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Janssen, L, Allard, NAE, Ten Haaf, DSM, van Romburgh, CPP, Eijsvogels, TMH and Hopman, MTE (2017) First-Aid Treatment for Friction Blisters: "Walking Into the Right Direction?". Clinical Journal of Sport Medicine. ISSN 1050-642X

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1 First aid treatment for friction blisters: “walking into the right 2 direction?”

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31 No author has conflict of interest related to this work.

32 33 **Acknowledgments**

34 We recognize the International Nijmegen 4DM Organization and The Netherlands Red Cross
35 for their assistance. We especially thank Han Pelster and Henk Lulf of the Netherlands Red
36 Cross for their contributions during the 4DM. We would like to thank dr. Joseph Hamati for
37 his critical reading of this paper and valuable comments for improving the manuscript

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39
40 Word count abstract: 250

41 Word count manuscript: 2968

42 **Abstract**

43
44 *Objective:* Blisters are common foot injuries during and after prolonged walking. However,
45 the best treatment remains unclear. The aim of the study was to compare the effect of two
46 different friction blister treatment regimens, wide area fixation dressing versus adhesive
47 tape.

48
49 *Design:* A prospective observational cohort study.

50
51 *Setting:* The 2015 Nijmegen Four Days Marches in the Netherlands.

52
53
54 *Participants:* A total of 2907 participants (45±16 yrs., 52% men) were included and received
55 4131 blister treatments.

56
57 *Interventions:* Blisters were treated with either a wide area fixation dressing or adhesive
58 tape.

59
60
61 *Main outcome measures:* Time of treatment application was our primary outcome. In
62 addition, effectiveness and satisfaction were evaluated in a subgroup (n=254). During a one
63 month follow-up period, blister healing, infection and the need for additional medical
64 treatment were assessed in the subgroup.

65
66 *Results:* Time of treatment application was lower (41.5 min; SD=21.6 min) in the wide area
67 fixation dressing group compared to the adhesive tape group (43.4 min; SD=25.5 min;
68 p=0.02). Furthermore, the wide area fixation dressing group demonstrated a significantly
69 higher drop-out rate (11.7% versus 4.0%, p=0.048), delayed blister healing (51.9% versus
70 35.3%, p=0.02) and a trend towards lower satisfaction (p=0.054) when compared to the
71 adhesive tape group.

72

73 *Conclusions:* Wide area fixation dressing decreased time of treatment application by 2
74 minutes (4.5%) when compared to adhesive tape. However, due to lower effectiveness and a
75 trend towards lower satisfaction, we do not recommend the use of wide area fixation
76 dressing over adhesive tape, in routine first aid treatment for friction blisters.

77

78 *Keywords:* exercise, walking, acute care, foot injuries, treatment outcome

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101 **Introduction**

102 Friction blisters frequently occur during prolonged exercise and often result in exercise

103 cessation(1). These intraepidermal blisters are the result of trauma-induced separation

104 within the epidermis (2, 3). Although the majority of friction blisters remain uncomplicated,

105 infections can occur (4, 5) with the risk of developing cellulitis or sepsis (6, 7). Furthermore,
106 in an attempt to avoid walking on the painful blisters an antalgic gait pattern occurs which
107 may lead to other exercise-related injuries, such as overuse injuries of the knee (8). Blister
108 treatment aims to reduce pain, facilitate healing of the skin and neutralize infection, and
109 prevent blister recurrence.

110 During the annual Nijmegen Four Day Marches (4DM), the world's largest multi-day walking
111 event with daily distances ranging from 30-50 km, the need for treatment of friction blisters
112 is very high. In prior years of the 4DM, the number of participants requiring at least a single
113 blister treatment varied between 4000 and 5000, accounting for ~10% of the total number
114 of walkers (9). Ever since 1954, blister treatment during the 4DM has been performed using
115 adhesive tape, however evidence for this treatment is based on only one study (5). Though
116 taping has been found to be an effective treatment (5), it is time consuming which can lead
117 to long waiting lines and disruption of the walking rhythm of the participants. Anecdotal
118 evidence suggests that the use of wide area fixation dressing may decrease time of
119 treatment application by approximately 10%. However, its effectiveness in the treatment of
120 friction blisters is unknown.

121

122 To date, only limited research has been conducted to examine different treatment regimens
123 for friction blisters (4, 5). Most studies that examined friction blisters have been performed
124 within the military (2, 6, 8) or in athletes (1, 10), with a high homogeneity for age and
125 physical activity levels and with a primary focus on prevention of blisters. Consequently, the
126 purpose of the current study was to prospectively compare the efficacy of fixation dressing
127 versus adhesive tape in first aid treatment of friction blisters. These two methods of
128 treatment were evaluated based upon time of treatment application, effectiveness, and

129 material satisfaction in a large group of participants of the 4DM. We hypothesize that
130 treatment with fixation dressing will lead to a reduction in time of treatment application
131 since it can be applied in one piece whereas adhesive tape has to be applied in an
132 overlapping manner (Figure 1). In addition, we expect to find no differences in effectiveness
133 and satisfaction between the treatments. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study
134 to include a follow-up period to evaluate blister healing when comparing treatments with
135 different blister-covering materials.

136

137 **Methods**

138 We performed an observational study during the 99th 4DM. Participants who walked either
139 30, 40 or 50 km per day and required blister treatment at treatment centers of the Red Cross
140 were eligible to participate.. Time of treatment application was assessed in the whole study
141 cohort (Figure 2). Subsequently, a subgroup of participants (≥ 18 years) was approached for
142 assessment of treatment effectiveness and satisfaction (Figure 2) via telephone interviews
143 and online questionnaires. Participants who dropped out before they received blister
144 treatment were excluded in subgroup analyses. Written informed consent was obtained
145 from each participant prior to enrollment. This study was conducted in line with the
146 Declaration of Helsinki.

147

148 Time of treatment application

149 Participants' badges containing a unique walking number were scanned at the beginning and
150 at the end of the blister treatment in order to evaluate time of treatment application. For
151 each treatment, caregivers filled out a blister registration form with information on the
152 number and localization of blisters and the type of blister treatment. All these forms were
153 scanned into a database at the end of the day. Treatments from 5 to 180 minutes were

154 eligible for data analysis; treatments outside this range were deemed unrepresentative of
155 typical blister treatment and excluded.

156

157 Demographics

158 Two members (LJ and NA) of the research team randomly recruited a subgroup of walkers
159 for participation in the follow-up study. They managed to include 254 participants for the
160 follow-up measurements. One of the research members included only walkers who were
161 treated with fixation dressing, whereas the other included only walkers in the adhesive tape
162 group. Both members included approximately the same number of walkers, resulting in a
163 subgroup treatment ratio of near 1:1. The subgroup was asked to fill out a questionnaire
164 during their treatment containing items regarding demographic characteristics, medical
165 history, foot and shoe type, training, treatment preference, pain intensity score on a 0-10
166 numeric rating scale and the use of over-the-counter analgesics.

167

168 Assessment of treatment effectiveness

169 The subgroup was contacted by telephone at the end of the day of enrollment (follow-up 1)
170 to obtain pain intensity scores after treatment and drop-out rate. In order to determine the
171 effect of type of blister treatment on experienced pain, we compared the pre- to post-
172 treatment change (Δ) in pain intensity score between fixation dressing and adhesive tape on
173 each walking day. All included subjects were contacted by telephone again at the end of the
174 4DM to assess drop-out rate (follow-up 2). One month after the 4DM subjects were invited
175 to complete an online questionnaire (follow-up 3) to evaluate blister healing, the occurrence
176 of infection and the need for additional medical blister treatment. Blister healing was
177 classified into two groups: rapid healing (<2 weeks) and delayed healing (≥ 2 weeks).

178

179 Assessment of satisfaction

180 Treatment satisfaction was assessed at the end of enrollment day (follow-up 1), at the end
181 of the 4DM (follow-up 2) and one month after the 4DM (follow-up 3) using a 5 point Likert
182 scale (1=very satisfied, 2=satisfied, 3=neutral, 4=dissatisfied, and 5=very dissatisfied). The
183 average satisfaction score was calculated over the 3 follow-up measurements. To compare
184 differences in satisfaction between both treatment methods, we pooled very
185 satisfied/satisfied and very dissatisfied/dissatisfied scores.

186

187 Treatment

188 All participants of the 4DM with blisters requiring professional treatment were treated with
189 either fixation dressing (Fixomull Stretch, BSN medical GmbH & Co KG, Hamburg, Germany)
190 or adhesive tape (Leukoplast, BSN medical GmbH & Co KG, Hamburg, Germany). The fixation
191 dressing is a stretchable, non-woven dressing, which can be applied in one piece, whereas
192 the high tensile strength adhesive tape is applied in several overlapping strips (Figure 1).
193 Both materials are suitable for use on the entire foot, including heel, forefoot and toes. The
194 costs for fixation dressing and adhesive tape are similar (approximately \$1,90/€1,80 per
195 foot). The treatment materials were applied by volunteers of the Netherlands Red Cross.
196 Although the level of expertise differed between the volunteers ranging from basic to
197 advanced, all volunteers finished a blister treatment training and were found qualified by
198 instructors to apply either fixation dressing or adhesive tape. Participants were randomly
199 allocated to a caregiver using standard treatment with adhesive tape or fixation dressing
200 without any pre-selection. Since adhesive tape is the standard blister treatment during the
201 4DM, more volunteers were trained to apply adhesive tape when compared to fixation

202 dressing, resulting in a ratio of 3:1 between the treatment groups. Prior to applying the
203 fixation dressing or adhesive tape, pre-treatment was carried out by degreasing, disinfecting,
204 lancing and draining all blisters.

205

206 Statistical analysis

207 To evaluate the effectiveness and satisfaction of both treatment methods, all subjects who
208 completed at least one of the follow-up measurements were included. Student's t-tests and
209 Wilcoxon rank sum test were performed to compare data between the adhesive tape and
210 fixation dressing group for continuous variables when data was normally and non-
211 parametrically distributed, respectively. For comparison of categorical variables Pearson χ^2
212 test was used or Fisher's exact test if observations were <10. All data analyses were
213 performed with Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows,
214 Version 22.0, IBM Corp., Armonk, New York). Statistical significance was set at a P value
215 <0.05.

216

217 **Results**

218 Time of treatment application

219 A total of 2907 participants (45±16 yrs., 52% men) were included in the study and they
220 received 4131 blister treatments with fixation dressing (n=984) or adhesive tape (n=3147),
221 accounting for 97.1% of all treatments performed with fixation dressing and adhesive tape
222 during the 4DM (122 treatments excluded due to invalid treatment application times).
223 Average time of treatment application in the fixation dressing group was lower (41.5 min;
224 SD=21.6 min) compared to the adhesive tape group (43.4 min; SD=25.5 min; p=0.02; Figure

225 3). In addition, time of treatment application was calculated for the different parts of the
226 foot (toes, forefoot and heel) separately. Time of treatment application for toe blisters was
227 not different between the fixation dressing and adhesive tape group (34.1 min; SD=16.8 min
228 vs. 35.2 min; SD=22.0 min, respectively; $p=0.52$). For forefoot and heel blisters, time of
229 treatment application was lower in the fixation dressing group compared to the adhesive
230 tape group (27.1 min; SD=13.8 min vs. 32.9 min; SD= 23.2 min; $p=0.001$ and 27.0 min;
231 SD=11.4 min vs. 32.0 min; SD=18.4 min; $p<0.001$, respectively).

232

233 Follow-up measurements

234 A subgroup of 254 subjects (8.7% of total study population; Figure 2) was included to assess
235 effectiveness and satisfaction. Within this subgroup, the average age ($p=0.62$), gender
236 ($p=0.95$) and walking distance ($p=0.08$) were comparable to the overall study population.
237 Furthermore, age, gender and BMI did not differ across the fixation dressing ($n=118$) and
238 adhesive tape group ($n=136$; Table 1). Foot disorders such as pes planus/pes cavus and toe
239 joint deformities were reported in 18% of the fixation dressing group and 17% of the
240 adhesive tape group. Mean training distance in the previous year was 571 km (SD=568 km)
241 in the fixation dressing group and 631 km (SD=663 km) in the adhesive tape group and did
242 not differ ($p=0.46$). The majority of the subjects wore walking shoes that were broken in
243 (84% and 83% in the fixation dressing group and adhesive tape group, respectively).
244 Furthermore, no differences were found between the groups in the number of blisters (3.1;
245 SD=2.0; Table 1) and the prevalence of denuded and blood blisters. Loss to follow-up ranged
246 from 11% to 39% and did not differ between the fixation dressing and adhesive tape group.
247

248 *Pain score and drop-out*

249 A similar decrease in pain intensity score was observed in the fixation dressing versus the
250 adhesive tape group (-0.80; SD=2.08 *versus* -0.56; SD=2.68; Table 2). No differences were
251 found between the fixation dressing and adhesive tape group in the proportion of subjects
252 that used over-the-counter analgesics during the 4DM (32.8% *versus* 40.2%; $p=0.24$). A
253 significantly higher drop-out rate in the 4DM was observed in the fixation dressing group as
254 compared to the adhesive tape group (11.7% *versus* 4.0%, respectively, $p=0.048$).

255

256 *Blister healing, infection, additional medical treatment*

257 Delayed healing was reported more frequently in the fixation dressing group (51.9%) as
258 compared to the adhesive tape group (35.3%; $p=0.02$; Figure 4). The number of subjects in
259 which blisters were complicated by an infection was similar in the fixation dressing and
260 adhesive tape group (11.1% *versus* 16.5%, respectively). Furthermore, no difference was
261 found between the fixation dressing and adhesive tape group in the number of subjects who
262 required additional medical blister treatment (6.5% *versus* 11.8%, respectively).

263

264 *Satisfaction*

265 In the fixation dressing group 75.4% and 14.6% were (very) satisfied and (very) dissatisfied
266 with the material, respectively, versus 85.3% and 4.9% in the adhesive tape group ($p=0.054$;
267 Figure 5). Subjects who were treated on multiple walking days and received treatment with
268 both fixation dressing and adhesive tape ($N=67$) were also asked to indicate a preference for
269 either material. A total of 60 subjects (90%) reported a preference, with 48.3% in favor of
270 fixation dressing and 51.7% in favor of adhesive tape ($p=0.80$).

271

272 **Discussion**

273 The aim of the present study was to compare fixation dressing and adhesive tape in the
274 treatment for friction blisters with a specific emphasis on time of treatment application,
275 effectiveness, and satisfaction. The major findings were that treatment with fixation dressing
276 resulted in: 1) a significant time reduction, 2) higher drop-out rates and delayed blister
277 healing, 3) no differences in pain intensity score, infection and additional medical treatments
278 and 4) a trend towards lower satisfaction as compared to treatment with adhesive tape.
279 These findings indicate that treatment with fixation dressing is inferior to adhesive tape in
280 treating friction blisters.

281

282 Time of treatment application

283 Treatment of friction blisters with fixation dressing led to an average time savings of 2
284 minutes per treatment when compared to treatment with adhesive tape.. Although this
285 reduction in time of treatment application (4.5%) may seem small for an individual
286 treatment, it may actually result in a substantial decrease in waiting time during walking
287 events where a large number of treatments are given simultaneously (11). Furthermore,
288 when interpreting time of treatment application we need to take into account that the vast
289 majority of the subjects in our study had multiple blisters. Moreover, we measured the total
290 time of treatment application, including inspection, pre-treatment (i.e. degreasing,
291 disinfecting, lancing and draining) and applying covering material (fixation dressing or
292 adhesive tape). To the best of our knowledge, there are no other published studies reporting
293 time of treatment application of friction blisters or similar skin defects that could be utilized
294 for comparison. In this study a reduction in time of treatment application was achieved by

295 intervening in the last stage of the treatment, i.e. applying covering material. Additional
296 studies are required to examine whether further time savings may be achieved by
297 shortening other treatment stages, such as the pre-treatment.

298

299 Treatment effectiveness

300 During the 4DM we found a significantly higher drop-out rate in the fixation dressing group
301 and no differences in pain intensity scores between the groups. Since no differences in
302 potential confounders were found between the adhesive tape and fixation dressing group at
303 baseline (i.e. age, gender, medical history, foot disorders, training distance, use of over-the-
304 counter analgesics, shoe type and number and type of blisters), the higher drop-out rate
305 appears to be the direct consequence of the use of fixation dressing. By including a follow-up
306 period of one month, we were able to detect delayed blister healing in the fixation dressing
307 group with no difference in either the infection rate or the need of additional medical
308 treatments compared to the adhesive tape group. A study by Roos and van Setten (5) is the
309 only published literature that previously examined effectiveness of blister treatment. They
310 measured effectiveness of adhesive tape compared to gauze (during the 4DM of 1953) by
311 assessing infection, blister recurrence and newly formed blisters 24 hours post treatment.
312 They concluded that the adhesive tape group was superior in all measures; however, since
313 no follow-up period was included the study was unable to evaluate blister healing, delayed
314 infection, and the need for additional medical treatment. This might explain the difference in
315 infection rate after treatment with adhesive tape, which was 0.3% according to Roos and
316 van Setten and 16.5% in our study. Recently, Lipman et al. (10) found that the use of tape in
317 prevention of friction blisters led to a significant reduction in blister formation of 40%.
318 However, as this study focused on a different exercise duration and intensity, these results

319 may not be extrapolated to participants of long distance walking marches. When all factors
320 are accounted for, adhesive tape has shown to be the most effective way to treat friction
321 blisters.

322

323 Satisfaction

324 Assessment of treatment satisfaction is especially relevant, since positive associations
325 between satisfaction and clinical outcomes have been found across a wide range of diseases
326 and symptoms, including pain perception (12). This is the first study, to our knowledge, to
327 report satisfaction with blister covering material. We found a trend of higher satisfaction in
328 the adhesive tape group in comparison to the fixation dressing group ($p=0.054$). Although
329 treatment time for adhesive tape was longer, follow-up data revealed a better outcome over
330 time. This may have contributed to the higher satisfaction in the adhesive tape group versus
331 the fixation dressing group.

332

333 Clinical relevance

334 The reduction in time of treatment application with fixation dressing is relevant for large
335 groups during marching events and, to a lesser extent, for individual treatments. Due to the
336 increasing popularity of long-distance walking events over the last decades (13), rapid and
337 effective treatment for friction blisters is necessary and our study provides novel
338 information on two treatment strategies. Although our data demonstrates that treatment
339 with fixation dressing is a time-saving method for friction blisters, we also found a
340 significantly higher drop-out rate and delayed blister healing in the fixation dressing group.
341 These findings strongly suggest a preference for the use of adhesive tape as a first aid
342 treatment for friction blisters.

343

344 Limitations

345 The strengths of this study include the large population, its unique and prospective study
346 design and the one month follow-up period. Despite these strengths, a number of limitations
347 should also be taken into account. We observed the optimal blister treatment for walking
348 exercise only, so our results may not be applicable to other types of (endurance) exercise
349 (i.e. running). Furthermore, the self-reported nature of our effectiveness measurements may
350 lead to recall bias. However, previous studies have demonstrated reasonable agreement
351 between self- and medical record report of medical conditions (14-16). Furthermore,
352 anonymity was ensured by asking subjects to only fill out their walking number instead of
353 identifying information and thus social desirability bias was reduced. Loss to follow-up was
354 modest (11-39%) (17), and equal in the fixation dressing and adhesive tape group. Therefore,
355 this did not impact our findings.

356

357 Conclusion

358 Treatment with fixation dressing leads to a small but significant reduction in time of
359 treatment application. Nevertheless, a higher drop-out rate and delayed blister healing (>2
360 weeks) were observed in the fixation dressing group in comparison with the adhesive tape
361 group. Furthermore, a trend towards lower satisfaction was observed in the fixation dressing
362 group. Consequently, despite the significant time savings, we do not recommend the use of
363 fixation dressing in routine first aid treatment for friction blisters. In conclusion, our data
364 supports the use of adhesive tape as the treatment of choice for friction blisters sustained
365 from (prolonged) walking exercise.

366

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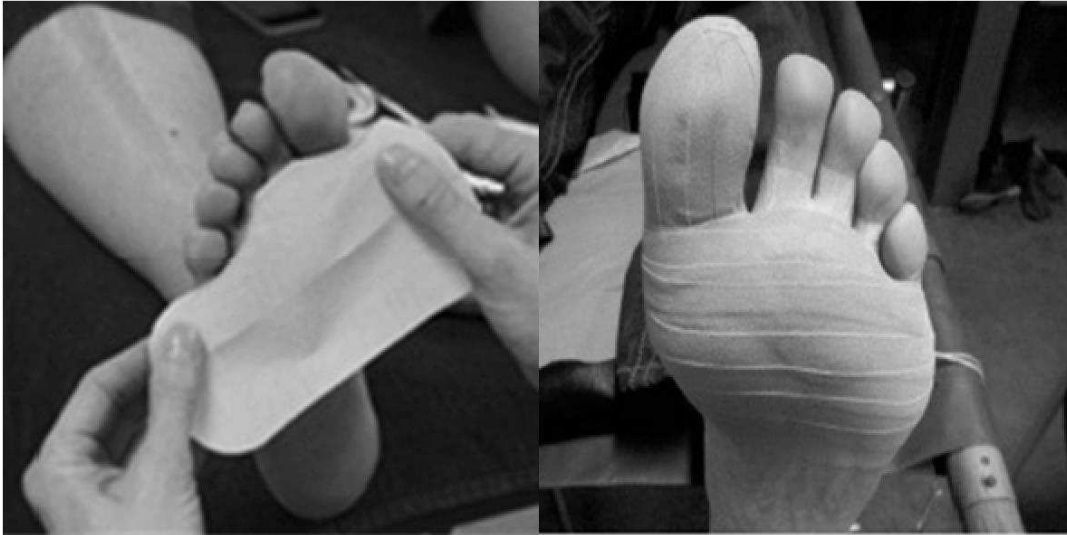
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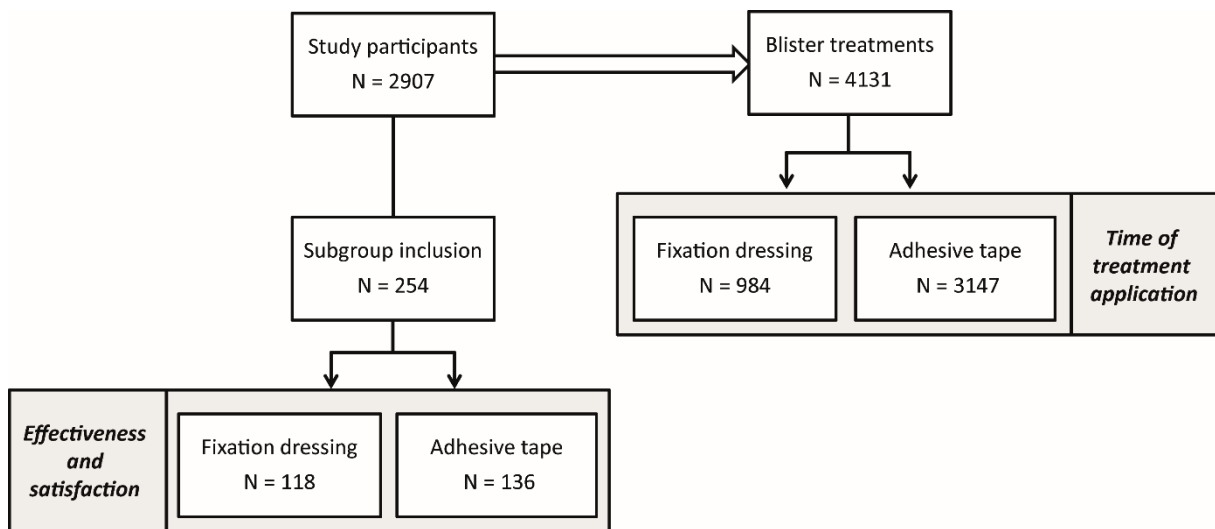
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419 **Figure 1.** An example of the two types of blister treatment that were assessed in the present
 420 study: fixation dressing (left) versus adhesive tape (right).

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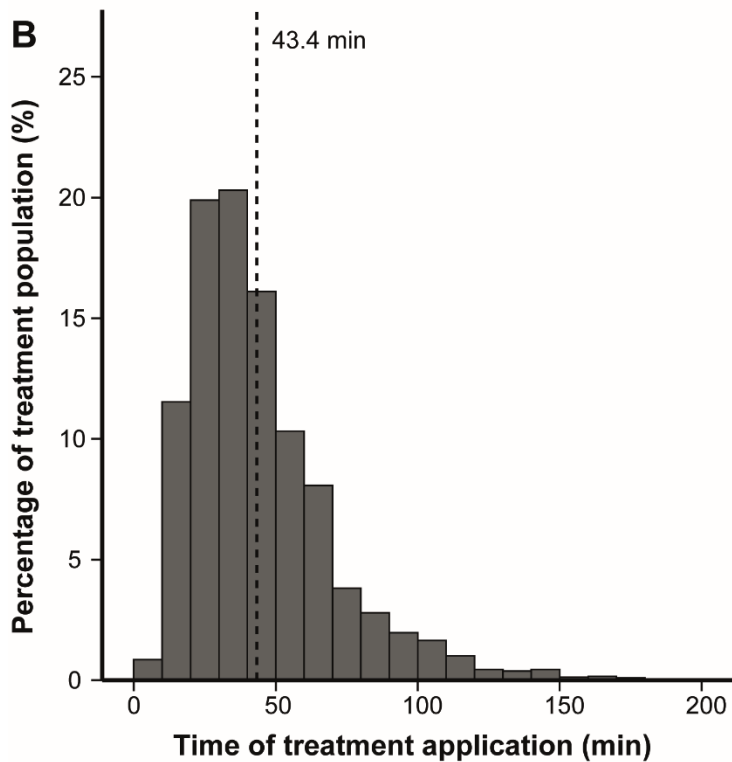
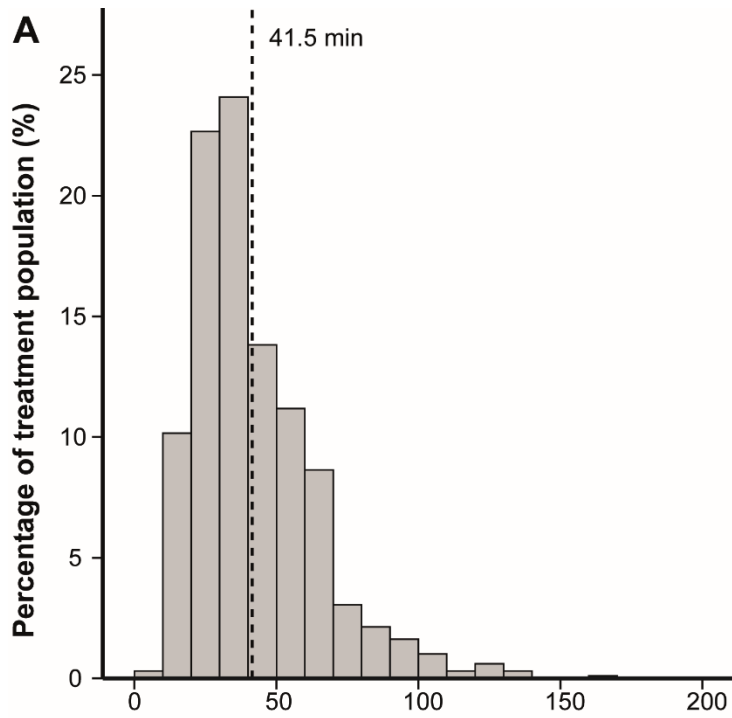
423 **Figure 2.** Flow chart of the study population and measurements performed. In short, time of
 424 treatment application was assessed in 2907 participants with 4131 friction blisters.

425 Furthermore, the effectiveness and satisfaction of the treatment were assessed in 254

426 participants during 3 follow-up measurements: 1) after the day of inclusion, 2) after finishing

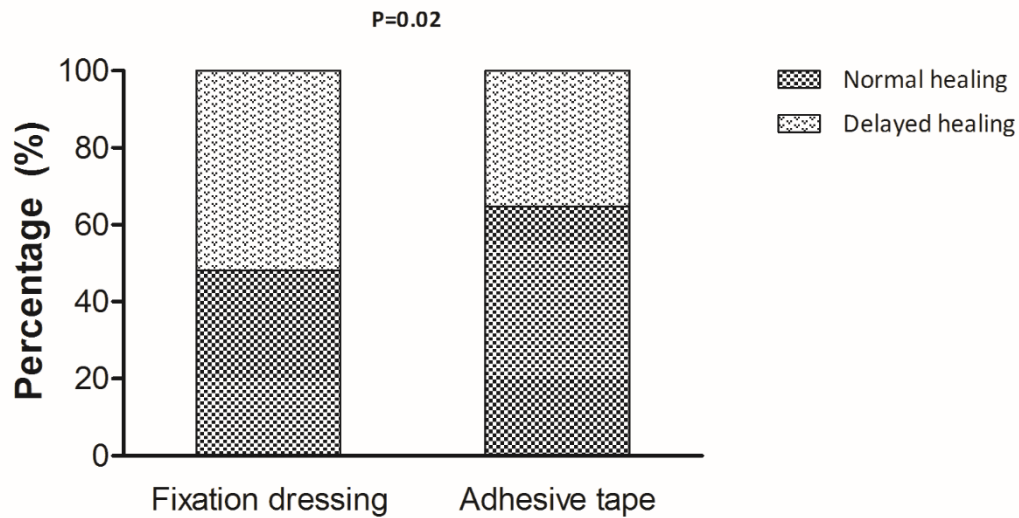
427 the Four Days Marches, and 3) one month after finishing the Four Days Marches.

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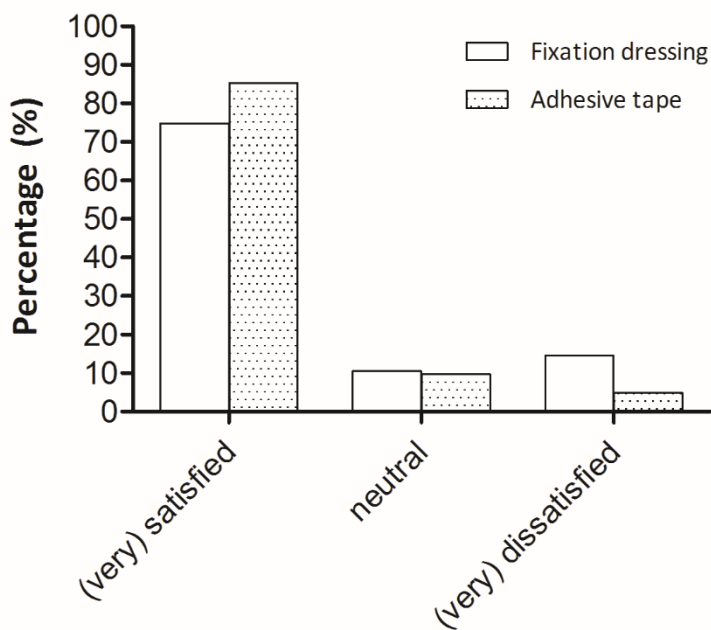
430 **Figure 3.** Percentage distribution of the time of treatment application of (A) fixation dressing
 431 ($n=984$) and (B) adhesive tape ($n=3147$). The dashed lines represent the average time of
 432 treatment application of fixation dressing (41.5 min) and adhesive tape (43.4 min) and show
 433 a significant time saving of 2 minutes (4.5%; $p=0.02$).



434

435 **Figure 4.** Delayed healing (≥ 2 weeks) was reported significantly more often in the fixation
 436 dressing group as compared to the tape group (52% versus 35%, respectively, $p=0.02$).

437



438

439 **Figure 5.** A trend towards lower satisfaction was found in the fixation dressing group as
 440 compared to the adhesive tape group; 75.4% in the fixation dressing group was (very)
 441 satisfied with the material versus 85.3% in the adhesive tape group, whereas 14.6% and 4.9%

442 *were (very) dissatisfied with the material in the fixation dressing and adhesive tape group,*

443 *respectively ($p=0.054$).*

444

Table 1. Subject characteristics

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Fixation dressing (n=136)</u>	<u>Tape (n=118)</u>	<u>P-value</u>
Age, years	43 (14)	45 (14)	0.38
Male gender	55.9%	54.2%	0.79
Caucasian	96.3%	96.6%	0.36
BMI, kg/m ²	25.1 (3.2)	25.4 (3.7)	0.45
Medical history			
Diabetes	8.8%	3.6%	0.10
Hypertension	8.9%	4.6%	0.16
Dyslipidemia	5.7%	4.0%	0.54
Current smoker	18.1%	15.9%	0.62
Foot disorders			
Pes planus/pes cavus	13.6%	12.5%	0.80
Toe Joint Deformities	4.8%	4.5%	0.90
Training distance, km	571 (568)	631 (663)	0.46
Use of over-the-counter analgesics	32.8%	40.2%	0.24
Type of shoes			0.67
Walking shoes, broken into	84.3%	83.2%	
Walking shoes, new	5.5%	7.1%	
Running shoes	3.9%	4.4%	
Sneakers	2.4%	3.5%	
Walking distance during 4DM			0.48
30 km/day	5.9%	9.3%	
40 km/day	52.2%	46.6%	
50 km/day	41.9%	44.1%	
Blisters			
Number of blisters	3.1 (2.0)	3.1 (1.9)	0.98
Presence of denuded blisters	15.4%	21.2%	0.24
Presence of blood blisters	11.0%	5.1%	0.90

445 Values are presented as means (SD) or as percentages, indicated by %. There were no significant differences
446 between the fixation dressing and the tape group.

Table 2. Time of treatment application and effectiveness of fixation dressing and adhesive tape

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Fixation dressing</u>	<u>Adhesive tape</u>	<u>P-value</u>
Treatment duration, min (SD)	41.5 (21.6)	43.4 (25.5)	0.02*
Δ pain score (SD)	-0.80 (2.08)	-0.56 (2.68)	0.53
Drop out, %	11.7	4.0	0.048*
Delayed healing, %	51.9	35.3	0.02*
Infection, %	11.1	16.5	0.28
Additional medical treatment, %	6.5	11.8	0.20
Satisfied with material, %	75	85.3	0.054

447 * Statistically significant difference

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