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**The Outcome of the Charcot Foot in a tertiary centre in Austria in the years 2005-2010.**

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**Aim:** The Charcot-Foot is a rare and less noticed entity. Therefore the Charcot-Foot is often misdiagnosed, which may lead to inadequate treatment with the risk of an amputation. Aim of this study was to evaluate the outcome of the Charcot-Foot in a tertiary centre in Austria in comparison to the reported outcome in the literature.

**Methods:** In this monocentric retrospective outcome study 25 patients with a Charcot-Foot, who were referred to a diabetic foot outpatient clinic in the years 2005-2010, were included. Data were collected from pre-existing and electronic patient-files. A literature search was performed for comparison and evaluation of the current therapy concept.

**Results:** The average age of the patients was 60.2(+/- 9.2) years, the diabetes duration was 12.5(+/-3.4) years, 3 were female and 22 male. The time to a correct diagnosis of the Charcot-Foot was in 36% below 3 month and in 64% longer than 3 month and the mean time of stabilisation of the Charcot-Foot was 7.5 months. The incidence of ulcers was 80%, in most cases due to inadequate offloading. These ulcers lead to 11 surgical procedures including 3 minor and 2 major amputations. **Conclusion:** The high reported incidence of ulcers and related complications requiring surgical procedures are similar as reported in the literature. In almost 2/3 of patients the time to correct diagnosis was longer than 3 month. Therefore further education and efforts to increase the awareness of the clinical picture of the Charcot-Foot are warranted in order to improve the outcome.