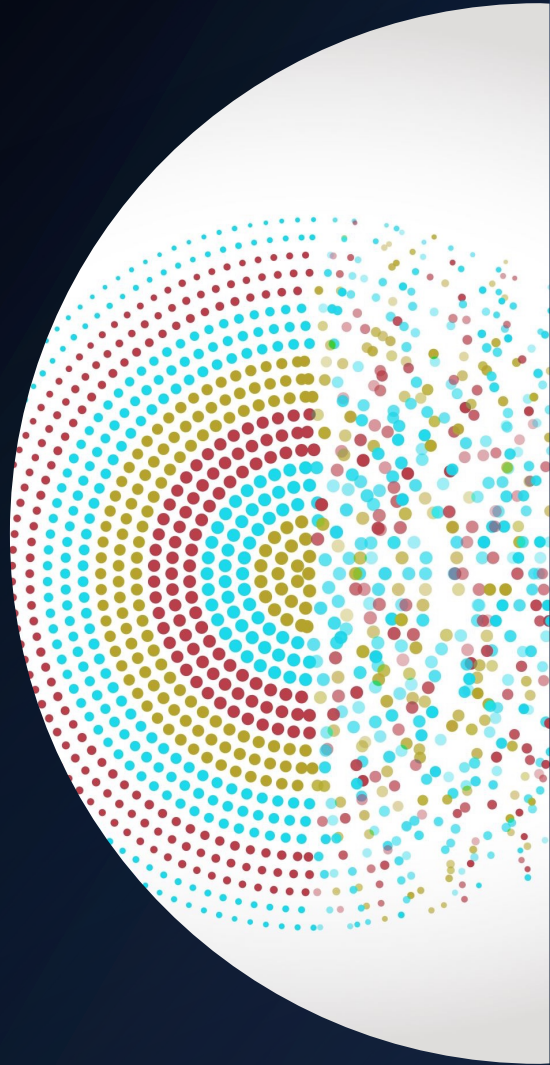




Module: Introduction to Research (BMHP5005)

Assessment 2: Viva Voce

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Topic: Podiatrist challenging with DFU

Introduction

- This research study was created to help podiatrists better understand the difficulties associated with treating DFUs. This review will focus on the most pressing problems and obstacles encountered by podiatrists when treating DFU by conducting a systematic analysis of the relevant literature.
- Common and potentially life-threatening, diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) necessitate a comprehensive, interdisciplinary strategy for treatment. Podiatrists play a crucial role in this strategy for the purpose of preventing and treating DFUs (Mackenzie, 2017).
- DFUs continue to be a major problem for podiatrists, patients, and the healthcare system as a whole, despite improvements in diagnosis and treatment (Diabetes UK, 2019).

Methods

- Methods -systematic literature review.
- Data collection -Google Scholar, PubMed, and the UWTSD library.
- Keywords used -
- Diabetic concerns ,foot care, podiatrist difficulties ,foot and ankle diseases.
- Articles from 2012 and 2023 for this research.
- Original research articles written in English that address a pressing issue currently facing the podiatry profession.

Literature Review

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 glycaemic control.	PubMed	Since 2012, HbA1c in this high-income country has improved, especially in children and adolescents.
(Lázaro Martínez et al., 2019).	Challenges related to the Diabetic Foot Ulcer	Pub Med	In bigger randomised controlled studies with long-term follow-up, pharmaceutical and surgical options must show recurrence, recurrent ulceration, and reinfection.
(Edmonds, Manu and Vas, 2021).	Differences in the recovery of diabetic foot ulcers	Google Scholar	Younger people, shorter diabetes duration, greater education, and better risk factor management cure diabetic foot ulcers faster.

Results

- 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 (Lazaro Martínez et al., 2019).
- Based on the findings of the research, diabetic foot ulcers heal more quickly when specific characteristics are present. Having diabetes for a shorter period of time, being younger, having a higher education level, and practising better risk factor management are some of these factors (Edmonds, Manu and Vas, 2021).

Discussion

- Limitation: 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.
- This study lacks quantitative data and a podiatrist survey, thus it cannot assess the biggest DFU therapy problems(NHS England, 2022)
- 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).

Discussion

- 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 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.
- In order to provide the best treatment for their patients, podiatrists often work with other specialists, such as endocrinologists and primary care physicians. Patients with diabetes need better information on the disease and prevention.

Conclusion

- This literature review showed podiatrists' difficulties treating diabetic foot ulcers. This review sought these issues. Secondary qualitative investigation distributed data and reached a conclusion.
- The research articles and systematic review of the publication literature suggest that podiatry must treat severe diabetic foot ulcers using a multidisciplinary approach.
- Podiatrists handled and avoided this diabetes-related disease well. This study notes delays in identifying patients' comorbidities, referral to another specialist to suppress them, a lack of retrospective data from primary physicians on the patient's amputation percentage, and a lack of podiatrist-patient education on complex treatment approaches.

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