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Determinants from Several Systems Linked to Metatarsophalangeal Joint Deformity in People with Type 2 Diabetes

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In patients with diabetes mellitus (DM), can a ect multiple body systems. The aim of this crn Ǝ A ' Ů1 γ I s9psys

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their role in diabetic neuropathic foot deformity. Loss of intrinsic foot musculature is associated with MTP joint and metatarsal deformity. Foot health and amputation risk were also found to be associated with cardiovascular and in ammatory markers. For healthcare providers, the complex interplay of body systems that a ect foot health in individuals with DM and peripheral neuropathy underscores the importance of comprehensive system assessment. However, there is limited literature characterizing diabetic neuropathic paws across multiple body systems. Previous studies have identi ed an independent relationship between MTP joint deformity and musculoskeletal factors (toe extension and intrinsic leg muscle deterioration during standing). Limitations in the study design prevented us from investigating the contributions of key actions across multiple body systems thought to contribute to the MTP joint. **[6-8]** was to take a multisystem approach to what contributes to MTP joint deformity. A range of clinical measures we hypothesized that musculoskeletal, vascular, and endocrine/immune biomarkers are associated with MTP joint deformity. However, since the outcome of interest is bone placement, we hypothesized that musculoskeletal factors would have the strongest relationship with foot deformity.

Musculoskeletal system assessment

Foot-speci c muscle degradation rates were measured using an MRI (Siemens Prisma Fit 3T, Siemens Medical Systems, Malvern, PA, USA) similar to that previously described. e participant was placed

in a supine position and a rim-he coil was wrapped around his legs. e MRI sequence parameters are:

Single shot, Dixon acquisition (Turbo Spin Echo, (TSE 2D), repetition time/echo time (TR/TE) = 1190 ms/13 ms, tilt angle = 123 degrees, eld of view (FOV) = 129 × 114 mm. 512 × 576 Slice thickness = 3.5 mm Pixel pitch = 0.2246 × 0.2246 mm Number of instruments = 1 Acquisition time is 10–13 minutes Segmented muscle and fat volumes using the reliable and e ective means previously described. as inter/intramuscular adipose tissue mass divided by estimated muscle mass.

Endocrine and immune systems assessment

High-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP), a marker of in ammation, and hemoglobin A1C (HbA1C), a marker of glycemic control, were measured by blood sampling. Accumulation of AGEs was assessed by skin-speci c uorescence using a SCOUT DS skin uorescence spectrometer (VeraLight, Albuquerque, NM, USA). From the volar side of his le forearm he obtained two measurements **[9, 10]**. Fluorescence of the skin itself was excited with a light-emitting diode centered at 375 nm, detected in the emission range from 375 to 600 nm, and reported in arbitrary units (AU).

Discussion

In this study, the relationship between MTP joint deformity and multisystem biomarkers in DM patients was characterized. ese relationships suggest possible mechanisms underlying MTP joint deformity and future therapeutic targets. Decreased BMD and increased amount of MTP extension during the sitting-to-standing task were the strongest factors associated with MTP joint deformity in this population. However, decreased intrinsic muscle quality of the foot,