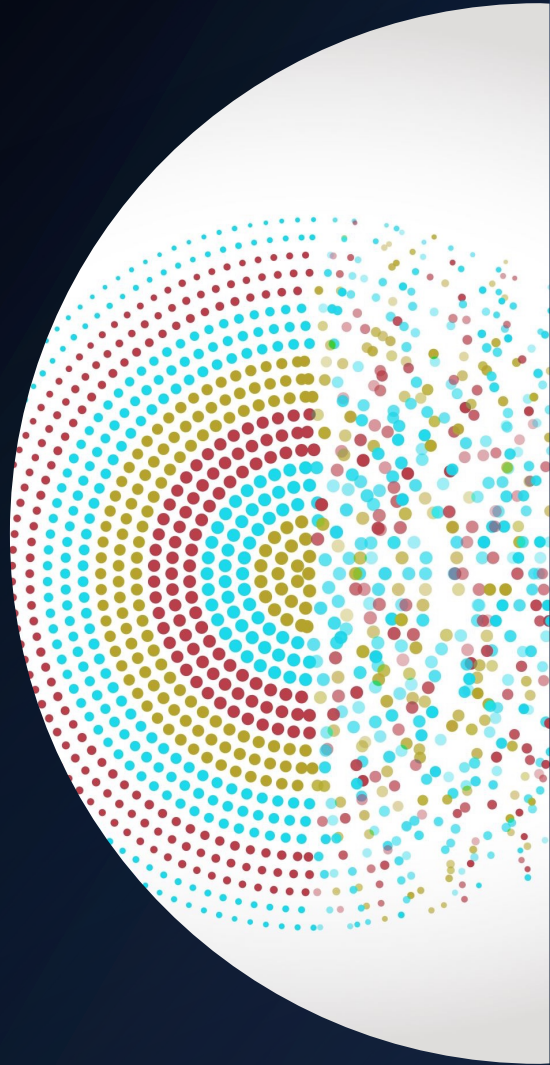




Module: Introduction to Research (BMHP5005)

Assessment 2: Viva Voce

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Introduction

- This literature review will help podiatrists comprehend the challenges of treating diabetic foot ulcers (Diabetes Uk, 2021). Diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) are common. Since DFU requires a complicated multi-disciplinary treatment, the patient should be considered part of the care team.
- Over the past two decades, diabetic foot ulcers have become easier to diagnose and cure, yet they still cost the healthcare system money and time.
- Diabetes impairs microvascular circulation, preventing phagocytic cells from reaching infected regions and reducing antibiotic concentration in tissues, making DFU treatment harder (Mackenzie, 2017).
- Diabetic foot ulcer treatment was difficult for podiatrists. This assessment will include a topic history.
- Study Goal: Thus, this study seeks to illuminate the Podiatrists division's most significant Diabetes Foot Ulcer issues.
- The study will also conduct a thematic analysis of existing literature to illuminate the Podiatrists department's DFU treatment challenges.

Methods

- We need to emphasize at the outset of the Methods section that this is a systematic literature review (Smith et al., 2011).
- Data collection
- To locate publications that are pertinent to our research, we will be utilising Google Scholar, PubMed, and the UWTSD library
- The following keywords will be used for the searches that will be undertaken in the UK.
- Diabetic concerns ,foot care, podiatrist difficulties ,foot and ankle diseases (NHS, 2019).
- Podiatry practice management ,diagnostic and treatment (Frykberg and Banks, 2015).
- Currently, we are only considering print papers that occurred between 2012 and 2023 for this research.
- The journal will consider publishing original research articles written in English that address a pressing issue currently facing the podiatry profession (NHS England, 2022).

Author(s), title, and year of publication	Aim of study	Methods and Sample size and characteristics	Summary of main findings
(Mair et al., 2019).	Diabetes, Diabetic Foot Ulcers, and Podiatry Clinic	PubMed	
(Lázaro Martínez et al., 2019).	Challenges related to the Diabetic Foot Ulcer	UWTSD Library	
(Edmonds, Manu and Vas, 2021).	Differences in the recovery of diabetic foot ulcers	Google Scholar	

Literature Review

- Diabetic Foot Ulcer Disease (DFUs) is a leading cause of type 2 diabetes and hospitalisation among diabetics. It has a death rate double that of individuals without DFUs, a 39% amputation rate, and a 50% infection rate(Mair et al., 2019).
- 85% of diabetic limb amputations caused diabetic foot ulcers, which made the infection chronic. Podiatrists treat diabetic foot ulcer disease and diabetic limb salvage as part of a multidisciplinary team, using surgical and conservative methods (Lázaro Martínez et al., 2019).
- This article highlights DFU identification and treatment issues and proposes podiatrists collaborate with primary care physicians or endocrinologists to manage diabetes or other comorbidities before treating DFUs (NHS England, 2022).
- DFU recovery is affected by age, diabetes duration, education, and risk factor management. Improve results through educating patients, managing risk factors, and providing tailored therapy (NHS England, 2022).

Results

- Diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) are becoming one of the most common and serious complications of diabetes. They can cause amputations and need quick treatment. A thorough investigation of prior studies and literature reviews is being done to cover all bases(Edmonds, Manu and Vas, 2021).
- Poor glycaemic management and vascular impairment, such as reduced blood flow, might impede healing and increase infection risk. High blood glucose levels in advanced diabetes mellitus patients might complicate wound healing and increase infection risk(Song and Chambers, 2021).
- Vascular dysfunction might make it hard for podiatrists to spot vascular impairment and prolong DFU recovery. Podiatrists must educate and motivate diabetic patients to follow treatment plans. This study lacks quantitative data and a podiatrist survey, thus it cannot assess the biggest DFU therapy problems(NHS England, 2022)

Discussion

- This article summarised the challenges faced by podiatrists while treating diabetic foot ulcers. These challenges were the focus of the inquiry, thus it follows that they do in fact exist.
- This secondary qualitative research distributes data and concludes on the issue. The study articles and systematic evaluation of journal literature show that severe diabetic foot ulcer issues require a thorough and interdisciplinary podiatry therapy.
- Diabetic foot issues were traditionally treated by podiatrists. In this article, the authors discuss several challenges that patients face, including a lack of education between the podiatrist and the patient.
- A delay in identifying comorbidities, referral to another specialist to suppress the comorbidities, a lack of retrospective data from primary physicians on patient amputation rates, and more.

Conclusion

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