

Diabetic Foot

Gusyev Valentyn *

President, Member of Pedorthic Association of Canada, Canada

***Corresponding Author:** Gusyev Valentyn, President, Member of Pedorthic Association of Canada, Canada.

Received date: January 20, 2024; **Accepted date:** February 03, 2024; **Published date:** February 10, 2024

Citation: Gusyev Valentyn, (2024), Diabetic Foot, *Archives of Clinical Investigation*, 3(1); DOI:10.31579/2834-8087/018

Copyright: © 2024, Gusyev Valentyn. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract

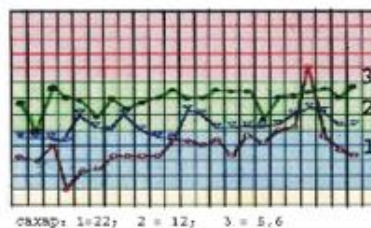
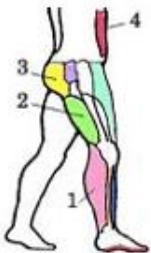
Diabetic foot syndrome is a complex set of anatomical and functional changes that occur in 30-60% of diabetic patients. A high content of glucose in the blood reduces its fluidity, capillary circulation and cell nutrition worsen. Such a state of blood for a long time leads to damage to the vessels and nerves of the lower extremities, to the disorder of the processes of muscle innervation

Keywords: Diabetic foot syndrome; neuropathy; orthopedics

Introduction

Diabetic foot syndrome is a complex set of anatomical and functional changes that occur in 30-60% of diabetic patients. A high content of glucose in the blood reduces its fluidity, capillary circulation and cell nutrition worsen. Such a state of blood for a long time leads to damage to the vessels and nerves of the lower extremities, to the disorder of the processes of muscle innervation (neuropathy) and to a decrease in the main blood flow in the arteries (angiopathy). 50-70% of amputations occur in patients with diabetes mellitus. Doctors talk about the need to unload the feet, recommend wheelchairs, crutches. But no one says that

proper walking, a certain sequence of muscle contraction leads to an improvement in the work of the venous-muscular pump of the feet, which raise lymph, blood to the heart. Namely, all diseases begin with a violation of cell metabolism. Speaking about the deterioration of arterial blood flow, it should be understood that this is a consequence of a violation of the outflow of venous blood. 75% of the blood and 80% of the muscles are in the venous system of the legs. The musculo-venous pumps of the feet, thighs and abdominal region are involved in the rise of blood to the heart.



Modern orthopedics does not set itself the task of restoring the pumping function of the muscles. Foot correction is not based on knowledge of theoretical mechanics, physics. The kinematics and functionality of the arches of the feet are misinterpreted, therefore the actions of the doctor only contribute to the development of deformities. Using soft materials in the insoles, the task of correcting the arches and restoring the pumping function of the muscles is not achieved. Momentary comfort turns into the feet of the development of even more complex forms of deformation.

Orthopedic individual functional corrective insoles bio-podocorrectors, made by the hydrostatic method, provide an even distribution of the load on the foot, bring the arches to a neutral position, taking into account the existing difference in the lengths of the legs. Thus, a balanced state of the entire musculoskeletal system of the body is achieved, as well as the normalization of blood circulation in the body. Non-healing wounds, ulcerative formations begin to pass quickly, the work of the body and blood sugar are normalized.



Today, no one in the world knows how to correct the foot, how to make insoles. The level of education of specialists has fallen so much that even properly made shoes are difficult to find in stores. And although they say that all deformations and diseases begin with shoes, there is no one to pay attention to this. In modern shoes, not made on the lasts, the support points do not correspond to the reference points of the foot skeleton, which means that it contributes to the development of deformities. Methods of functional correction of the feet allow saving legs from amputations, normalizing metabolic processes. Bio-podocorrectors are not only orthopedic insoles, but also a means of reflex information impact on the

body. The energy of the body comes into a balanced state almost instantly, as soon as you put your feet on the insole. So already after 7 days the doctor notes the normalization of blood sugar in patients, says that there is no need for amputation of limbs. It is very important to know that information from a sick organism is recorded by a leather or rag insole. These are factors of therapeutic effect on the body, which must be taken into account in their manufacture. Bio-podocorrectors saved thousands of people from leg amputation, and were awarded the bronze medal of the USSR in 1986.

Ready to submit your research? Choose ClinicSearch and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- rigorous peer review by experienced research in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- authors retain copyrights
- unique DOI for all articles
- immediate, unrestricted online access

At ClinicSearch, research is always in progress.

Learn more <https://clinicsearchonline.org/journals/clinical-investigation>



© The Author(s) 2023. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.