

Understanding Diabetic Foot: Causes, Complications and Management Strategies

Afshad Ali*

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Aspetar Orthopaedic and Sports Medicine Hospital, Qatar

Abstract

This article reviews the causes, complications, and management strategies of diabetic foot. Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. It affects millions of people worldwide and is associated with various complications, including neuropathy, retinopathy, nephropathy, and cardiovascular diseases. Among these complications, diabetic foot represents a significant healthcare burden due to its high prevalence, morbidity, and mortality rates. Diabetic foot encompasses a spectrum of conditions ranging from neuropathic

Keywords: Diabetic foot; Diabetes mellitus; Foot ulcers; Neuropathy; Vascular disease; Management

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. It affects millions of people worldwide and is associated with various complications, including neuropathy, retinopathy, nephropathy, and cardiovascular diseases. Among these complications, diabetic foot represents a significant healthcare burden due to its high prevalence, morbidity, and mortality rates. Diabetic foot encompasses a spectrum of conditions ranging from neuropathic

and infectious disease specialists facilitate comprehensive care and improve clinical outcomes in patients with diabetic foot [5].

Advancements in technology and research have led to the emergence of innovative approaches in diabetic foot management. One such trend is the use of advanced wound care modalities, including growth factors, stem cell therapy, and tissue-engineered skin substitutes, to promote tissue regeneration and accelerate wound healing. These bioactive agents target specific pathways involved in the wound healing process, offering promising results in difficult-to-heal ulcers. Moreover, telemedicine and remote monitoring platforms enable healthcare providers to deliver timely interventions and monitor patients' progress remotely, enhancing accessibility to specialized care and reducing the risk of complications, particularly in underserved populations [6].

Additionally, wearable sensors and smart insoles provide real-time feedback on pressure distribution and gait analysis, facilitating personalized foot care interventions and preventing recurrent ulcerations. Furthermore, the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms in diabetic foot risk assessment and decision-making algorithms holds great promise in optimizing clinical outcomes and resource utilization. These emerging trends signify a paradigm shift towards personalized, technology-driven approaches.

