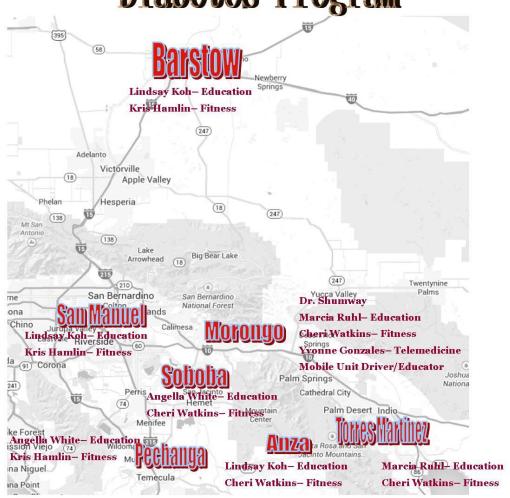


RSBCIHI DIABETES PROGRAM

KENDALL SHUMWAY DPM
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
INDIAN HEALTH INC.
BANNING CALIFORNIA

RSBCIHI Diabetes Program





KENDALL P. SHUMWAY DPM

Riverside San Bernardino County Indian Health Inc. kshumway@rsbcihi.org

STATISTICS

- ❖ 29.1 million people or 9.3% of the population have diabetes.(CDC 2014)
- Approximately 12% of U.S. adults with diabetes have a history of foot ulcer.
 - MMWR November 14, 2003 / 52(45);1098-1102
- Amputation rates among American Indians are 3 to 4 times higher than those for the general population. Levels of Diabetes-Related Preventive-Care Practices United States, 1997-99," MMWR Weekly 49 (42): 954-8.

STATISTICS

- About 60% of non-traumatic LEA caused by diabetes. (CDC 2014)
- ⋄ 5 year survival rate ~50% for BKA
- ⋄ ~50% of diabetics with LEA require 2nd LEA within 5 years of initial amputation.

HOW DO AMPUTATIONS HAPPEN?

- Usually caused by a foot injury.
- * The injury becomes infected.
- Infection spreads.
- Gangrene may set in.
- Amputation stops the infection from spreading to the rest of the body.

AMPUTATIONS (THINGS WHICH INCREASE RISK!)

Diabetes > 10 years

Men > women

Poor blood sugar control

Eye or kidney problems

Neuropathy

Previous amputation

MULTIFACTORIAL ETIOLOGY FOR ULCERS

- Neuropathy
- × Vascular Disease
- Abnormal Weight Bearing
- Limited Joint Mobility
- Inadequate Shoe-gear
- Diabetes Education

- × Diabetes Control
- Social History
- × Vision Loss
- History of Foot Ulceration
- Nutritional Status

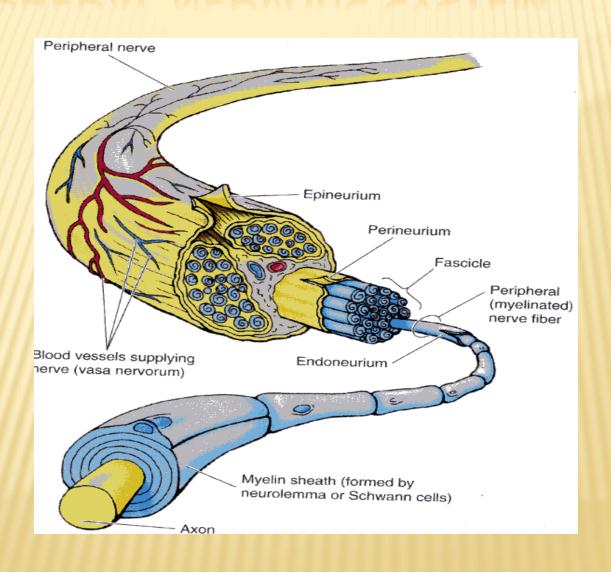
SCREENING TO PREVENT AMPUTATION

- Visual Exam (Skin)
- Changes in the Circulation
- Changes in the Nerves
- Deformities: a change in the shape of the muscles or bones of the foot. (Musculoskeletal)

PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY

WHAT IS IT?

PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM



TYPES OF NEUROPATHY

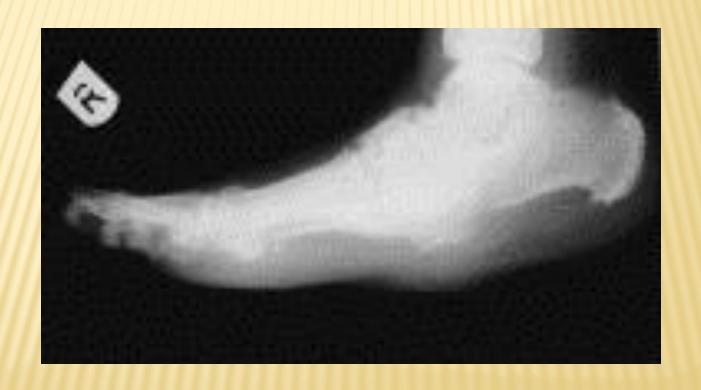
MOTOR NERVE DAMAGE



SENSORY NERVE DAMAGE



CHARCOT ARTHROPATHY



AUTONOMIC NERVE DAMAGE

- Dry Skin
- × Forms callus easier
- Fungus starts easier
- Crack more easily
- Easier to Break open and Allow infection

SYMPTOMS OF NEUROPATHY

- Burning
- * Numbness
- Tingling
- Pins and Needle Sensation
- Loss of Feeling

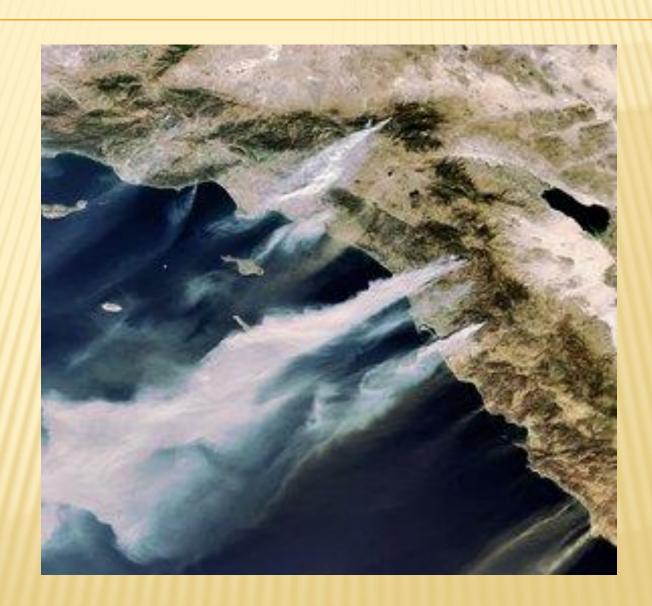


HOW DO YOU PREVENT NEUROPATHY

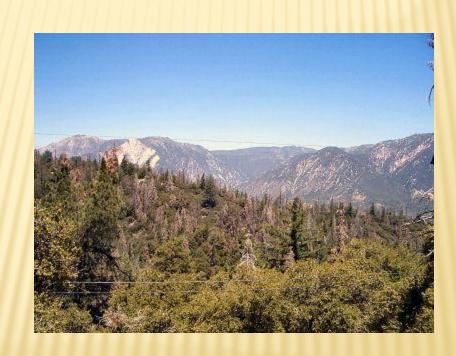
Blood Glucose

PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE

WHAT IS IT?



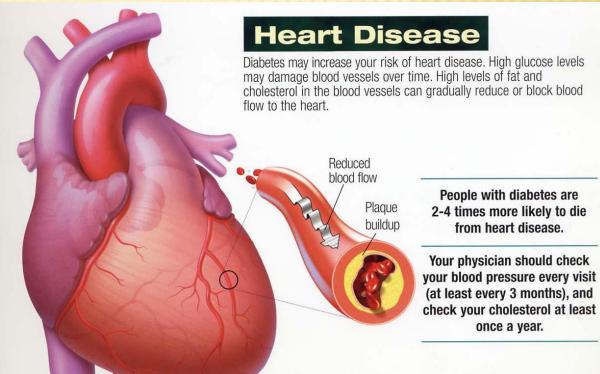
FOREST FIRES







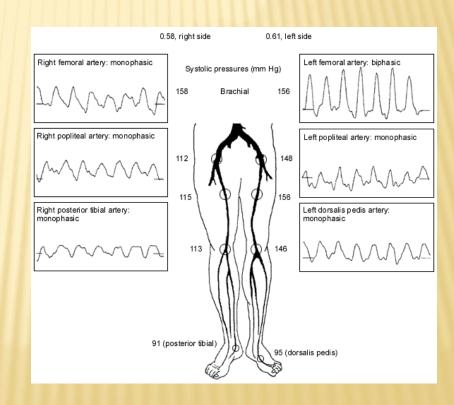




Am Fam Physician. 2001 Dec 15;64(12):1965-1973







- × Exercise
- Control Cholesterol
- Don't smoke
- Control Blood Pressure
- * (Sounds Like Preventing Heart Disease doesn't it?)

HOW DO YOU PREVENT VASCULAR DISEASE?

ULCER AND WOUND CARE

What you put on versus what you take off a wound.







WHICH IS A DIABETIC ULCER?

- Non-healthy Tissue
- × Pressure and Friction
- Drainage

WHAT DO YOU TAKE OFF THE WOUND?









WHAT DO YOU PUT ON THE WOUND?









WHEN SHOULD YOU TAKE AN ANTIBIOTIC?

- * Redness
- Swelling
- * Warm or hot to the touch
- × Pain
- Pus or drainage

SIGNS OF INFECTION

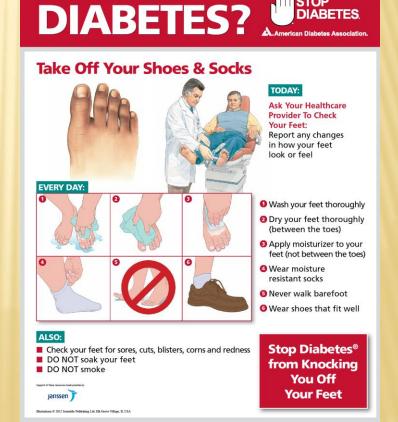
RSBCIHI

- April of last year
 - + 49% DM Foot Screening Rate
 - +907 in Registry
 - + Of those 461 had a podiatry visit

RSBCIHI

× IPC Team Meetings

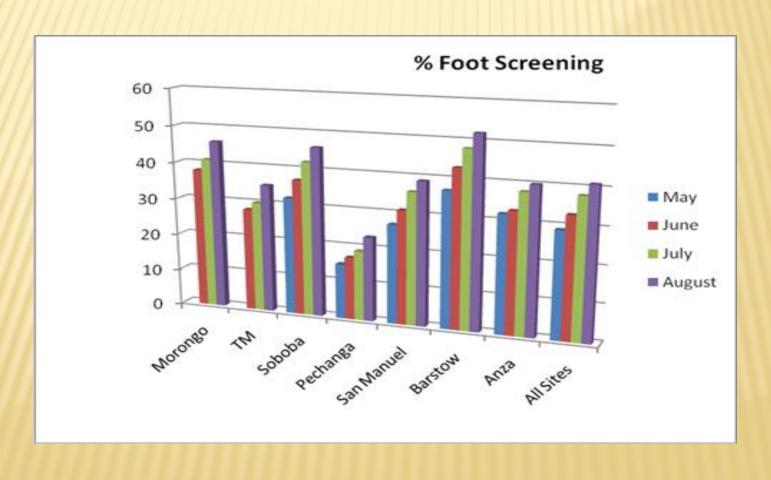
Sign placed in Exam Rooms



Do You Have

RSBCIHI

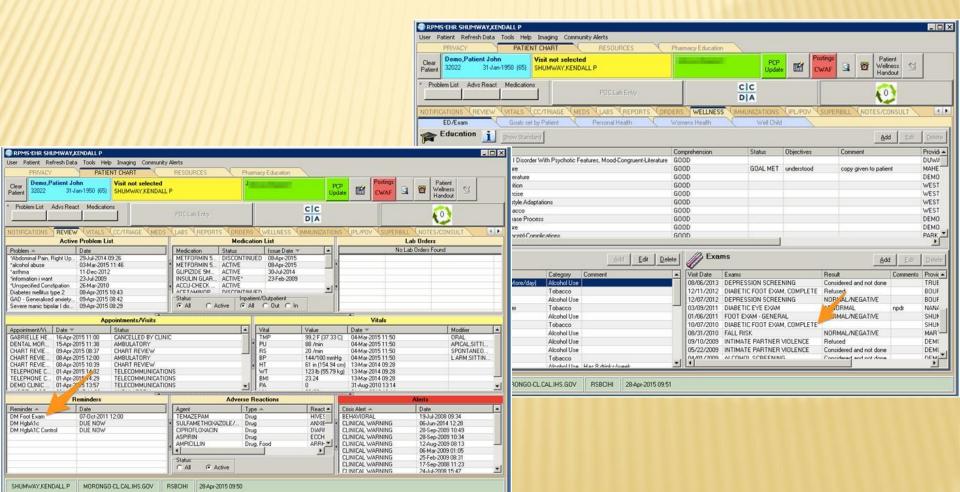
Monthly Feedback



RSBCIHI- WHERE TO FIND FOOT EXAM STATUS

* Reminders

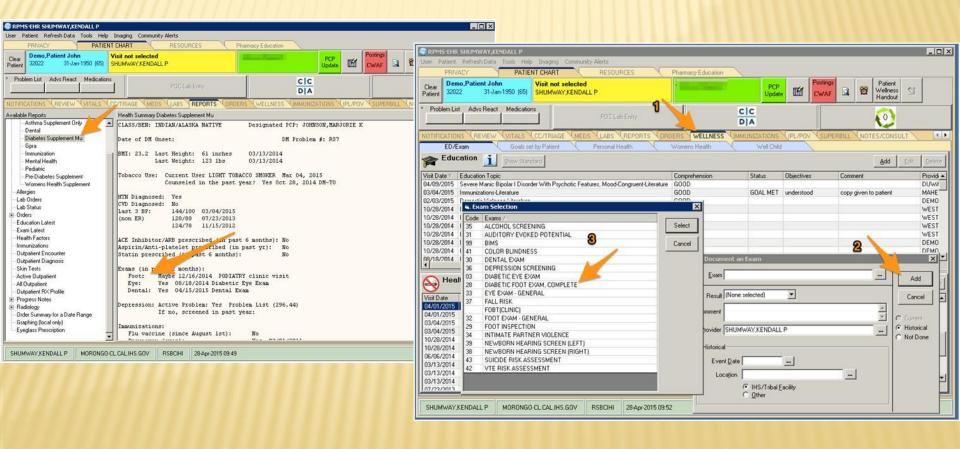
× Wellness Tab





Diabetes Supplemnt

* How to Document



RSBCIHI

* http://www.hrsa.gov/ha nsensdisease/leap/



Packets of 10 and can order 5 packets per month per provider.

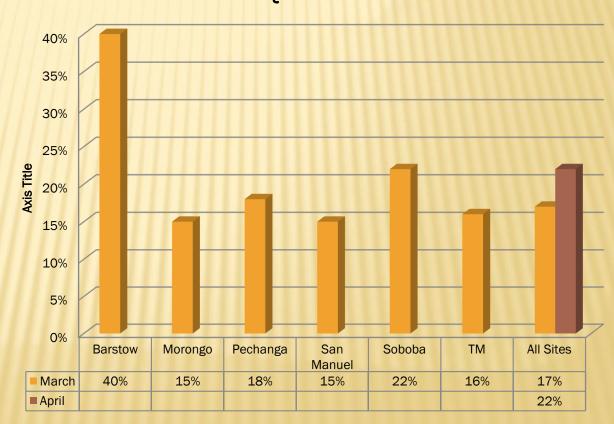


RSBCIHI

× DM Audit

- + 2014- 46%
- + 2015- 54%

DM Foot Exams 1st Quarter 2015



SCREENING TO PREVENT AMPUTATION

- Visual Exam (Skin)
- Changes in the Circulation
- Changes in the Nerves
- Deformities: a change in the shape of the muscles or bones of the foot. (Musculoskeletal)

FOOT SCREENING

* Foot Screen

FOOT CARE FOR ALL PEOPLE WITH DIABETES

- Foot check every visit
- * Annual diabetic foot exam in clinic
- Referral when new serious foot problem discovered
- **×** Patient Education

SPECIAL FOOT CARE FOR PEOPLE WITH DIABETES WHO HAVE INSENSITIVE FEET

- Check the feet twice a day.
- Check temperature of water with elbow before putting feet in.
- Dry feet very well especially between toes.
- × Apply lotion, cream, oil, or vaseline twice a day.
- For cold/numb feet, wear extra socks-avoid heating pads, hot water bottles, and stoves.
- Wear proper shoes/socks.

SPECIAL HIGH-RISK FEET

- Insensitive feet only complete foot exam every 6 months
- Insensitive feet and foot <u>deformity</u> complete foot exam every 4 months
 May need extra depth shoes with special insole called an orthotic.

SPECIAL HIGH-RISK FEET

Insensitive feet and a foot ulcer or amputation in the past – complete foot exam every 2-3 months.

Have special extra depth or custom made shoes as well as custom insole called an orthotic.

VISUAL EXAM

Look at the lower leg, the ankle, the heel, the top and bottom of the foot, and the toes. (Don't forget between Toes)

LOOK AT TOES AND TOENAILS

- Thickened nails fungal infections, trauma often the cause can easily catch and be pulled off pressure from shoes can cause an ulcer beneath nail
- Ingrown nails edges of nails may become infected red, hot, and very painful
- Infected toe webs fungal infection, poor foot care and hygiene, moisture between toes, skin cracks and bacteria can get into the skin

ATHLETES FOOT





NAIL FUNGUS (ONYCHOMYCOSIS)

Makes Nails Thick and Misshapen and Hard and more likely to become ingrown

DIGGER THE DERMATOPHYTE





INGROWN TOENAIL





LOOK FOR CALLUSES AND CORNS

- What is a callus callus (or corn) happens when the skin tries to protect itself for constant pressure – the skin grows thicker and thicker and becomes hard
- Think why did this callus develop what is causing the pressure: deformed bones, toenail, tight shoes, problem inside shoes

PRESSURE POINTS—SOME EXAMPLES

- The edge of a long toenail that rubs against the toe next to it.
- Shoes that are too tight.
- * A foreign object in the shoe.

CORN

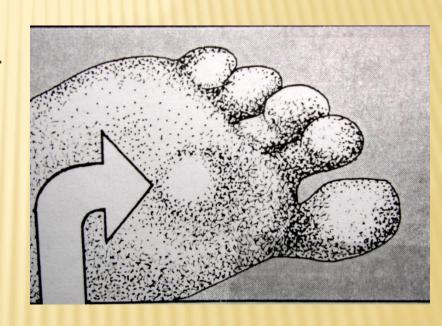


- A callus that forms on the top or end of a toe
- × Or between two toes
- Result of a bony prominence on the toe or toes



CALLUS

Changes in the skin which happen when the skin grows thicker trying to protect itself from constant pressure





FOOT PULSES

- Evaluate circulation in the feet by feeling for pulses
- Dorsalis Pedis pulse
- Posterior Tibial pulse
- Capillary Refill

DORSALIS PEDIS PULSE

- Top of the foot
- Use three fingers
- Feel just lateral to the extensor tendon of the big toe
- Sometimes absent (congenitally)

3. The Dorsalis Pedis Pulse. Use three fingers on the dorsum of the foot (not the ankle) usually just lateral to the extensor tendon of the great toe. (This pulse is sometimes congenitally absent.)



POSTERIOR TIBIAL PULSE

- 4. The Posterior Tibial Pulse.

 Curve your fingers behind and slightly below the medial malleolus of the ankle. (This pulse may also be congenitally absent.)

- × Inside of the ankle
- Use three fingers
- Curve the fingers just behind the medial (inside) ankle bone
- May also be absent (congenitally)

MONOFILAMENT TESTING

- Important test to determine if protective sensation intact, or insensitive feet
- × 5.07 (10 gm) monofilament used
- Touch foot lightly with the monofilament causing it to just bend—if felt by patient then protective sensation is intact

LOOK FOR DEFORMITIES

Deformity – a change in the shape of the muscles or bones of the foot – may cause stress and pressure leading to callus and/or ulcers

× Common deformities seen:

Hammertoes Claw toes

Bunion Amputation

BUNION

 A bony prominence of the big toe joint or the 5th toe joint



HAMMERTOE

A buckling of a toe producing a bony prominence on the top of the toe



PATIENT EDUCATION—DIABETES

- Stop smoking
- Check feet daily
- Wash feet daily
- Do not soak feet except to soften nails for trimming
- Do not go barefoot- Even in the House
- Never use hot water bottles, heating pads, or hot water
- Do not use chemicals to remove corns/warts
- Pick proper shoes and socks

MEDICARE SHOE BENEFIT

















NIKE NATIVE N7

