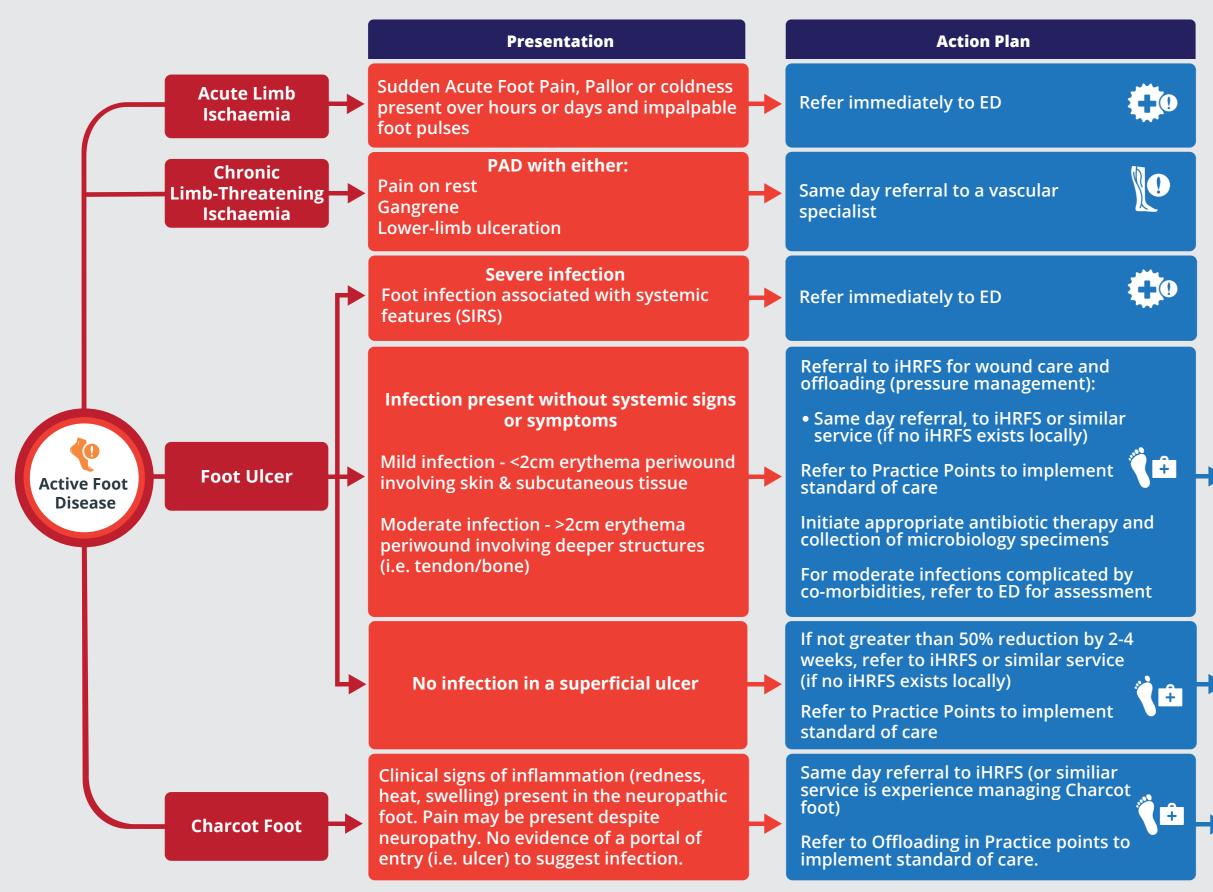


Active Foot Disease Pathway



Aboriginal and Torres Strait people are recognised as a high risk group for foot ulceration and amputation.

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Practice Points



Address infection if present



Score ulcer (use SINBAD plus other classification system as appropriate) to assess progress and facilitate faster triage



Local wound care: sharp debridement and ulcer dressing to absorb exudate



Optimise perfusion, diabetes holistic management and modifiable risk factors



Offloading the ulcer or charcot foot, consider immobilising the affected leg with knee-high cast/boot and/or wound care. Discuss options with local iHRFS







Active Foot Disease Pathway

Active foot disease

Foot complications as a result of diabetes significantly impact a person's quality of life and they are a significant burden to morbidity and mortality. Treatment delay is a risk factor for increased frequency of lower limb amputation and is associated with longer treatment time, increased wound size and worse outcomes.

Thus, in the presence of active foot disease it is incumbent on the primary care team to ensure timely referral to appropriate services, either interdisciplinary high-risk foot services, specialist vascular care, or in the most severe cases, hospitalisation.

Abbreviations	Definiti
ED: Emergency department iHRFS: Interdisciplinary High Risk Foot Service or Foot Clinic	Comorbities: The presence of one of co-occurring with a primary disease. diabetes + foot infection may not re- comorbidities, such as renal failure of state, may benefit from admission.
LOPS: Loss of Protective Sensation	
PAD: Peripheral Artery Disease	
SINBAD: Site (Ulcer), Ischaemia, Neuropathy (LOPS), Bacterial infection, Area, Depth	
SIRS: Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (refer to local guidelines)	
References	

International Working Group Diabetic Foot Guidelines – 2019: <u>https://iwgdfguidelines.org/guidelines/guidelines/guidelines/</u>

Identification and Management of Foot Complications in Diabetes (Part of the Guidelines on Management of Type 2 Diabetes) 2011. Melbourne Australia

Diabetic foot problems: prevention and management NICE guideline (NG19): <u>https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/NG19</u>

D-Foot International fast track pathway: <u>https://d-foot.org/projects/fast-track-pathway-for-diabetic-foot-ulceration</u>

NADC Collaborative Interdisciplinary Diabetes HRFS Standards 2018: <u>https://nadc.net.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/HRFS-Standards-FINAL-9.7.18.pdf</u>

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or more additional conditions While many people with equire hospitalisation, or an immunocompromised



