Chopart amputation and prosthetic care on a diabetic foot

Peter Farkas M.D., Zsofia Naszvadi, Harrira Fahed M.D.

National Institute for Medical Rehabilitation, Budapest, Hungary

Országos Orvosi Rehabilitációs Intézet

ISPO

Trophic ulcer, osteomyelitis

- Partial foot amputation at the distal part of the foot (toe or metatarsal level) in dsyvascular patients
- The most common problem: the trophic ulcer
- The inflammation and necrosis reach the bones and joints very often, causing severe bony destruction.
- OM, Charcot-foot, DOAP

- Localisation of the disorder and surgical treatment
  - One or more toe (resection of the toe)
  - MTP joint, metatarsal bone (toe and metatarsal resection)
  - Pressure sour on the middle part of the longitudinal arch (resection of the bony bump, exostosis)
  - Under the heel bone (resection of the calcaneus)

Partial foot amputation

- The level of the amputation is determined by blood circulation and partly biomechanical reasons
- Non-operative treatment, if no OM or serious infection (total rest, wound care, antibiotics, plaster cast, ortheses, diabetic shoes)
- Surgical treatment necessary if non-operative procedures ineffective
- The aim (stump as long as possible, on distal level)

Chopart amputation

- Chopart amputation
  - Metatarsal bones and tarsal bones are affected severe destruction and osteomyelitis
  - The talus és calcaneus bone are intact
  - Clinical state
    - Good arterial circulation
    - Condition of the bones and soft tissues
  - Equinus position of the foot (muscle disbalance)
  - Mostly traumatic cases, and rare in dysvascular cases
- Tarsal amputation is rarely performed in diabetic neuropathy!

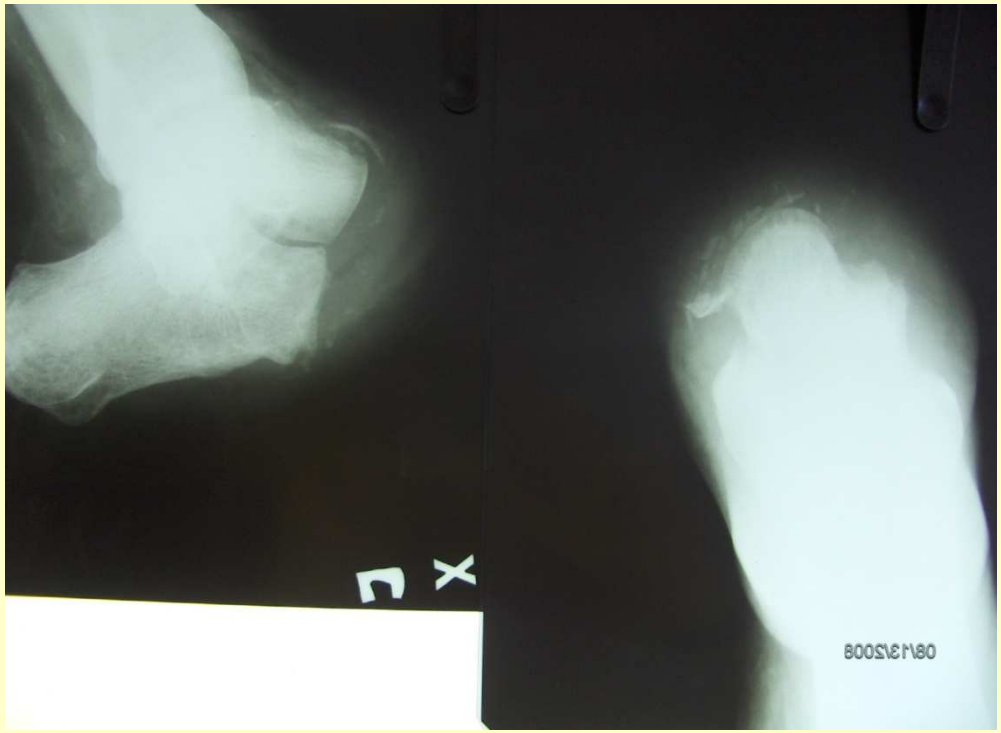
Chopart amputation – a case report

- male born in 1949
- DM2T 1982
- II.-III.-V. toe resection
- Infection of the foot, necrosis of the soft tissues, fewer, septic condition
- Clinical state
  - Abscess, instability, crepitation, hypaesthesia, good blood circulation

Chopart amputation – a case report

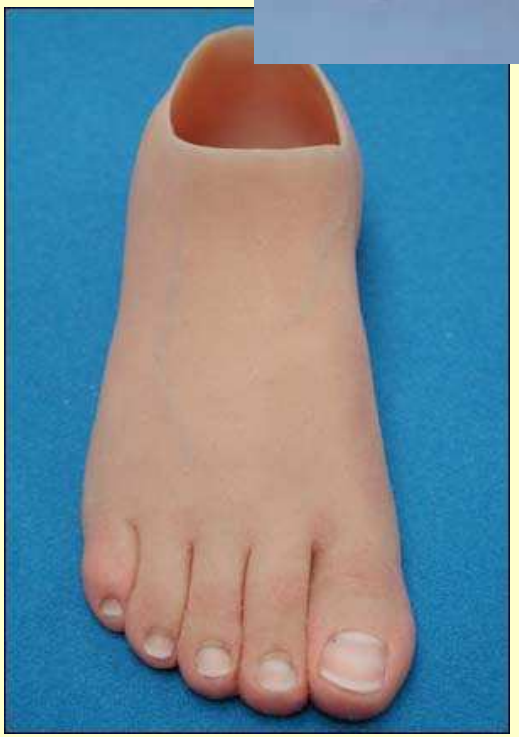
- Radiological signs
  - The toes, the metatarsal bones and tarsal bones were affected severe destruction and osteomyelitis , but the talus and calcaneus was intact
  - Chopart amputation was performed, because soft tissue conditions were so good

Chopart amputation



Prosthetic care

- The postoperative protocoll was similar to the toe or metatarsal amputation
- Mobilisation with weelchair
- Walking excercises
- MRSA wound infection
- Soft dressing of the stump
- Temporary orthotic care (AFO)
- Prosthetic care
  - Laminated prostheses
  - Silicone



Prosthetic care

- The prosthetic care: not so easy
- Fixation of the prosthesis on the stump use to be the main problem
- The prosthesis rotates around the stump if there is no total contact suspension

- Patient used this silicone prosthesis without any problem with total weight

Silicone prostheses

Silicone prostheses

Summery

- Chopart amputation is rare in dysvascular cases
- Blood circulation, bone destruction, soft tissue necrosis, general condicition of the patient
- Talus and calcaneus are intact with good soft tissue condition
- Weight bearing stump
- Laminated prostheses cause wounds on the stump very often
- Silicone prostheses is aesthetic, good fitting, light weight, custom made
- Stable and comfortable suspension
- Perspiration of the skin
- Distinctive support by the National Social Security

Thank you very much!