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Goniometrics XR values comparative study of the diabetic patients feet with and without neuropathy

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Aim: There is now some controversy about the association between diabetic neuropathy, limited presence of deformities ioint mobility and the in the diabetic patient. **Objective:** To determine the goniometric XR characteristics of the feet of diabetic patients with and without neuropathy. Materials and Methods: A comparative study which includes 94 diabetes patients.55 non-neuropathic and 39 with diabetic neuropathy, which studied mobility joint of the foot, presence of deformities and goniometric parameters in XR. Results: Both patients groups showed a decrease in joint mobility and similar distribution of foot deformities. Goniometric values were similar in neuropathic and non-neuropathic patients except in Internal Costa Bartani angle and Calcaneus-inclination angle. Following show the goniometric comparative data: Intermetatrsal I-II angle $(10,6^{\circ}\pm3,2^{\circ} \text{ vs } 9,7\pm2,8^{\circ} \text{ p}=0.179)$, Meschan angle $(139,5^{\circ}\pm18,7 \text{ vs.} 142,6\pm7,4^{\circ} \text{ p}=0,351)$, HAV angle $(21,5^{\circ}\pm13,5^{\circ} \text{ vs } 19,8^{\circ}\pm7.7^{\circ} \text{ p}=0,510)$, Talus-Inclination angle $(29.4^{\circ} + 5.5^{\circ} \text{ vs. } 30.6^{\circ} + 6.4^{\circ}, \text{ p} = 0.311)$, Calcaneus-inclination angle (25,7° + 8,6° vs. 21,6° + 9,6°, p =0,034), First Metatarsal-Inclination angle (21,3° + 5,3° vs. 19,6° + 4,9°, p =0,112), Internal Costa Bartani angle (130,8° + 13,6° vs. 138° + 14,9°, p =0,016). Conclusion: Goniometric comparative data showed that neuropathy's patients developing a decreased of internal longitudinal high arch that could be the beginning of Charcot complication. This find will be investigation in a high sample study.