

Diabetes and the Foot

Rylan J Johnson, DPM



The Diabetic Foot

Amputation rates are

15 – 40 times higher for diabetic than non-diabetic patients.

- American Diabetes Association



The Diabetic Foot

If one amputation takes place
there is a 50% – 66% chance
of contra-lateral limb
amputation within 3-5 years.

- Various Studies

The Diabetic Foot

- 85% of all diabetes-related amputations are preceded by a diabetic foot ulceration.
 - Armstrong
- Foot Ulcers develop in 10-15% of patients with Diabetes.
 - Boulton (1997)

The Diabetic Foot

85,000 Amputations performed each year in patients with diabetes, with neuropathy the major contributor in 87% of cases.

- Vinik, et al. Medical Clinics of North America, July 2004

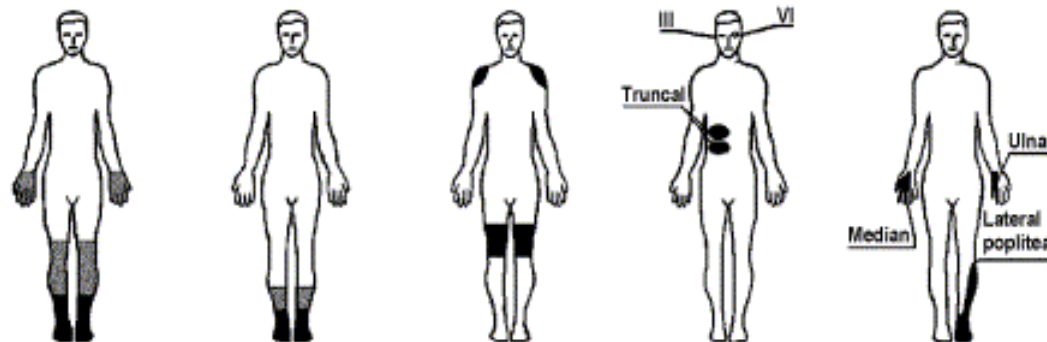
CALLUSES?



► Neuropathic ulcer secondary to callus formation

Diabetic Neuropathy

- The most common form of neuropathy and accounts for more hospitalizations than all other diabetic complications combined
- Responsible for 50-75% of non-traumatic amputations.
- Occurs in a “Stocking-glove” distribution



Large fiber Neuropathy	Small fiber Neuropathy	Proximal motor Neuropathy	Acute mono Neuropathies	Pressure Palsies
Sensory loss: 0 → +++ (Touch, vibration) Pain: + → +++ Tendon reflex: N → +++ Motor deficit: 0 → +++	Sensory loss: 0 → + (thermal, allodynia) Pain: + → +++ Tendon reflex: N → ↓ Motor deficit: 0	Sensory loss: 0 → + Pain: + → +++ Tendon reflex: ↓ Proximal Motor deficit: + → +++	Sensory loss: 0 → + Pain: + → +++ Tendon reflex: N Motor deficit: + → +++	Sensory loss in Nerve distribution: + → +++ Pain: + → ++ Tendon reflex: N Motor deficit: + → +++

Neuropathy

➤ Sensory

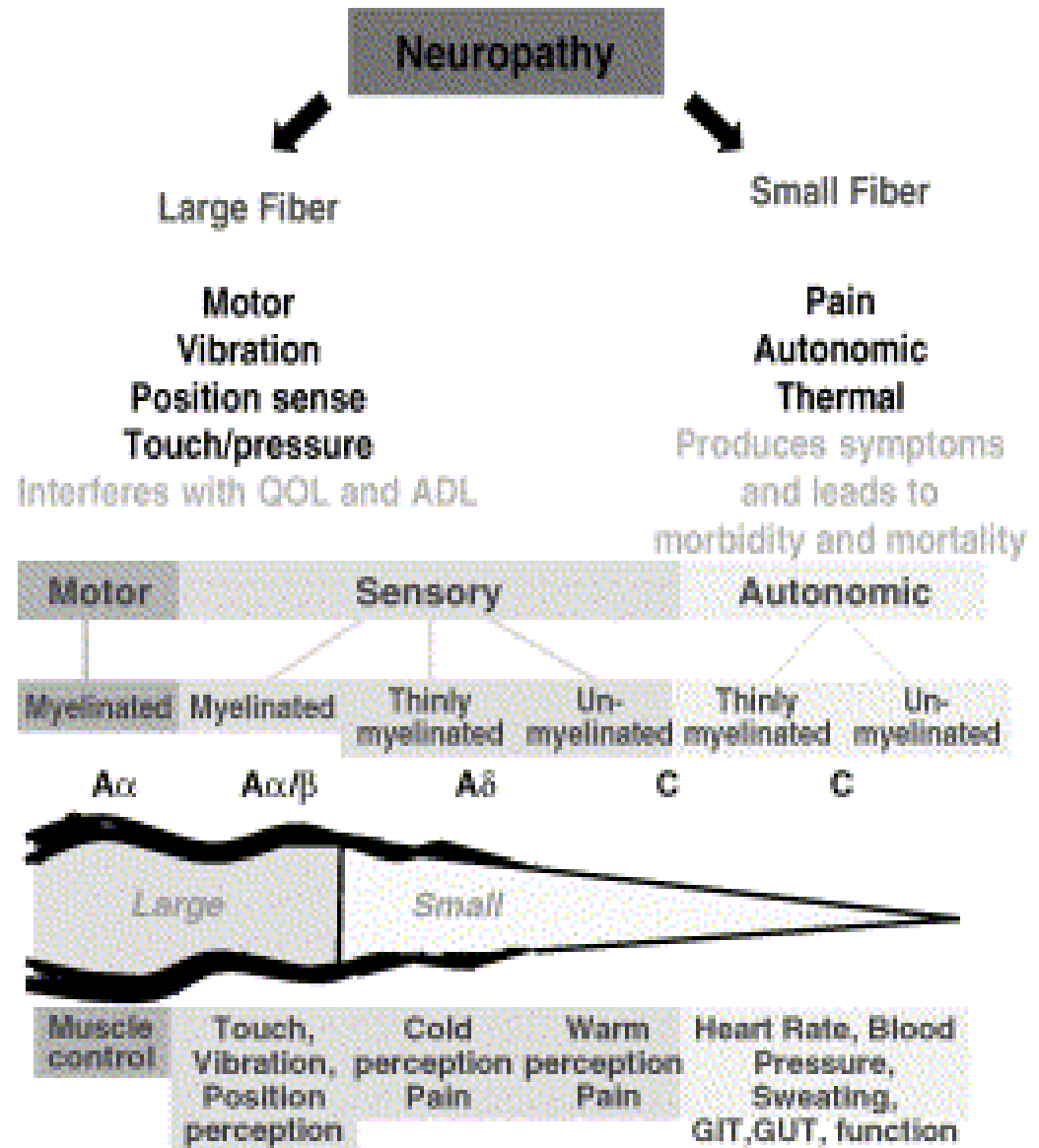
- Small nerve fiber

➤ Autonomic

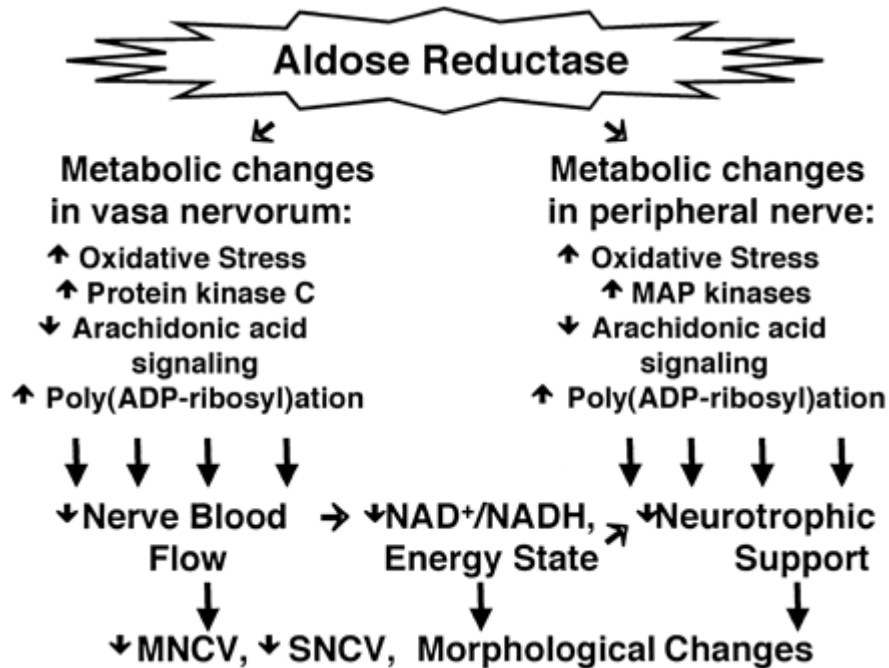
- Small nerve fiber

➤ Motor

- Large nerve fiber



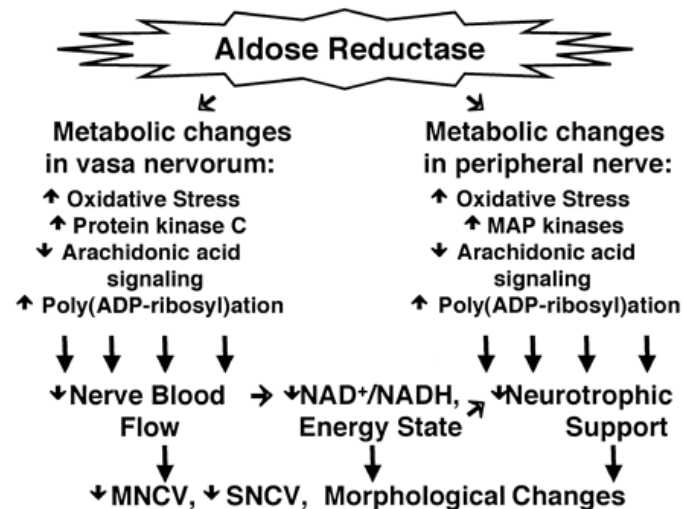
Diabetic Neuropathy



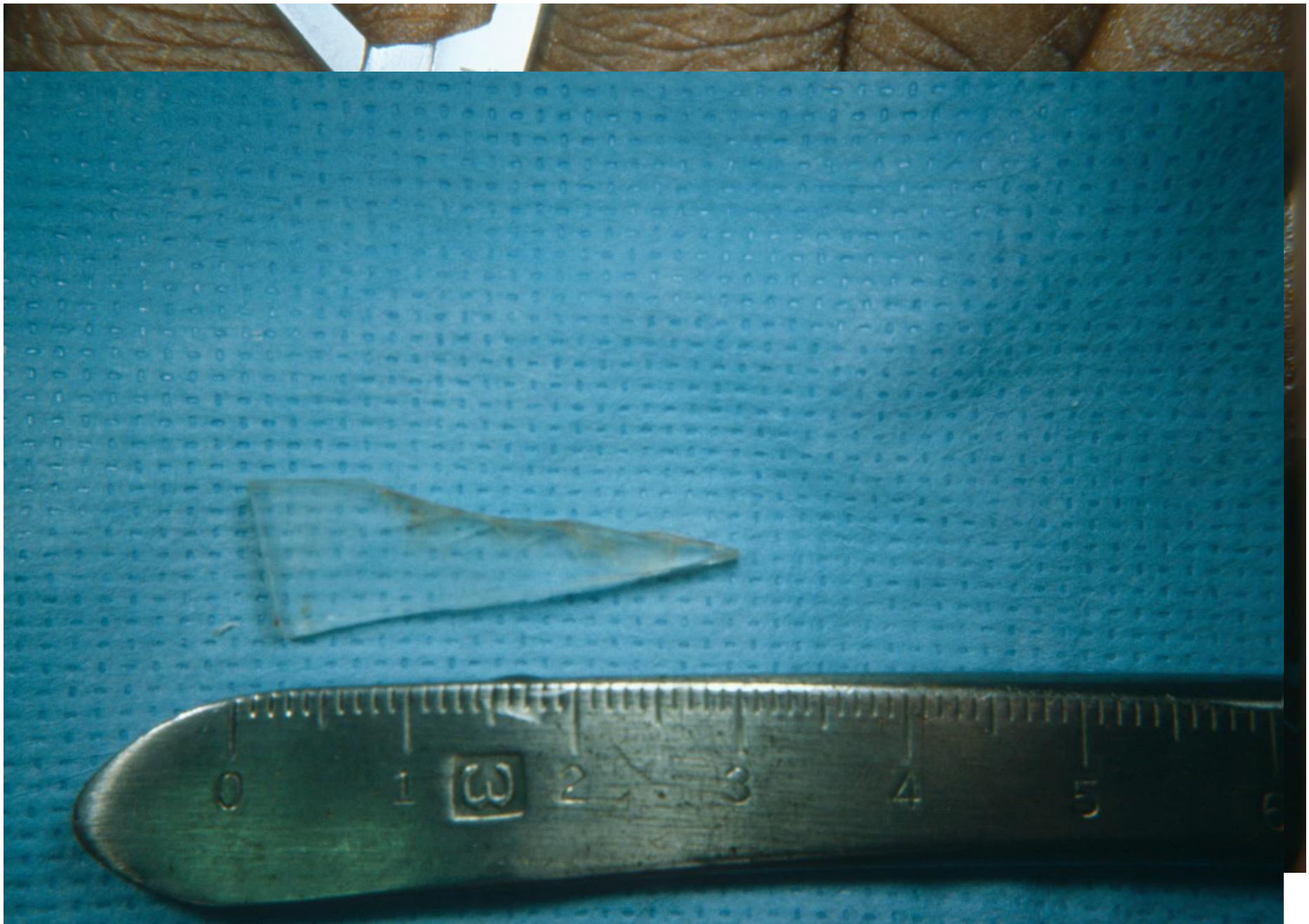
▶ Chronic Hyperglycemia may cause an increase in the peripheral nerve Polyol Pathway activity within the nerve.

▶ The PW is where Aldose Reductase facilitates the metabolism of glucose to Sorbitol and is the mediating pathway for peripheral neuropathy.

- Therefore, an increase in glucose leads to increase in Sorbitol which cannot permeate the endoneurium of nerves and accumulates around the nerve causing osmotic swelling



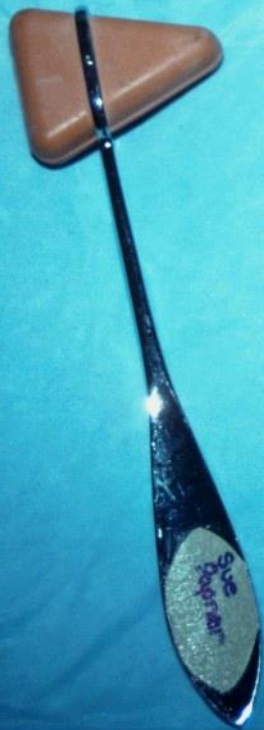
- The swelling may cause a thickening of the basement membrane of the nerve
- The **amount** of swelling in endoneural microvessels is associated with the severity of neuropathy.



Assessing Neuropathy

- Sharp/Dull
- Light Touch
- Vibratory
- Deep Tendon Reflexes

What is the Gold Standard?



Neuropathy

- **Semmes-Weinstein Monofilaments:**
 - 5.07 wire = 10 grams of force
- Quantitative
- Reproducible
- Screening Tool
- Provides assessment of ulcer risk





Deformity along with Neuropathy increases the risk of amputation 12-fold



Char

- Pathologic vasomoc bone m
- Often p
- Occurs
- Most co

th loss of
oss of



Charcot Deformity

- Glycosylation of the Achilles Tendon
- Motor neuropathy producing contracture of the Gastrocnemius complex and weakening of the anterior muscle group.



Charcot Deformity



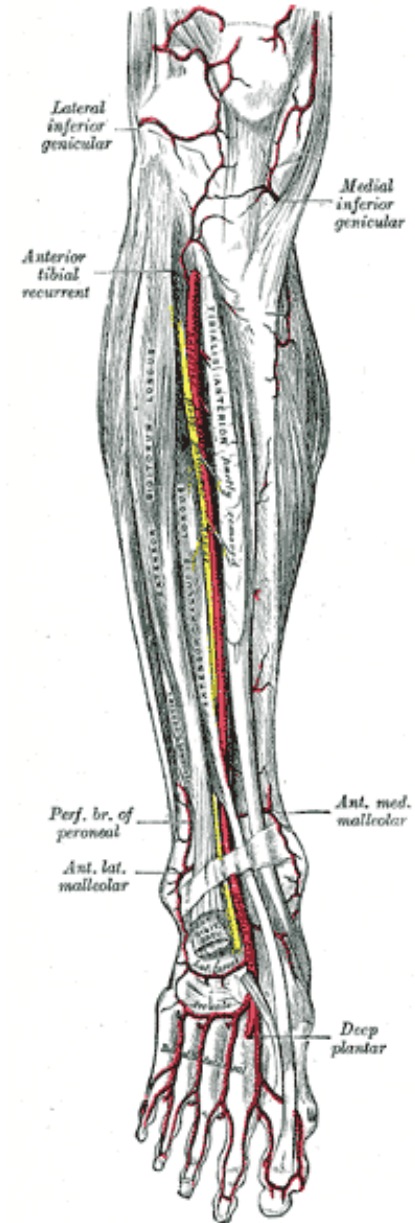
S&S

- Edema, Erythema, increased warmth
- Temps 3-6 degrees greater than contralateral
- Sensory neuropathy
- Pain in 76%, not to the level of observed destruction

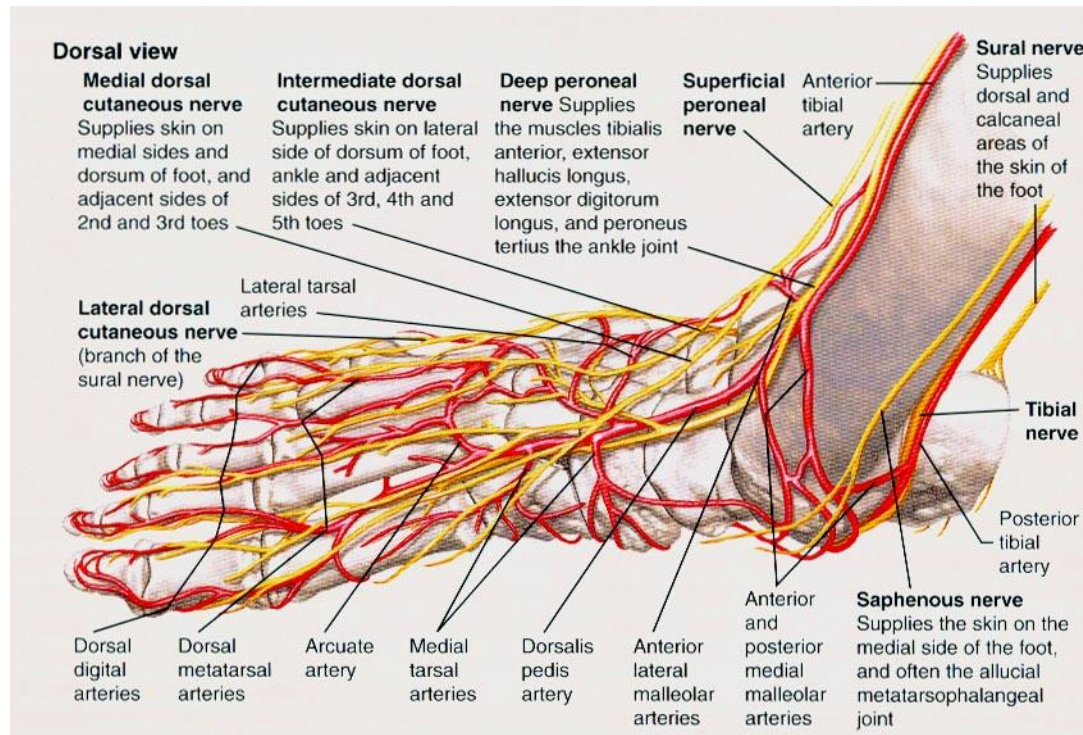
Diabetic PVD

contributes to limb pain, ulceration, and impaired wound healing

and decreases the ability to fight infection by delaying or preventing the delivery of oxygen, nutrients, components of proper immune response, and antibiotics to the affected area



Diabetic PVD has a predilection for the process to involve primarily the Tibial and Peroneal arteries between the knee and foot



The foot vessels are usually spared

The misconception is that DM is an occlusive microvascular disease affecting the foot arteries.

This can lead to inadequate vascular assessment of the Lower extremity to patients who may benefit from a revascularization needed for proper wound healing

PVD

- ▶ **Dependent rubor** in the lower extremity of a patient with peripheral vascular disease. This condition can **mimic cellulitis**, which needs to be excluded during the physical examination. The erythema completely resolves when the extremity is elevated.



Dry gangrene of digits 1-5. The digits are stable and have no signs of infection.

- Notice the line of demarcation between the healthy and nonviable tissue.
- Treatment options include autoamputation or surgical amputation.



This **does not** represent an urgent surgical situation unless it becomes infected.

Treatment

- Neuropathic ulcer
- Charcot foot
- Post Surgical
- Fractures

Total Contact Cast





Ocm 1 2 3 4
PT# 30495 PT. VW
Study PD Date 11/20/03
Mo Day Yr



Ocm 1 2 3 4
PT# 30495 PT. VW
Study PD Date 11/20/03
Mo Day Yr





4 months post-op

- TCC x 4 weeks
- Custom shoes X 3 months
- Custom Insoles



Therapeutic Shoe Bill (Medicare)

- Covers
 - Custom Molded Shoes or-
 - Extra-Depth shoes
 - Triple density custom molded inserts
 - Shoe Modifications



Therapeutic Shoe Bill

1. Has Diabetes
2. Is being treated under a comprehensive plan of care for his or her DM and needs DM shoes
3. Has one or more of the following conditions:
 - Peripheral neuropathy with evidence of callus
 - History of preulcerative calluses
 - History of previous ulceration
 - Foot Deformity
 - Previous amputation of the foot or part of the foot
 - Poor circulation
4. Footwear must be provided and fit by a qualified individual and must be registered with Medicare as either a provider or supplier of prescription footwear.

Prevention and a Team Effort

- Education – constant repetition
- Skin and Nail care
- Appropriate shoe wear
- Proactive surgeries
- Multidisciplinary approach

Thank You

