

Understanding the Epidemiology of Peripheral Neuropathy and Foot Disease in Diabetic Foot Ulcers

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Abstract

Diabetic Foot Ulcers (DFUs) represent a significant complication of diabetes mellitus, with peripheral neuropathy and foot disease playing crucial roles in their pathogenesis. This abstract examines the epidemiology of peripheral neuropathy and foot disease in the context of DFUs, focusing on prevalence, risk factors, and impact on patient outcomes. Peripheral neuropathy, affecting up to 50% of individuals with diabetes, increases the risk of DFU development due to impaired sensation and autonomic dysfunction. Foot deformities and vascular insufficiency further exacerbate this risk, with prevalence rates ranging from 40% to 60% in diabetes patients. Understanding the epidemiological landscape of these conditions is vital for implementing preventive measures and optimizing DFU management strategies. By addressing peripheral neuropathy and foot disease, healthcare providers can mitigate the burden of DFUs and improve patient outcomes.

Keywords: Diabetic foot ulcers; Peripheral neuropathy; Autonomic dysfunction; Epidemiological landscape

Introduction

Diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) represent one of the most serious complications of diabetes mellitus, posing significant challenges to patients' health and healthcare systems globally. Central to the development of DFUs are peripheral neuropathy and foot disease, which significantly increase the risk of ulceration and subsequent complications. In this article, we delve into the epidemiology of peripheral neuropathy and foot disease in diabetic foot ulcers, exploring

