# Risc of major amputations in diabetic foot. From toe amputation to major Amputation in 1 Year.

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### Abstract (300 word limit)

**Aim:** Foot ulcers are a frequent late complication of diabetes with high morbidity and mortality. A major challenge is the healing of amputation wounds in diabetic patients. Minor amputations can take months to heal

**Method:** We analyze the retrospective patients who presented to our emergency department with a diabetic foot ulcer and toe infection 2020 and 2021, in whom a toe had to be amputated during the course of the hospital.

**Results / Discussion:** The study population:47 patients who underwent toe amputation for diabetic foot in 2020 and 2021 at our clinic. Of those 47 patients, 79% males and 21% females. The average age was 77 years. 76% of the patients had PAD, 85% had a leg revascularization. 34% of the patients went home with an open amputation wound.

At the 1-year follow-up, 53% of the patients show a healed amputation wound. 47% Had an operative wound revision (debridment, reamputation). 40% Of the 47 patients had another toe amputation or forefoot amputation during the year. 10% of the patients had a major amputation. 9(19%) of the 47 patients died during the year

**Conclusion:** The impact of a toe amputation over the course of a year with non-healing wounds is very high on the lives of patients. The high rate of subsequent amputations and progression of the diabetic foot due to further ulcerations is shown again. Toe amputation can be the first step of major amputation for diabetics, a high mortality factor, 20% of our patients died in 1 year.

**Photograph**

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**Notes/Comments:**