



Factors Affecting Amputations in Patients with Diabetic Foot Ulcer Referring To the Emergency Units

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Abstract

Objective: Diabetic foot is the most common cause of lower extremity amputations. The aim of the present study was to investigate the clinical characteristics of and factors affecting amputation in patients with diabetic foot ulcer referring to the emergency units.

Methods: The present study was performed based on retrospective review of medical files of 58 patients who were referred to the Emergency Unit of Dicle University, Faculty of Medicine between June 2010 and October 2016 due to diabetic foot ulcer.

Results: Of 58 patients included in this study, 31 (53.4%) were men and 27 (46.6%) were women. The mean age was 61.43 ± 11.584 (range: 41 to 85) years. Extremity amputation was not performed in 34 patients (58.6%), while 24 (41.4%) underwent an amputation. Factors affecting extremity amputation were found to be disease duration, presence of coronary artery disease, duration of hospital stay, and presence of osteomyelitis. Among laboratory findings, factors affecting extremity amputation were albumin, hemoglobin, leukocytes, neutrophil, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, hemoglobin A1c, and elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate. The Wagner-Meggitt Classification of Grade 4, University of Texas Classification of stage D and Grade 3 also had significant effects on amputation. ($p < 0.05$)

Conclusion: Our study results suggest that together with classification systems, comorbidities, albumin levels, hemoglobin A1c levels, sedimentation rate, and complete blood count results play a key role in predicting the amputation requirement in patients with diabetic foot ulcers referring to the emergency units.

Keywords: Diabetic foot ulcer, diabetic foot amputation, emergency unit.

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Acil Servise Başvuran Diyabetik Ayak Hastalarında Amputasyonu Etkileyen Faktörler

Özet

Giriş: Diyabetik ayak nontravmatik alt ekstremitte amputasyonlarının en yaygın nedenidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı acil servise başvuran diyabetik ayak hastalarının klinik özelliklerini ve amputasyonu etkileyen faktörleri incelemektir.

Yöntemler: Bu çalışma Haziran 2010-Ekim2016 tarihleri arasında Dicle Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Acil Servisi'ne diyabetik ayak ülseri nedeni ile başvuran 58 hasta retrospektif olarak hasta dosyaları incelenerek yapıldı.

Bulgular: Bu çalışmada toplamda 58 olgunun31(%53,4)'i erkek, 27(%46,6)'i kadındı. Yaş ortalaması 61.43±11.584(yaş aralığı: 41-85) idi. Olguların 34(%58,6)'üne ekstremitte amputasyonu yapılmadı, 24(%41,4)'üne yapıldı. Hastalık süresi, koroner arter hastalığı, hastaneye yatış süresi, osteomyelit varlığı ekstremitte amputasyonunu etkileyen faktörlerdi. Laboratuvar bulgularından albümin, hemoglobin, lökosit, nötrofil, nötrofil/lenfosit oranı hemoglobin A1c, eritrosit sedimentasyon hızı yüksekliği ekstremitte amputasyonunu etkileyen faktörlerdi. Wagner-Meggitt sınıflamasında derece 4, University of Texas sınıflamasında evre D ve derece 3 amputasyonu etkileyen faktörlerdi (p<0.05).

Sonuç: Acil servise başvuran diyabetik ayak ülserli hastalarda sınıflama sistemleri ile beraber, eşlik eden komorbid durumlar, albümin, hemoglobin A1c, eritrosit sedimentasyon hızı ve tam kan sayımı amputasyonu belirlemede önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Diyabetik ayak ülseri, diyabetik ayak amputasyonu, acil servis.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is the leading cause of chronic disorders and extremity loss worldwide. It currently affects about 382 million individuals and by the year 2035, this figure is estimated to reach 592 million [1]. Almost 15% of diabetic patients develop foot ulcer (DFU) at any time point in their lives and 14 to 24% of DFU ultimately result in lower extremity amputations [2]. In developed countries, diabetic foot is the most common cause of non-traumatic lower extremity amputations [3]. The main risk factors for diabetic patients to develop foot ulcers include the loss of ability for protection due to neuropathy, previous ulcers and amputations, overpressure, external trauma, infections, and ischemia due to peripheral artery disease [4].

In the present study, we investigated clinical characteristics of and factors affecting amputation in patients with DFU referring to the emergency units.

METHODS

The present study was performed based on retrospective review of medical files of 58 patients who were referred to the Emergency Unit of Dicle University, Faculty of Medicine, between June 2010 and October 2016 due to DFU. On admission, the patients' initial care was provided in the emergency unit. Based on indications, the patients were externalized or admitted to infectious diseases, endocrinology, plastic surgery or orthopaedics clinics for further treatment. Patients with missing data and those with non-DM related foot ulcers or gangrene were excluded. The analyses were based on laboratory data recorded at the patients' initial admission to the emergency unit.

Data analyzed in the study included age, sex, disease duration, comorbidities such as coronary artery disease, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cerebrovascular disease, chronic kidney failure and peripheral artery disease, osteomyelitis, extremity amputation, antidiabetic treatments,

duration of hospital stay, and laboratory findings including albumin, glucose, hemoglobin (hb), hematocrit (htc), white blood cells (WBC), neutrophils, lymphocytes, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, hemoglobin HbA1c (HbA1c), c-reactive protein (CRP), and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR). Localization of the foot ulcer was also recorded (Figure 1) [5], and was evaluated according to the Wagner-Meggitt Classification and University of Texas Classification (Tables 1 and 2) [6]. The patients were divided into two groups as amputated and non-amputated. Factors affecting extremity amputation were reviewed based on these data.

Table 1: Wagner-Meggitt Classification of Diabetic Foot[6].

Grades Lesions	
Grade0	No ulcer
Grade1	Superficial ulcers
Grade2	Deep ulcers
Grade3	Ulcer with bone involvement
Grade4	Forefoot gangrene
Grade5	Whole foot gangrene

Table 2: University of Texas Classification of Diabetic Foot [6].

StageA	No infection or ischemia	Grade0	Epithelialized wound
StageB	Infection available	Grade1	Superficial wound
StageC	Ischemia available	Grade2	Wound penetrates to tendon or capsule
StageD	Infection and ischemia available	Grade3	Wound penetrates to bone or joint

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS version 18.0 for Windows software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Numeric variables were presented in mean ± standard deviation (SD), while categoric variables were expressed in number and percentage (%). Normally distributed data were compared between two groups using the independent t-test. Abnormally distributed data were compared between two groups using the Mann-Whitney U Test. The chi-square (χ^2) test was used to compare the qualitative data between the groups. All hypothesis were two-sided and a p

value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

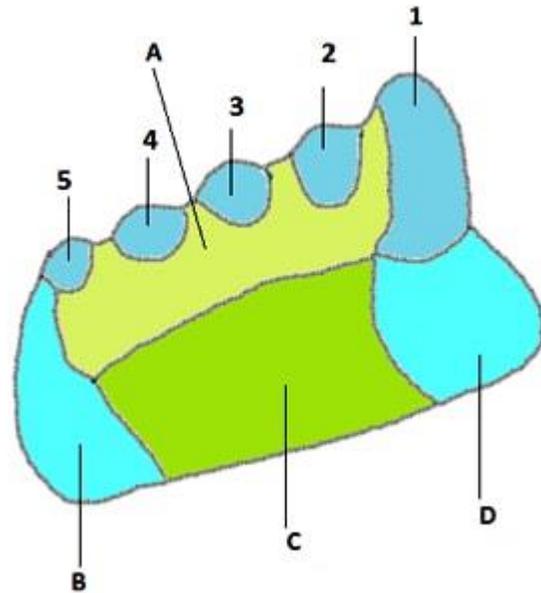


Figure 1: Transversal section of the foot. Spaces: Numbers 1-5 indicate metatarsals; A, deep interosseous; B, lateral plantar; C, central plantar; D, medial plantar [5].

RESULTS

Of 58 patients, 31 (53.4%) were men and 27 (46.6%) were women. The mean age was 61.43 ± 11.584 (range:41 to 85) years. Of all, 35 patients (60.3%) were younger than 65 years. The mean disease duration was 11.83 ± 5.78 year. In total, 26 patients (44.8%) had comorbidities. Comorbidities accompanying diabetic foot, in order of frequency, were as follows: coronary artery disease in 11 patients (19%), hypertension in 18 (31%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in one (1.7%), cerebrovascular disease in two (3.4%), chronic renal failure in seven (12.1%), and peripheral artery disease in three patients (5.2%). The mean laboratory results were as follows: albumin 2.75 ± 0.79 , glucose 235.09 ± 107.59 , Hb 11.29 ± 2.40 , Htc 34.67 ± 7.01 , WBC 14.53 ± 7.80 , neutrophils 11.28 ± 7.66 , lymphocytes 2.14 ± 0.95 , neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio 6.90 ± 7.16 , HbA1c 9.52 ± 2.34 , CRP 10.24 ± 13.47 , and ESR 40.74 ± 17.15 . The mean duration of hospital stay was 11.52 ± 9.42 days. Of all

patients, 28 (48.3%) had osteomyelitis (Table 3).

Extremity amputation was not performed in 34 patients (58.6%), while 24 (41.4%) underwent an amputation. Factors significantly affecting extremity amputation were as follows: disease duration, presence of coronary artery disease, duration of hospital stay, and presence of osteomyelitis (p<0.05). Among laboratory findings, albumin, Hb, WBC, neutrophils, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, HbA1c, and elevated ESR had a significant impact on extremity amputation (p<0.05) (Table 4).

Table 3: Factors affecting extremity amputation in diabetic foot patients.

Characters	Total n(%)	Amputated n(%)	Non-amputated n(%)	P value
Age^a	61.43±11.584	62.17±13.18	60.91±10.49	0.688
<65 age	35(60.3)	13(54.2)	22(64.7)	0.419
≥65 age	23(39.7)	11(45.8)	12(35.3)	
Gender				
Male	31(53.4)	16(66.7)	15(44.1)	0.090
Female	27(46.6)	8(33.3)	19(55.9)	
DM duration^a	11.83±5.78	9.92±6.10	13.18±5.21	0.033
<5 year	9(15.5)	8(33.3)	1(2.9)	0.002
6-10 year	20(34.5)	6(25)	14(41.2)	0.202
11-19 year	24(41.4)	9(37.5)	15(44.1)	0.614
>20 year	5(8.6)	1(4.2)	4(11.8)	0.310
Comorbidity	26(44.8)	11(45.8)	15(44.1)	0.897
CAD	11(19)	8(33.3)	3(8.8)	0.019
Hypertension	18(31)	6(25)	12(35.3)	0.404
COPD	1(1.7)	0(0)	1(2.9)	0.397
SVD	2(3.4)	0(0)	2(5.9)	0.227
CKF	7(12.1)	2(8.3)	5(14.7)	0.463
PAD	3(5.2)	1(4.2)	2(5.9)	0.771
Laboratory findings				
Albumin ^a	2.75±0.79	2.30±0.65	3.07±0.72	<0.001
Glucose ^a	235.09±107.59	257.38±126.61	219.35±90.60	0.187
Hemoglobin ^a	11.29±2.40	10.59±2.66	11.79±2.10	0.062
Hematocrit ^a	34.67±7.01	32.43±7.91	36.26±5.91	0.24
WBC ^a	14.53±7.80	19.34±9.20	11.13±4.17	<0.001
Neutrophiles ^a	11.28±7.66	16.06±9.19	7.91±3.78	<0.001
Lymphocytes ^a	2.14±0.95	2.11±0.99	2.17±0.93	0.835
N/L ratio ^a	6.90±7.16	10.34±9.36	4.48±3.60	0.002
HbA1c ^a	9.52±2.34	10.37±2.51	8.91±2.03	0.018
CRP ^a	10.24±13.47	13.40±8.63	8.01±15.79	0.135
ESR ^a	40.74±17.15	48.83±12.01	35.03±18.07	0.002
Duration of hospital stay (day) ^a	11.52±9.42	14.79±8.85	9.21±9.25	0.025
osteomyelitis	28(48.3)	21(87.5)	7(20.6)	<0.001
Antidiabetic treatments				
OAD	14(24.1)	5(20.8)	9(26.5)	0.621
Insulin	27(46.6)	10(41.7)	17(50)	0.531

DM: Diabetes mellitus, CAD: coronary artery disease, hypertension, COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, SVD: cerebrovascular disease, CKF: chronic kidney failure, PAH: peripheral artery disease, WBC: white blood cells, N/L ratio: neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, HbA1c: hemoglobin HbA1c, CRP: c-reactive protein, ESR: erythrocyte sedimentation rate, OAD: oral antidiabetic, ^a: Mean±SD.

Based on the Wagner-Meggitt Classification, the majority of the patients had Grade 2 (27 [46.6%]) and Grade 4 disease (17 [29.3%]). Grade 2 disease was associated with non-amputation (p<0.001). However, Grade 4 disease was a factor affecting extremity amputation (p<0.01). According to the University of Texas Classification, the majority of the patients had Stage B (n=28, 48.3%) and Stage D disease (n=26, 44.8%), and Grade 1 (n=20, 34.5%) and Grade 3 disease (n=27, 46.6%). Stage B and Grade 1 were associated with non-amputation (p<0.001). However, Stage D and Grade 3 were the main factors affecting extremity amputation (p<0.01). In terms of ulcer localization, the majority of the patients had ulcers located on the 1-5th metatarsals, which was also a factor affecting extremity amputation (p<0.01) (Table 4).

Table 4: Wagner-Meggitt Classification, University of Texas Classification Scores and wound localization in diabetic foot patients.

Characters	Total n(%)	Amputated n(%)	Non-amputated n(%)	P value
Wagner-Meggitt				
Grade1	2(3.4)	0(0)	2(5.9)	0.227
Grade2	27(46.6)	1(4.2)	26(76.5)	<0.001
Grade3	10(17.2)	4(16.7)	6(17.6)	0.922
Grade4	17(29.3)	17(70.8)	0(0)	<0.001
Grade5	2(3.4)	2(8.3)	0(0)	0.087
University of Texas				
StageA	1(1.7)	0(0)	1(2.9)	0.397
StageB	28(48.3)	1(4.2)	27(79.4)	<0.001
StageC	3(5.2)	1(4.2)	2(5.9)	0.771
StageD	26(44.8)	22(91.7)	4(11.8)	<0.001
Grade0	1(1.7)	0(0)	1(2.9)	0.397
Grade1	20(34.5)	0(0)	20(58.8)	<0.001
Grade2	10(17.2)	0(0)	10(29.4)	0.003
Grade3	27(46.6)	24(100)	3(8.8)	<0.001
Wound localization				
1-5 metatarsals	40(69)	21(87.5)	19(55.9)	0.01
central plantar space	10(17.2)	5(20.8)	5(14.7)	0.543
dorsal plantar space	13(22.4)	5(20.8)	8(23.5)	0.808
lateral plantar space	7(12.1)	5(20.8)	2(5.9)	0.085
medial planter space	6(10.3)	4(16.7)	2(5.9)	0.184

DISCUSSION

Diabetic foot increases the rate of morbidity and mortality in addition to duration of hospital stay and healthcare costs, due to accompanying comorbidities and extremity amputations [7,8]. Previous studies have found amputation rates varying between 5.2 and 39.4% [9-11]. In the present study, the rate of amputation was higher than those reported in the literature. This is probably because our hospital is the final step healthcare center providing service in our region and, therefore, all complicated cases are being referred to our center.

Diabetic foot is a condition of the elderly, and the mean age of patients in previous studies varied between 57 and 76 years [12-14]. While the effect of age on amputation was found to be significant in a study, another study did not demonstrate such an effect [15,16]. In the present study, the mean age was over 60 years, and age was not found to be a factor significantly affecting amputation.

In addition, previous studies did not report a significant effect of sex or DM duration on amputation [15,16]. In our study, sex, similarly, did not influence amputation, although DM duration had a significant effect on amputation and was significantly lower, compared to non-amputated group. This can be explained by poor glucose regulation in patients with a diabetes duration of less than five years, as the mean HbA1c level was higher among patients with diabetes for less than five years in this study.

In the study of Namgoong et al. [16], renal, gastrointestinal, and pulmonary disease had a significant effect on amputation in patients with DFU, while no significant effect was found for comorbidities such as cardiac, hepatobiliary, ophthalmologic, musculoskeletal system, nervous system, genitourinary, metabolic and malignant diseases, or hypertension. Hypertension and peripheral artery disease were shown to have significant

effects on amputations in another study [17]. In the study of Beaney et al. [18], hypertension was found to have a significant effect on amputation, while peripheral artery disease was not considered comorbidity affecting amputation. In the present study, coronary artery disease was the only comorbidity with a significant impact on amputation.

In the study of Demirci et al. [13], 23 of 52 patients had osteomyelitis. Pemayun et al. [19] also reported that 27 of 47 amputated cases had osteomyelitis. However, the relation between osteomyelitis and amputation was not significant. On the other hand, in the study of Wukich et al. [20], 155 of 229 patients had osteomyelitis, 94 of those underwent amputation, and the relation between amputation and osteomyelitis was found significant. In the present study, osteomyelitis was found to be a factor affecting amputation. The patients who underwent amputation were at advanced stage and 87.5% had osteomyelitis.

In terms of the effects of laboratory findings on amputation, Beaney et al. [18] reported that HbA1c levels higher than 7.5% had an impact on amputation. In the study of Pemayun et al. [19], HbA1c $\geq 8\%$ and triglycerides ≥ 150 mg/dL were also found to have significant effects on amputation. Decreased Hb and elevated CRP were reported to have significant effects on amputation in another study [17]. In a study performed by Namgoong et al. [16] in patients with DFU, WBC, CRP, ESR, Hb, and albumin levels were found to be the factors significantly affecting amputation, while HbA1c had no such effect. A previous meta-analysis also demonstrated that HbA1c was a significant factor affecting lower extremity amputations in diabetic patients [21]. The effects of laboratory findings on amputation, as demonstrated in the present study, are consistent with the literature findings. Moreover, neutrophil count and elevated neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio also had a significant impact on amputation.

Furthermore, several classification systems are used to predict diabetic foot amputations [22]. According to Pemayun et al. [19], the Wagner-Meggitt Classification of Grade 4 had a significant impact on amputation. Jeon et al. [17] used five different classification systems for DFU and found all to be effective in predicting amputation. The results of their multivariable analysis revealed that the Wagner-Meggitt Classifications of Grade 3 and 4, and University of Texas Classifications of Stage C, D, and Grade 3 had a significant relationship with amputation. In the aforementioned study, the majority of the DFU were located at the toes. In the present study, localization of DFU and the effects of the Wagner-Meggitt and University of Texas Classifications on amputation were found to be similar.

The limitation of this study is the low number of patients and it is a retrospective study.

Conclusion: The presence of coronary artery disease, duration of hospital stay, presence of osteomyelitis, decreased levels of albumin and Hb, WBC, neutrophil, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, HbA1c and elevated ESR are crucial for predicting amputation in patients referring to emergency units with DFU. The Wagner-Meggitt Classification of Grade 4 and University of Texas Classification of Stage D and Grade 3 are also significant to predict amputation.

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