

Clinical Pearls: Management of DM Foot

Katrina Sullivan DPM

UW Medicine/Harborview Medical
Center

Learning Objectives

- Evaluate DM foot ulcer
- Diagnosis and treatment Charcot Foot
- Initiate treatment for ingrown toenail

Evaluate DM Foot

- Foot check – EVERY VISIT!
 - Shoes and socks off
 - Look under band-aids

Why?

Identify DM pt's at risk of foot ulcer

>25% foot ulcer = amputation

Reduce risk of major LE amputation

50% mortality at 5 yrs post-op

DM foot = 2/3 LE amp in US

DM foot exam

- **Visual inspection**
 - Foot deformity
 - Skin integrity
- **Palpate pulses**
 - Yes/No - DP&PT
- **Monofilament exam**
 - Test toes and forefoot

Visual inspection



Visual inspection



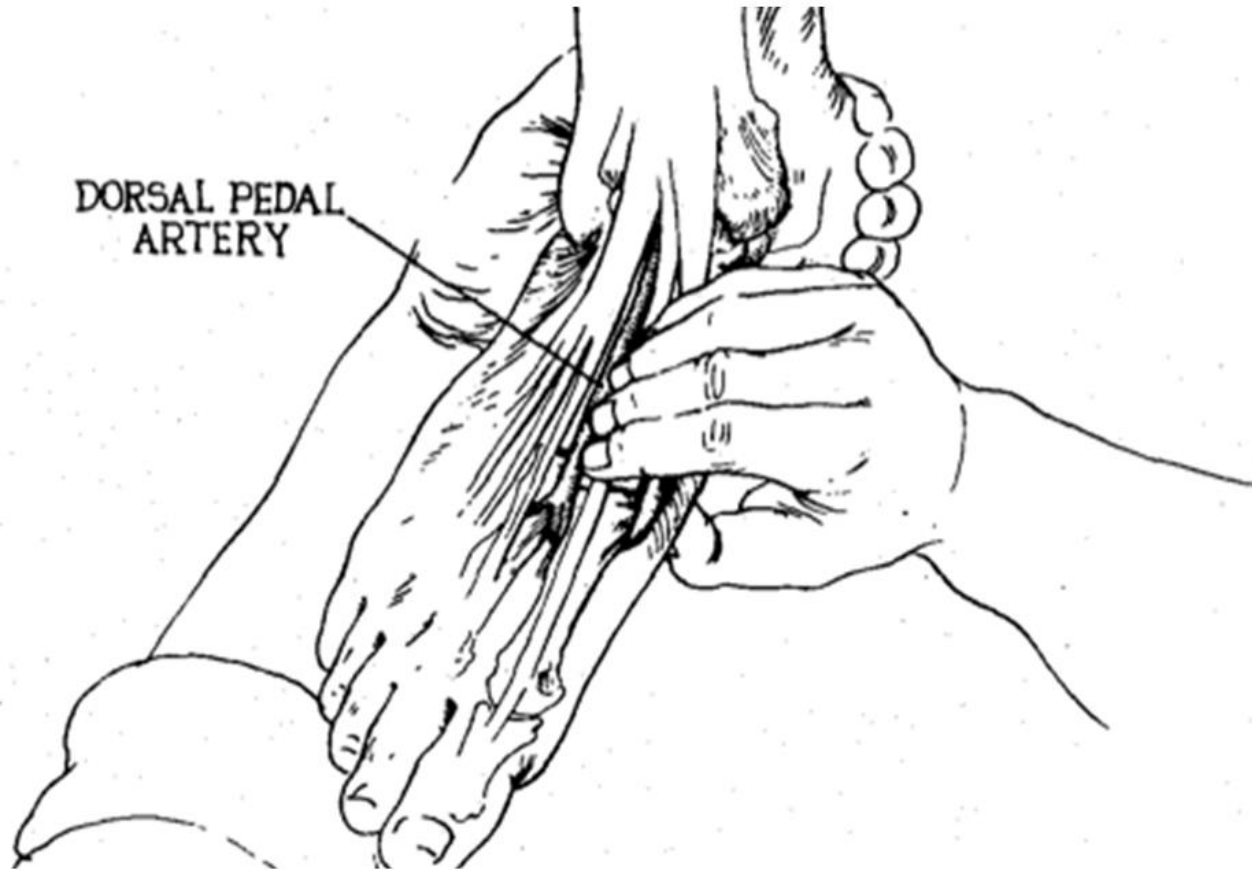
Visual inspection



Visual inspection



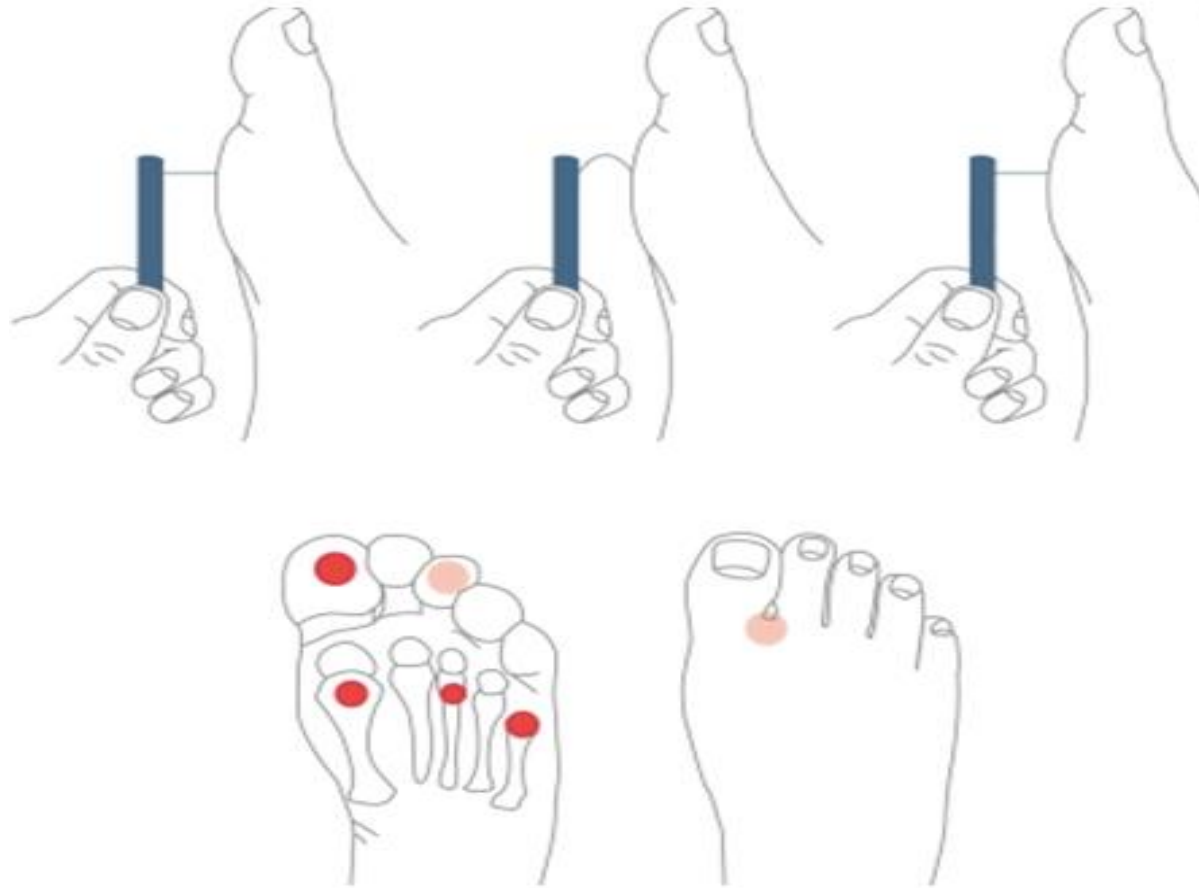
Palpate pulses



Palpate pulses



Monofilament exam



Risk Category

- **Low Risk:** (+) protective sensation
0
- **High Risk :** (-) protective sensation
 - 1 - (-) deformity (-) Hx ulcer
 - 2 - (+) deformity (-) Hx ulcer
 - 3 – (+/-) deformity (+) Hx ulcer

Rx DM footwear

- Medicare criteria for DM footwear
 - DM w/ Hx of amputation (BKA, partial foot)
 - DM w/ loss of protective sensation **AND**
 - Foot deformity
 - Pre-ulcerative callus
 - Hx of foot ulcer

Foot Ulcer: is it infected?

- Return visit:
- 65 yo male with CHF, CRI and DM
- Pt mentions a “blister” on his foot
 - Increased LE edema, late refill diuretic
 - Recent Cr 1.8, HbA1c 11%
 - It’s Friday afternoon...





DM Foot ulcer

- Work up from clinic visit:
 - Labs: CBC, BMP, CRP, ESR, deep culture
 - X-ray: 3 views foot – weight bearing
 - Vascular studies if unable to palpate pulse
 - Non-invasive studies: ABI, TBI, Arterial doppler

Preliminary Work-up:

Labs:

WBC – 12.04

BMP – Cr 2.73 mg/dL

CRP – 27.3 mg/L

ESR 129 mm/hr

gm stain (+) cocci

X-ray :

erosion 5th met head

Cellulitis > 2cm from wound

Palpable pulses DP&PT



What if.....?



Preliminary work-up

Labs:

WBC – 10.09

BMP – Cr 1.8 mg/dL

CRP – 3.0 mg/L

ESR – 48 mm/hr

X-ray:

erosion at 1st met head

No erythema in soft tissue

Slight edema 1st MTP/digit













Red Hot Swollen Foot

- Acute visit:
- 52 yo female w/ unilateral swelling in foot and lower leg
- PMH: DM, HTN, mild CRI



DDX: unilateral swelling foot

- Infection
 - Cellulitis, septic arthritis, osteomyelitis
- Non-infectious
 - DVT
 - Inflammatory arthritis – crystal/non-crystal
 - Neuroarthropathy – Charcot Foot
 - OA
 - Complex regional pain syndrome

Charcot Foot

Clinical presentation

unilateral erythema, edema

Who is at risk

neuropathy, incidence 0.3%-12%

How does this develop

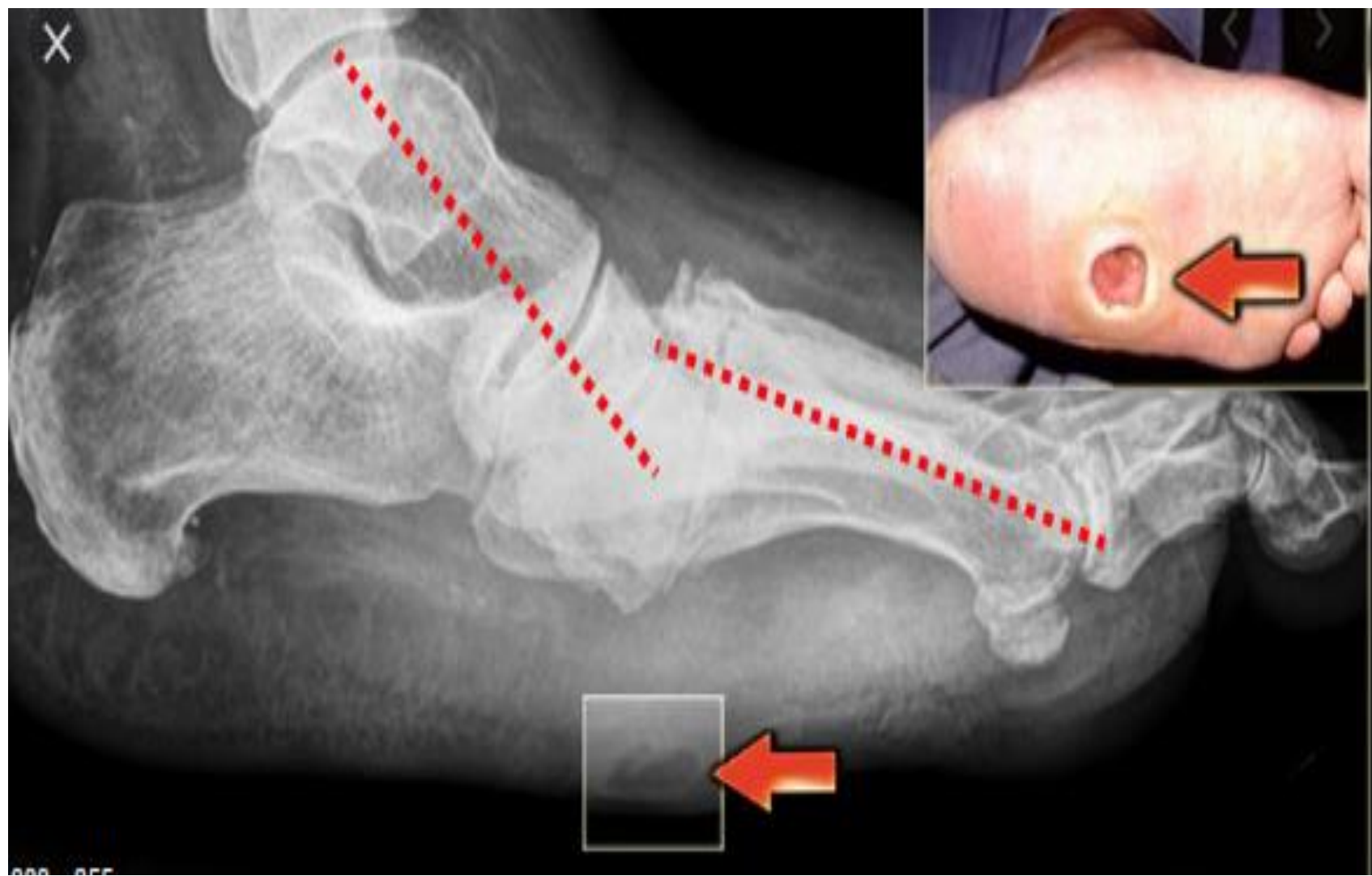
trauma - exaggerated inflammatory

autonomic - vasomotor instability

15C
P

X-TBL





Charcot Foot

- Staging: clinical and radiographic
- 0 – early inflammatory: (+) edema (-) x-ray
- 1 – development: (+) edema (+) x-ray/collapse
- 2 – coalescence: (<) edema (+) Fx healing
- 3 – remodeling: (-) edema (+) bone callus

Treatment – Charcot Foot

- **Off-load foot**
 - CAM Boot, crutches, knee scooter, wheelchair
- Protect skin from breakdown
 - Insensate skin precautions, examine frequently
- Protect foot from collapse
 - CROW Brace, Rx DM footwear
- Treatment can take months





CROW Brace



Rx DM footwear



Ingrown Toenails

- Acute visit:
- 28 yo DM type 1 w/ ingrown toenail
 - Several days increasing pain/swelling
 - HbA1c 7.6%
 - Recent Cr 0.9



Paronychia

Abx

cephalexin 500mg tid

doxycycline 100mg bid

Soak toe: 5 min

- 2tbs epsom salt

- quart water

Trim toenail straight across





Ingrown Toenail

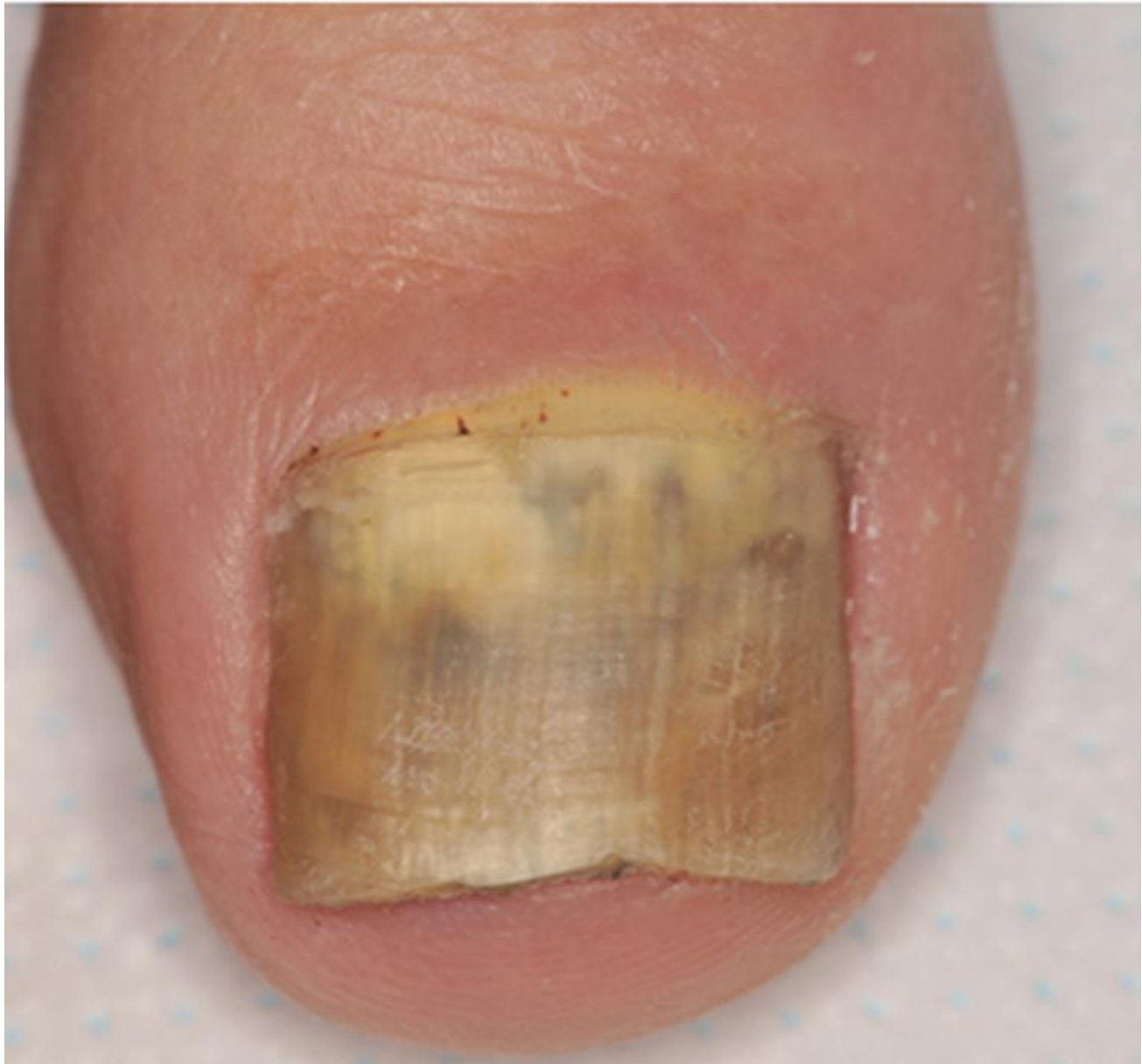
Granuloma

Abx - (+/-)

Soak toe

Excision of toenail
- total or partial





Onychomycosis

Abx – not indicated

Soak – not indicated

Trim toenail straight
or

Total nail avulsion
or

Oral antifungal Tx





Onychocryptosis

Abx – not indicated

Soak – not indicated

Trim - straight across

Thin - emery board
or

Remove toenail





Onychogryphosis

Abx – not indicated

Soak – not indicated

Trim – even with digit





