

ELECTRIC PULSE CALF MUSCLE STIMULATION IN TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC FOOT SYNDROME

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Aim: to determine efficiency of indirect electric pulse muscle stimulation (EPMS) in treatment of patients with diabetic foot syndrome (DFS).

Methods: A total of 24 patients with different types of DFS presented an edema of the afflicted limb that developed in the wake of inflammatory alterations. Patients' average age was 56,1 years; men/women – 6/18.

All patients had the afflicted limb immobilized, their glycemia condition was corrected, the patients were administered antibiotics, antineuropathy, anti-angiopathy and metabolism-promotional medication. At the same time in the main group (14 patients) the afflicted limb also receive EPMT*) 2-5 times a day. DFS degree as per Wagner was presented in the main (control) group as follows: II – 1 (1), III – 4 (3), IV – 8 (6), V – 1 (0). Observation period was 4 weeks.

Results: On average in the main group edema subsided on the first day by 45%, on the third day it dropped down some 40% more and on the 5th day edema were cut short completely. 12 patients (86%) did not present an edema relapse. In control group edema subsided on the first day by 10%, on the third day it reduced some 30% more and on the 5th day it decreased 20% more and later on stayed at this level.

Conclusion:

The use of EPMS manifests in quick reduction of edema, positive changes in haemodynamics in afflicted areas which ultimately influences the general results of DFS treatment and reduces hospital stay.