

P43

Frequency of cognitive disorders among patients with diabetic foot in a German specialized diabetic foot care center

Suermann A.¹, Engels A.¹, Meier A.¹, Nehen H.G.², Bierwirth R. A.¹, Trocha A. K.¹

¹Clinical Diabetes Center, Elisabeth Krankenhaus, Essen, Germany

²Memory Clinic Haus Berge, Elisabeth Krankenhaus, Essen, Germany

Objective Dementia more often occurs among diabetic than non-diabetic population and leads to a loss in the ability of coping with everyday problems insidiously. Frequent hypoglycemic events are associated with a higher risk of dementia. A self-managed diabetes therapy needs certain cognitive abilities to avoid severe complications like hypoglycemia. Aim of our study is to show the frequency of cognitive disorders among patients of a specialized diabetic foot care center. **Methods** All patients older than 60 years who are admitted to a specialized diabetic foot care center are offered a screening for dementia by using the clock drawing test during a condition of stable general state of health. In case of a pathological result they are offered a further evaluation in a cooperating memory clinic. The results are compared to the nursery anamnesis. **Preliminary Results** 30 patients (T2DM, mean 73,3 years old, 80% male, 20% female, mean HbA1c 8,1% [5,78 - 11,8%], mean diabetes duration 19 years) were screened between January and March 2014. 48,2% of them on demand reported of repeated symptomatic hypoglycemic events within the last 6 months, 7,4% of severe hypoglycemia. 48,3% showed a pathological clock drawing test. In none of them a dementia was already known. In 96,4.% the nursery anamnesis was documented as „normal“ in aspects of orientation and behaviour. **Discussion** About the half of the patients with diabetic foot older than 60 P43 anamnesis were suspicious of a cognitive disorder shown by a pathological clock test. This is noticeably more than expected on the basis of estimations on frequency of dementia in in-hospital patients. A further evaluation is offered to the patients, the results are following. Simple screening methods should be used in clinical routine more often to identify patients at risk in early stages of a dementia to adapt their diabetes therapy to their cognitive abilities.