Diabetic Neuropathic Arthropathy (Charcot)

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Charcot

- 1. What is it? (definition) & Who gets it? (epidemiology & predisposing factors)
- 2. How do I recognize it? (diagnosis)
- 3. Natural history & Classification
- 4. How do I treat it? (treatment)

Neuropathic arthropathy

Definition

Noninfective, destructive,

bone and joint fractures and dislocations associated with a peripheral neuropathy



Charcot (1868) : manifestation of tertiary syphillis

Jordan (1936) : neuropathic arthropathy of diabetes mellitus

Diabetes leading cause of Charcot arthropathy

Demograpics

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Occurs in 0.8 – 7.5% of diabetics
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Aerage age : 57 y.o.

Average duration of diabetes : 15 years

Bilaterality : 6 – 40%

Equal sex distribution

Pathophysiology

- Theory I : repetitive microtrauma urecognized by the sensory neuropathy
- Theory II: auto-sympathectomy

loss of vascular regulation caused by autonomic neuropathy

- General lack of ischemia in Charcot feet
- Clinically hypervascular in early stage

Pathophysiology

Sensory neuropathy

Loss of protective sensation

Loss of proprioception

Autonomic : change of blood flow

Unrecognized injury (acute or overuse)

Continued repetitive stress (on injured structure)



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The diagnosis is primarily clinical

Early diagnosis and treatment is important

History

Exam

X-ray

History

Physical Exam

DM neuropathy

DM duration

Painless swelling

No skin ulcer

Injury history

Charcot until proven otherwise

Clinical Presentations

- Swelling: most common, always present
- Inflammation: localized heat, erythema
- Redness will subside with elevation (10min.)
- Pain: cc in 50% of cases, not commensurate with amount of osseous destruction
- Often precede radiographic changes by 2- 6 weeks

Clinical Problems

- Deformity:
 - shoewear difficult bony prominences :ulceration and infection
- Instability:
 - loss of structural support of limb
- Infection:
 - ulceration caused by deformity
- Loss of plantigrade position: esp. hindfoot

Infection vs Charcot

- warm, red, swelling, WBC, sed rate, bone scan
- Infection : wound, ulcer, poor glucose control, lymphangitis, hot indium scan
- X-ray : osteolysis, periosteal rx, gas in soft tissue
- Charcot : no ulcer, no glucose change, no lymphangitis, cold indium scan
- X-ray : fragmentation, heterotopic bone, sclerosis

Indium and Technetium Scan

Indium WBC scan first

Day one : WBC labeled & inject

Day two : scan

+

if uptake : technetium scan

indium (infection, inflm, not bony repair)

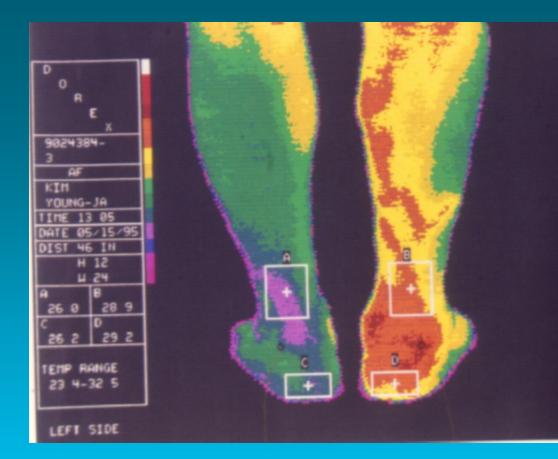
technetium

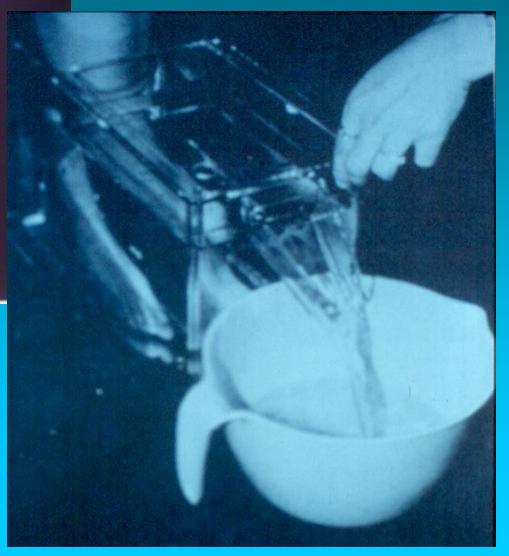
not bony or soft t inf

same lesion : osteomyelitis neuropathic Fx other lesion : cellulitis, abscess

Key Points for Differentiation

- Intact skin with red, warm, swollen : Charcot
- Average glucose control
- Stage I or II : deep bone infection in Charcot is very rare
- MRI is not helpful unless an abscess if found







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Natural Hx (Eichenholtz Stages)

Characteristic change from acute phase to

healing phase

Stage I : Dissolution

Stage II : Coalescence

Stage III : Resolution

Stage I : Dissolution

Clinical

Acute inflammation : swelling erythema warmth Pain instability

X-ray
 Periarticular fragmentation
 Joint subluxation of
 dislocation



Stage II : Coalescence

Clinical

less inflammation increased stability of fragments

• X-ray

periosteal new bone early healing of fracture fragements



Stage III : Consolidation

Clinical

fixed deformity little swelling no redness or warmth

• X-ray

consolidation of fragment : bony fibrous ankylosis smoothing of borders of large fragments sclerosis





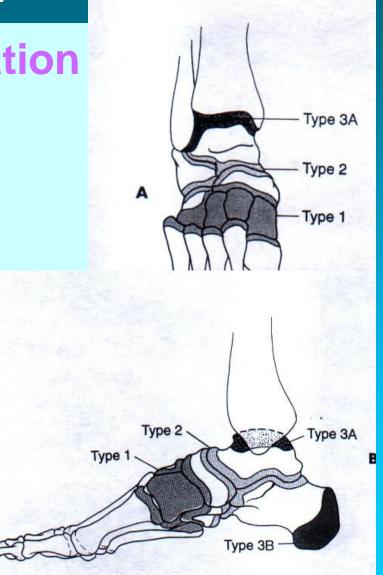






Anatomic(Radiographic) Classification

- Brodsky anatomic classification
 - Type ImidfootType IIhindfootType IIIAankle
 - Type IIIB calcaneus
- *Forefoot charcot





Clinical

forefoot ulcers infection

Location

MTP metatarsals









Midfoot (type I)

Clinical

Nav-Cun

most common(70%)
collapse : rocker bottom
foot deformity
plantar ulceration
• Location
TMT



Hindfoot (type II)

Clinical

less common(20%) instability

Location

calcaneus subtalar T-N, C-C







Ankle (type IIIA)

Clinical

uncommon(5-7%) severe instability varus valgus requries op

Location

tibiotalar









Calcaneus (type IIIB)

Clinical

least common(5%)
stable pattern
pes planus
Location

os calcis : pathologic Fx





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Basic Concepts (I)

Early stop progressive deformity

Maintain until resolution stage

Stable, plantigrade, braceable foot

Basic Concepts (II)

Complex Fx & D/L : prolonged rest,

immobilization and non weightbearing

Subuxation or dislocation : difficult to control

Ankle>hindfoot>midfoot>forefoot :

complication and immobilization priods

Goal : plantigrade, braceable foot

Treatment of Acute Charcot(stage I)

Immobilization and non weight bearing

- **Total contact cast**
- 1 week / 3 weeks / 6 weeks / 9 weeks / 12 weeks
- P/E : swelling, heating, instability
- X-ray : sclerotic

Treatment of Subacute (stage II)

Longterm casting : 4-6 months

Smaller fluctuation in swelling and increased

stability : Brace

Patellar tendon bearing

AFO

Treatment of Consolidation(stage III)

Forefoot and midfoot deformity

- In-depth shoe
- Custom molded shoe

Hindfoot and ankle

Long term bracing

Timing of Cast Off

Normal skin temperature

No erythema, swelling

X-ray : sclerosis, no progression

P/E : no instability

Surgical Tx of Charcot

Indications

Severe instability and deformity

nonbraceable and impending ulcer

Acute(<4 weeks) dislocation

Goal of surgery

A plantigrade, braceable foot not normal foot

Surgical Tx of Charcot

Timing of Surgery

- Usually stage III : after casting, footwear and bracing have failed
- Early stage I : acute dislocation,
 - uncontrollable deformity : inflammation is not significant and bone stack is sufficient

Contraindications of Surgery

Absolute

- Severe PVD
- Compliance

Relative

- Osteomyelitis
- Poor bone quality

Type of Surgery

Reconstruction surgery

- Ostectomy (bumpectomy)
- Realignment and arthrodesis

Acute fracture dislocation

Type of Surgery (Ostectomy)

Prominent bone at plantar apex of rocker

bottom foot deformity

Incision through intact skin

Full thickness flap to bone

Suction drain and total contact cast

Avoid excessive resection : further collapse







Type of Surgery (Arthrodesis)

Alignment and stability : bracing and footwear

Rigid internal fixation

External fixation : pin site problems

Longterm immobilization

3 mo : non WB total contact cast

1-2 mo : WB total contact cast











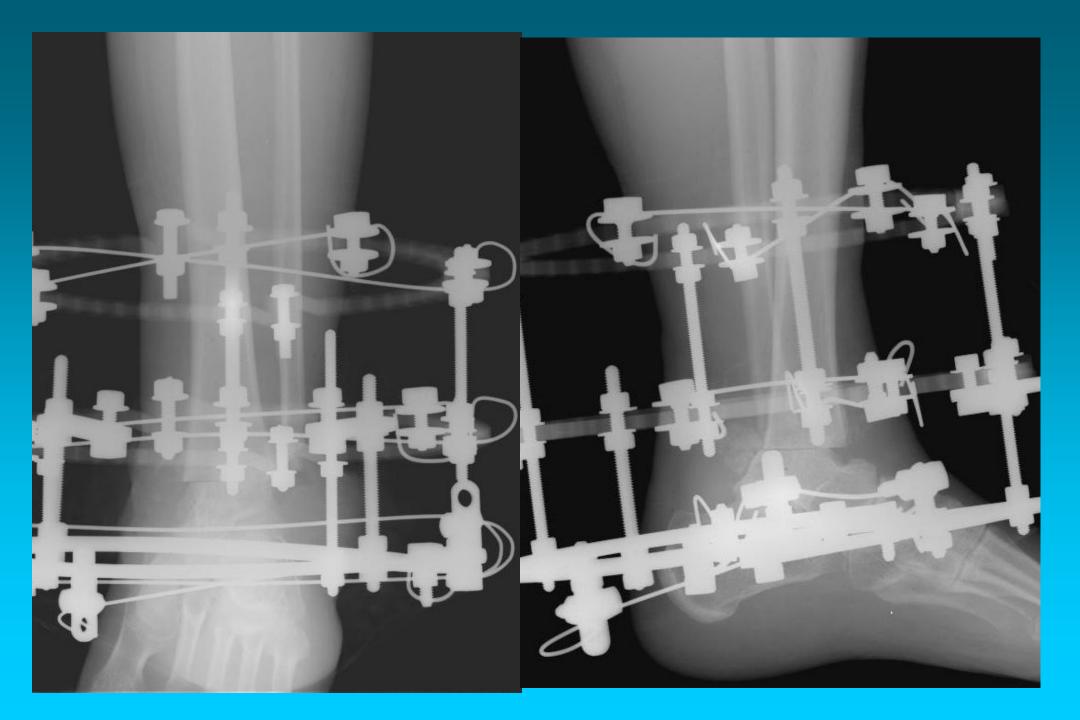












Acute Fx in Patient with Neuropathy

Most important point

Recognize the potential for complication

Warn the patient about this risk

Test patient insensitivity

Extend length of immobilization : 2 times more

Serial check up









Summery

Charcot

Natural history Anatomical involvement

Deformity and Instability

Ulceration Infection

Amputation



Charcot

Early Diagnosis &

Early Treatment

Minimal Deformity and Instability Surgical Treatment

Plantigrade, stable, braceable foot

