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Prevalence, Characteristics, and Prognosis of Peripheral Arterial Disease in Patients With Diabetic Charcot Foot (2021) *Journal of Foot and Ankle Surgery*, 60 (6), pp. 1158-1163. Cited 1 time.

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Abstract

Charcot foot (CF) is a rare complication of diabetes associated with foot deformities and foot ulcers. Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) is a factor of poor prognosis in patients with diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs). However, PAD has infrequently been studied in CF. We aimed to determine the prevalence, the characteristics and the prognosis of PAD in a large group of patients with diabetic CF. We retrospectively compared 56 patients with diabetic CF to 116 patients with diabetic foot without CF. The prevalence of PAD in patients with CF was 66.1%. Compared to patients without CF, patients with CF had similar risks to have PAD (OR 0.98, 95%CI 0.50-1.94, $p=.97$) and neuro-ischemic DFUs (OR 1.19, 95%CI 0.57-2.49, $p=.65$), more risk to have lesions of distal arteries (OR 4.17, 95%CI 1.76-9.94, $p=.001$) and less risk to need revascularization (OR 0.14, 95%CI 0.06-0.36, $p<.001$). In patients with CF, PAD was strongly predicted by DFUs (OR 24.55, 95%CI 1.80-334.43, $p=.016$) and coronary artery disease (OR 17.11, 95%CI 1.75-167.43, $p=.015$). Survival rate and limb salvage rate in patients with CF were not worsened by PAD and by neuro-ischemic DFUs, respectively. In conclusion, we show that PAD should not be overlooked in patients with diabetic CF, especially in those having DFUs or coronary artery disease. PAD in patients with CF differed from that of patients without CF since it predominated in distal arteries and required less often revascularization. © 2021 the American College of Foot and Ankle Surgeons

Author Keywords

3; diabetic foot; foot ulcer; ischemia; neuroarthropathy; osteoarthropathy

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