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Disparity between research funding & costs of care for diabetic foot ulcers.

Armstrong DG et al. Diabetes Care 2013; 36: 1815





The quality of published work is poor, with few controlled studies ...

Berendt AR et al.

Diabetic Foot Osteomyelitis: a progress report

Diab Metab Res Rev 2008; 24 Suppl. 1: S145





There is no sufficient clarity in the literature to adequately define when surgery becomes a necessity.

Powlson AS et al. The treatment of diabetic foot infections. J Antimicrob. Chemother. 2010; 65 Suppl. 3:3











- 1. Revascularization.
- 2. Decompression.
- 3. Foreign-Body Retrieval.
- 4. Amputation.













































- 1. Revascularization.
- 2. Decompression.





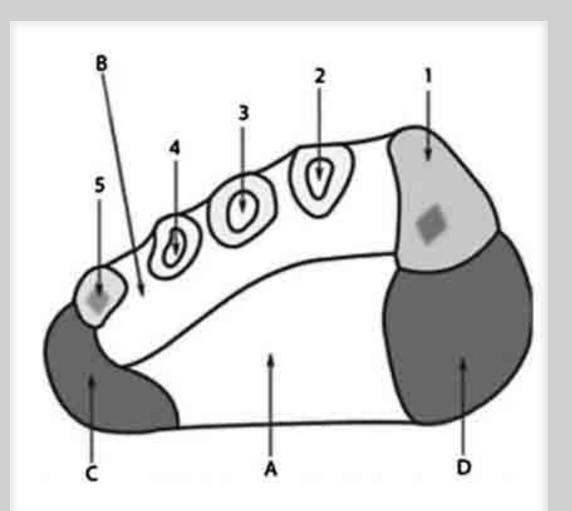
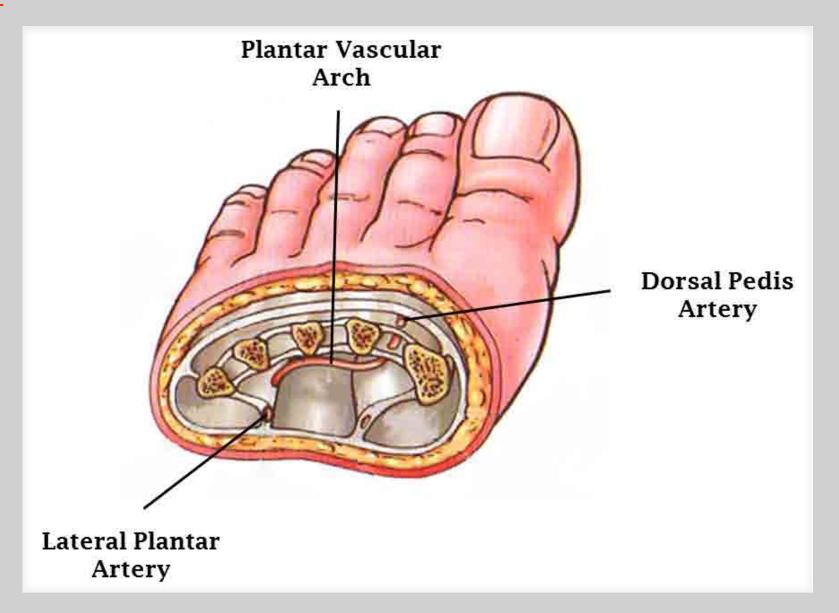


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of cross-section of the foot. Numbers 1–5 indicate metatarsal bones. *A*, central plantar space; *B*, deep interosseous space; *C*, lateral plantar space; *D*, medial plantar space [255, 256].

Clin Infect Dis 2012; 54 : 1679



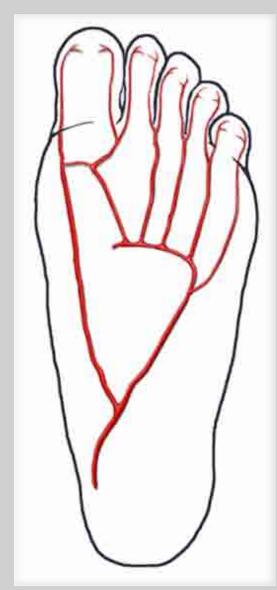








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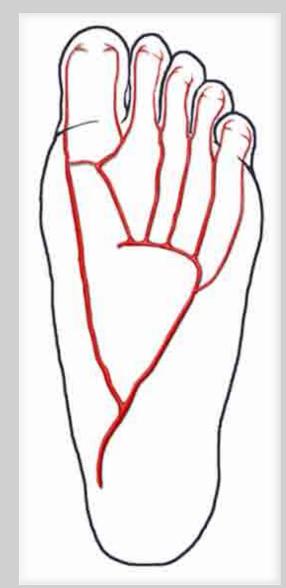








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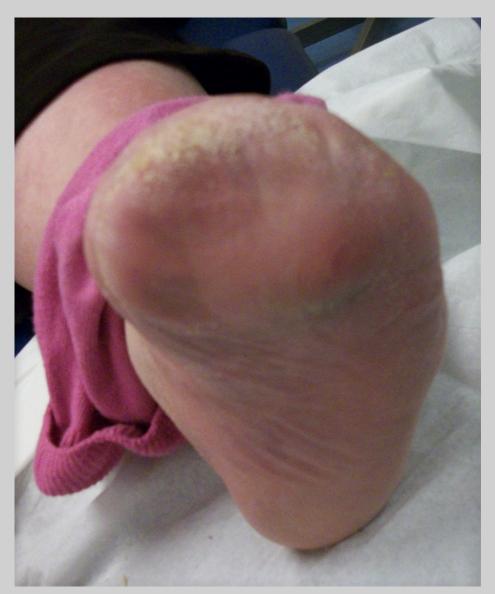








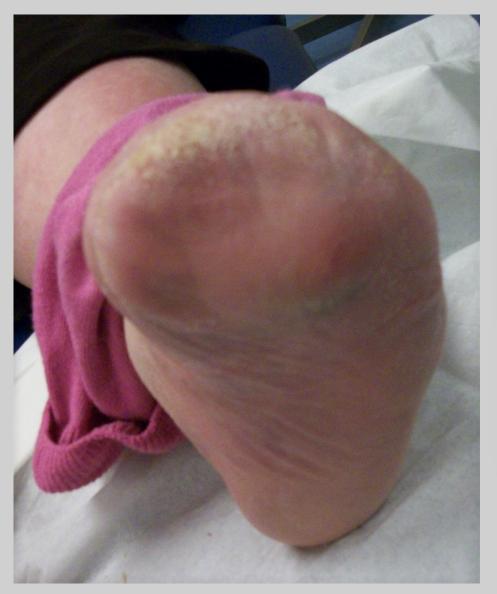
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- 3. Foreign-Body Retrieval.

















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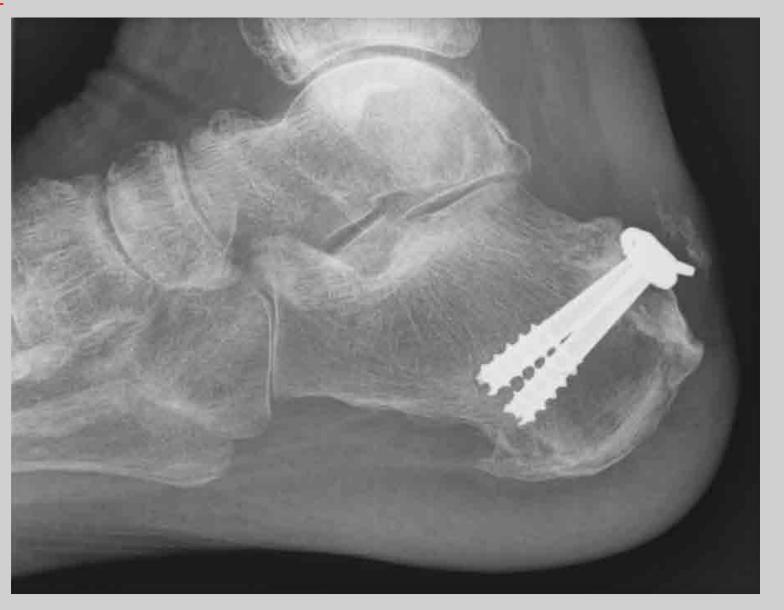






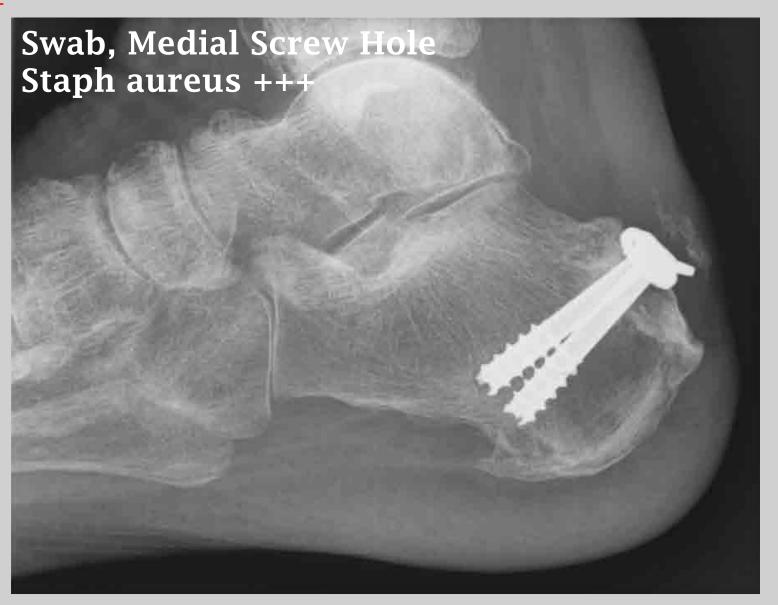






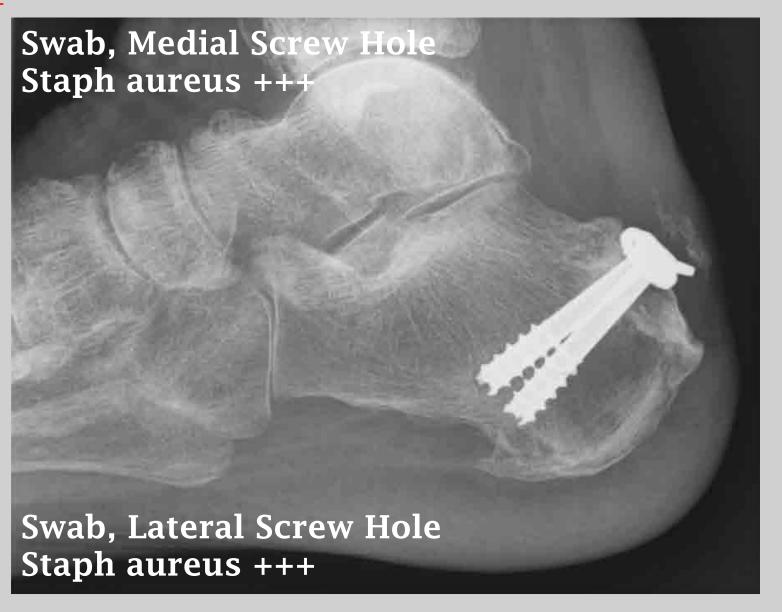














Infected Diabetic Ulcer & Surgery



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- 2. Decompression.
- Foreign-Body Retrieval.
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THE LANCET

Volume 266 Number 0408 Pages 1672-750 November 12-18 2005

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"Every 30 seconds a lower limb is lost somewhere in the world as a consequence of diabetes."

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Articles

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SIDESTEP; ertapenem for

diabetic foot infections

Articles

Wound therapy after diabetic foot amputation See page 1704 Articles

Skin microcirculation and muscle metabolism of diabetic foot See page 1711 Review

Treatment of diabetic foot ulcers See page 1725 Review

Wound healing in diabetic foot See page 1736







"Every 30 seconds a lower limb is lost somewhere in the world as a consequence of diabetes."

See Review page 1719

Lower extremity amputations:

Variation in the recorded incidence in England.

Moxey PW et al. Diabet. Med. 2011; 28: 1144

SIDESTEP: ertapenem for diabetic foot infections

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Review





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Prompt Response, Multidisciplinary Care Key to Reducing Diabetic Foot Amputation

Bridget M. Kuehn

NVOLVING A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM of clinicians early in the care of patients with diabetic foot infections is crucial to preventing foot amputations, according to a new guideline from the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) (http://timyurl.com/bo5set7).

Nerve damage and poor blood circulation to the extremities in individuals with diabetes can lead to foot injuries or ulcerations and subsequent infection and also impair healing of the foot, according to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The growing incidence of diabetes in the developed world, higher body weights, and greater longevity among patients with diabetes are all contributing to an increase in such infections, according to the IDSA. Figures from the CDC show that more than 111 000 individuals with diabetes required hospitalization for foot infections in 2003.

*Diabetic foot infections are a maor health problem in the United States, with considerable morbidity and mortality," said James Horton, MD, chair of the IDSA's guidelines committee and chief of the division of infectious diseases in the department of internal medicine at the Carolinas Medical Center in Charlotte, NC *Early identification and treatment is key to addressing this problem."

The guideline notes that 71 000 individuals were discharged after diabetes-related foot amputations in 2005.



Clinicians may help prevent diabetes-related foot amoutations by ensuring proper care for foot infections, says a new guideline from the Infectious Diseases Society of America.

The amputation rate among patients with diabetes has actually been declining, from 11.2 per 1000 in 1996 to 3.9 per 1000 in 2008, but the guideline aims to further reduce that rate. Amputations contribute to poor quality of life for patients, and according to the IDSA, about half of such patients die within 5 years of amputation.

"Lower extremity amputation takes a terrible toll on the diabetic patient," said Benjamin A. Lipsky, MD, lead author of the guideline and professor of medicine at the University of Washington and VA Puget Sound, Seattle, in a statement. He explained that after amputation many patients can no longer walk and so are less able to work and socialize. These individuals are at risk of depression and subsequent amputations:

But as Lipsky and his colleagues write in the guideline, these amputations can often be prevented with proper care: "Properly managed, most [diabetic foot infections can be cured, but many patients needlessly undergo amputations because of improper diagnostic and therapeutic approaches."

The guideline, which replaces a version published in 2004, takes into account a growing body of literature about diabetic foot infections and how to care for them. It classifies the strength of each recommendation and the evidence base supporting it using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) system_

The guideline emphasizes the importance of establishing a multidisciplinary









Is the foot salvageable & worth saving?

Yes

Spare No Effort.

No

Function Sparing Amputation.

Yes/No

Time Limited Observation.

















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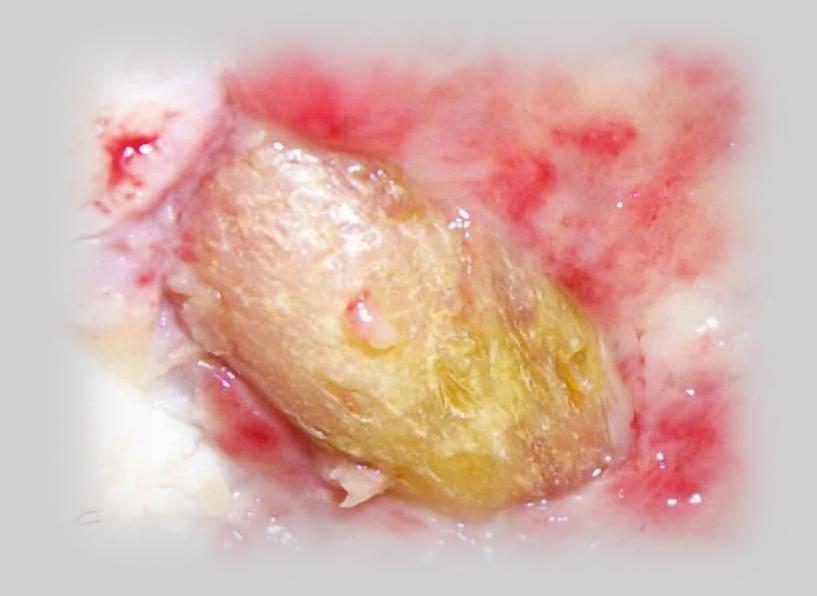




































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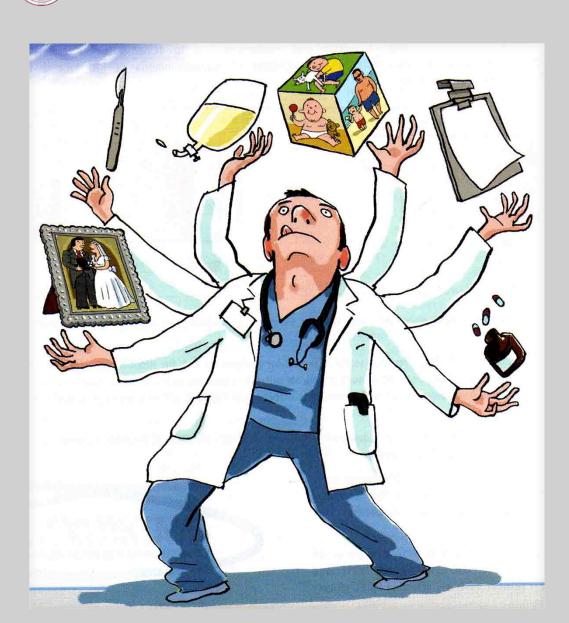




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& Surgery



Thank You