

Appendix 2: Definitions

Amputation: The complete or partial removal of a limb or body appendage by surgical or traumatic means. A minor amputation is defined as occurring distal or through the tarsometatarsal joint (Forefoot, Transmetatarsal, and Lisfranc). Major amputations are those that occur proximal to the tarsometatarsal joint (Chopart, Boyd, Syme, Below Knee, and Above Knee).

Charcot foot (arthropathy, osteoarthropathy, neuroarthropathy): Non-infectious destruction of bone and joint that is associated with neuropathy.

Diabetic foot: Describes the foot of a diabetic patient that has the potential risk of pathologic consequences, including infection, ulceration, and destruction of deep tissues associated with neurologic abnormalities, various degrees of peripheral arterial disease, and metabolic complications of diabetes in the lower limb. (Based on the World Health Organization definition)

Diabetes, type 1: Formerly called insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM), describes an autoimmune disease of younger individuals with a lack of insulin production that causes hyperglycemia and a tendency toward ketosis.

Diabetes, type 2: Formerly called non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), describes a metabolic disorder resulting from the body's inability to produce enough insulin or properly utilize insulin. Individuals with type 2 diabetes also have hyperglycemia but are ketosis-resistant.

Epidemiology: The study of frequency, determinants, and distribution of disease.

Gangrene: The death or necrosis of a part of the body secondary to injury, infection, and/or lack of blood supply. This indicates irreversible damage where healing cannot be anticipated without loss of some part of the extremity.

Incidence: The rate at which new cases of disease occur within a specified time period.

Infection: An invasion and multiplication within body tissues by organisms such as bacteria, fungi, or yeast, with or without the clinical manifestation of disease.

Intrinsic minus foot: Describes a neuropathic foot with intrinsic muscle wasting and associated claw toe deformities.

Ischemia: The impairment of blood flow secondary to an obstruction or constriction of arterial inflow.

LEAP: Acronym for Lower Extremity Amputation Prevention program.

Limited joint mobility: Describes the stiffness or restricted range of motion of a joint (cheiroarthropathy) due to protein glycosylation.

LOPS: Acronym for loss of protective sensation. Describes the progression of neuropathy in the diabetic foot to the point that the foot is at risk for ulceration.

Neuropathy. A nerve dysfunction affecting sensory, motor, and/or autonomic fibers, with varying degrees of impairment, symptoms, and signs. **Diabetic peripheral neuropathy** is the presence of symptoms and/or signs of peripheral nerve dysfunction in individuals with diabetes after exclusion of other causes.

Prevalence: A measure of frequency describing the percent of persons in a given population with a stated disease or characteristic at a point in time.

Ulceration (ulcer): A partial- or full-thickness defect in the skin that may extend to subcuticular tissue, tendon, muscle, bone, or joint.