumps in the treatment of lymphedema. Vasc Surg 1998;32(5):455-62.
OVID-Embase
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (treatment)

Bertelli G, Venturini M, Forno G, et al. Pneumatic compression in postmastectomy lymphedema: a phase II study. Ann-Oncol 1990;1(Suppl):30
OVID-CCTR
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc

Bolcal C, Iyem H, Sargin M, et al. Primary and secondary lymphoedema in male patients with oedema in lower limbs. Phlebology 2006;21(3):127-31.
OVID-Embase
Exclude: Investigative Study of Lymph Flow

Boris M, Weindorf S, Lasinski BB. The risk of genital edema after external pump compression for lower limb lymphedema. Lymphology 1998;31(1):15-20. PMID: 9561507
OVID-Medline
Exclude: No Control Group-Treatment

Box RC, Reul-Hirche HM, Bullock-Saxton JE, et al. Physiotherapy after breast cancer surgery: results of a randomised controlled study to minimise lymphoedema. Breast Cancer Res Treat 2002;75(1):51-64. PMID:12500934
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Prevention LE

Brauer WJ, Brauer VS. Comparison of standardised lymphoscintigraphy function test and high resolution sonography of the lymphoedema of legs. Phlebologie 2008;37(5):247-52.
OVID-Embase
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Brorson H, Svensson H. Liposuction combined with controlled compression therapy reduces arm lymphedema more effectively than controlled compression therapy alone. Plas Reconstr Surg 1998;102(4):1058-67. PMID: 9734424
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Brorson H, Svensson H, Norrgren K, et al. Liposuction reduces arm lymphedema without significantly altering the already impaired lymph transport. Lymphology 1998;31(4):156-72.

PMID:9949387
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Burnand KG, McGuinness CL, Lagattolla NR, et al. Value of isotope lymphography in the diagnosis of lymphoedema of the leg. Br J Surg 2002;89(1):74-8. PMID:11851667
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Cambria RA, Gloviczki P, Naessens JM, et al. Noninvasive evaluation of the lymphatic system with lymphoscintigraphy: a prospective, semiquantitative analysis in 386 extremities. J Vasc Surg 1993;18(5):773-82. PMID:8230563
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

Cao W, Chang T, Gan J. Effects of microwave heating on systemic and local infiltrating lymphocytes in patients with chronic limb lymphedema. Chin Med J 1999;112(9):822-7. PMID:11717954
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (treatment)

Carroll D, Rose K. Treatment leads to significant improvement. Effect of conservative treatment on pain in lymphoedema. Prof Nurse 1992;8(1):32-3. PMID:1480641
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Not able to retrieve

Casley-Smith JR. Measuring and representing peripheral oedema and its alterations. Lymphology 1994;27(2):56-70. PMID:8078362
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

Chang TS, Gan JL, Fu KD, et al. The use of 5,6 benzo-[alpha]-pyrone (coumarin) and heating by microwaves in the treatment of chronic lymphedema of the legs. Lymphology 1996;29(3):106-11. PMID:8897354
OVID-Medline
Exclude: No Control Group-Treatment

Ciocon JO, Galindo-Ciocon D, Galindo DJ. Raised leg exercises for leg edema in the elderly. Angiology 1995;46(1):19-25. PMID:7818153
OVID-Medline
Exclude: No Control Group-Treatment

Cornish BH, Chapman M, Thomas BJ, et al. Early diagnosis of lymphedema in postsurgery breast cancer patients. Ann N Y Acad Sci 2000;904:571-5. PMID:10865807
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

Cornish BH, Thomas BJ, Ward LC, et al. A new technique for the quantification of peripheral edema with application in both unilateral and bilateral cases. Angiology 2002;53(1):41-7. PMID:11863308
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

Damstra RJ, Brouwer ER, Partsch H. Controlled, comparative study of relation between volume changes and interface pressure under short-stretch bandages in leg lymphedema patients. Dermatol Surg 2008;34(6):773-8. PMID:18336577
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (treatment)

Damstra RJ, Brouwer ER, Partsch H. Controlled, comparative study of relation between volume changes and interface pressure under short-stretch bandages in leg lymphedema patients. Dermatol Surg 2008;34(6):773-8.
OVID-CCTR
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Dimakakos E, Koureas A, Koutoulidis V, et al. Interstitial magnetic resonance lymphography: is it a new method for the diagnosis of lymphedema? Int Angiol 2007;26(4):367-71. PMID:18091705
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

Dimakakos E, Koureas A, Koutoulidis V, et al. Interstitial magnetic resonance lymphography: the clinical effectiveness of a new method. Lymphology 2008;41(3):116-25. PMID:19013879
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

Dimakakos PB, Stefanopoulos T, Antoniades P, et al. MRI and ultrasonographic findings in the investigation of lymphedema and lipedema. Int Surg 1997;82(4):411-6. PMID:9412843
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

Drinan KJ, Wolfson PM, Steinitz D, et al. Duplex imaging in lymphedema. J Vasc Tech 1993;17(1):23-6.
OVID-Embase
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

Durand A, Thibaut G. Microcirculation variations during lymphedema. Eur J Lymphology and Relat Probl 2003;10(37-38):12-4.
OVID-Embase
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

Fiaschi E, Francesconi G, Fiumicelli S, et al. Manual lymphatic drainage for chronic post-mastectomy lymphoedema treatment. Panminerva Med 1998;40(1):48-50. PMID:9573754
OVID-Medline

Exclude: No Control Group-Treatment

Frischenschlager O, Fialka V, Schindt L. Comparison of two rehabilitation programmes for lymphedema following ablatio mammae: emotional well-being. Eur J Phys Med Rehabil 1991;1(5):123-5.
OVID-AMED
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (treatment)

Garfein ES, Borud LJ, Warren AG, et al. Learning from a lymphedema clinic: an algorithm for the management of localized swelling. Plas Reconstr Surg 2008;121(2):521-8. PMID:18300971
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

Godoy JM, Silva SH, Godoy MF. Sensitivity and specificity of combined perimetric and volumetric evaluations in the diagnosis of arm lymphedema. Prague Med Rep 2007;108(3):243-7. PMID:18399061
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Not able to retrieve

Gothard L. Phase II Randomized Study of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy Versus Standard Management in Women With Chronic Arm Lymphedema After Radiotherapy for Early Breast Cancer. Physician Data Query (PDQ) 2004.
OVID-CCTR
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Gozza A, Del Mastro L, Dini D, et al. Pneumatic compression vs control in postmastectomy lymphedema: A phase III randomized trial. Tumori 1996;82(Suppl):91
OVID-CCTR
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Harfouche JN, Theys S, Scavee V, et al. Venous calibre reduction after intermittent pneumatic compression. Phlebology 2005;20(1):38-42.
OVID-Embase
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (treatment)

Haslett ML, Aitken MJ. Evaluating the effectiveness of a compression sleeve in managing secondary lymphoedema. J Wound Care 2002;11(10):401-4. PMID:12494832
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Idy-Peretti I, Bittoun J, Alliot FA, et al. Lymphedematous skin and subcutis: in vivo high resolution magnetic resonance imaging evaluation. J Invest Dermatol 1998;110(5):782-7. PMID:9579546
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

Jamison LJ. Aquatic therapy for the patient with lymphedema. J Aqua Phys Ther 2005;13(1):9-12. Publisher URL: www.cinahl.com/cgi-bin/refsvc?jid=2196&accno=2005075952;http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cin20&AN=2005075952&site=ehost-live
EBSCO-CINAHL
Exclude: Not able to retrieve

Kataoka M, Kawamura M, Hamada K, et al. Quantitative lymphoscintigraphy using 99Tcm human serum albumin in patients with previously treated uterine cancer. Br J Radiol 1991;64(768):1119-21.
PMID:1773271
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

King TI, Droessler JL. Physical properties of short-stretch compression bandages used to treat lymphedema. Am J Occup Ther 2001;55(5):573-6.
PMID:14601819
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Larcos G, Foster DR. Interpretation of lymphoscintigrams in suspected lymphoedema: contribution of delayed images. Nucl Med Commun 1995;16(8):683-6.
PMID:7491181
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

Lette J. A simple and innovative device to measure arm volume at home for patients with lymphedema after breast cancer. J Clin Oncol 2006;24(34):5434-40.
PMID:17135645
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

Liu N, Wang C, Sun M. Noncontrast three-dimensional magnetic resonance imaging vs lymphoscintigraphy in the evaluation of lymph circulation disorders: A comparative study. J Vasc Surg 2005;41(1):69-75. PMID:15696047
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Lohrmann C, Kautz O, Speck O, et al. Chronic lymphedema: Detected with high-resolution magnetic resonance lymphangiography. J Comput Assist Tomogr 2006;30(4):688-Aug PMID:16845303
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Matthews KL, Smith JG. Effectiveness of modified complex physical therapy for lymphoedema treatment. Aust J Physiother 1996;42(4):323-8. PMID:11676665
OVID-Embase
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (treatment)

Mayrovitz HN, Sims N, Litwin B, et al. Foot volume estimates based on a geometric algorithm in comparison to

water displacement. Lymphology 2005;38(1):20-7. PMID:15856683
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

Mayrovitz HN, Sims N, Brown-Cross D, et al. Transcutaneous oxygen tension in arms of women with unilateral postmastectomy lymphedema. Lymphology 2005;38(2):81-6. PMID:16184817
OVID-Medline
Exclude: No Control Group-Treatment

Mayrovitz HN, Sims N, Hill CJ, et al. Hand volume estimates based on a geometric algorithm in comparison to water displacement. Lymphology 2006;39(2):95-103. PMID:16910100
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

Mayrovitz HN. Assessing local tissue edema in postmastectomy lymphedema. Lymphology 2007;40(2):87-94. PMID:17853619
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

Mayrovitz HN, Davey S, Shapiro E. Suitability of single tissue dielectric constant measurements to assess local tissue water in normal and lymphedematous skin. Clin Physiol Funct Imaging 2009;29(2):123-7. PMID: 19076729
OVID-Embase
Exclude: Diagnostic Exploratory Study

Mondry TE, Johnstone PA. Manual lymphatic drainage for lymphedema limited to the breast. J Surg Oncol 2002;81(2):101-4. PMID:12355412
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Monnin-Delhom ED, Gallix BP, Achard C, et al. High resolution unenhanced computed tomography in patients with swollen legs. Lymphology 2002;35(3):121-8. PMID:12363222
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

O'Neill J, Beatus J. The effects of complete decongestive physical therapy treatment on edema reduction, quality of life, and functional ability of persons with upper extremity lymphedema. J Womens Health Phys Ther 2006;30(1):5-10. Publisher URL: www.cinahl.com/cgi-bin/refsvc?jid=3031&accno=2009174609; http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cin20&AN=2009174609&site=ehost-live
EBSCO-CINAHL
Exclude: No Control Group-Treatment

Ohkuma M. Lymphedema treated by microwave and elastic dressing. Int J Dermatol 1992;31(9):660-3. PMID:1459769
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (treatment)

Pecking AP, Alberini JL, Wartski M, et al. Relationship between lymphoscintigraphy and clinical findings in lower limb lymphedema (LO): toward a comprehensive staging. Lymphology 2008;41(1):1-10. PMID:18581953
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Primary/Secondary not stratified or patients did not have LE (diagnosis)

Pille NB, Swdborg I, Wilking N, et al. Short-term manual lymph drainage treatment and maintenance therapy for post-mastectomy lymphoedema. Lymphology 1994;27(suppl):589-92.
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Piller NB, Thelander A. Low level laser therapy: A cost effective treatment to reduce post mastectomy lymphoedema. Lymphology 1996;29(suppl 1):297-300.
Exclude: Narrative, primary LE, editorial, conference etc.

Pohjola RT, Pekanmaki K, Kolari PJ. Intermittent pneumatic compression of lymphoedema: Evaluation of two clinical methods. Eur J Lymphology Relat Probl 1995;5(19):87-90.
OVID-Embase
Exclude: Not able to retrieve

Proby CM, Gane JN, Joseph AE, et al. Investigation of the swollen limb with isotope lymphography. Br J Dermatol 1990;123(1):29-37. PMID:2390494
OVID-Medline
Exclude: Investigative Study of Lymph Flow

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