

### Badly-fitting shoes

Badly-fitting shoes are a common cause of irritation or damage to feet. The general practitioner or diabetic nurse who assessed your feet may give you advice about the shoes you are wearing and advise you on buying new shoes. They may suggest that you are measured for special shoes you can get on prescription.

### Minor cuts and blisters

If you check your feet and discover any breaks in the skin, minor cuts or blisters, cover them with a sterile dressing. Do **not** burst blisters. Contact your general practitioner or local hospital/podiatry department immediately.

### Avoid high or low temperatures

If your feet are cold, wear socks. Never sit with your feet in front of the fire to warm them up. Always remove hot water bottles or heating pads from your bed before getting in.

**If you discover any problems with your feet, contact your general practitioner or local hospital/podiatry department for advice immediately.**

#### Individual advice

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Your next screening/assessment is due:

Month: ..... 20 .....

#### Local contact numbers

Podiatry department:

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GP clinic:

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# Moderate risk for foot ulcers

Diabetes information and advice leaflet



Diabetes is a lifelong condition, which can cause foot problems. Some of these problems can occur because the nerves and blood vessels supplying your feet are damaged.

This can affect:

- the feeling in your feet (peripheral neuropathy); and
- the circulation in your feet (ischaemia)

These changes can be very gradual and you may not notice them. This is why it is essential you receive a foot screening and assessment from a general practitioner or diabetic nurse every year. You can then agree a treatment plan to suit your needs.

Your screening and assessment have shown that there is a **moderate risk** that you will develop foot ulcers. Your general practitioner or diabetic nurse will tick which of the following risk factors you have.

- You have lost some feeling in your feet.
- The circulation in your feet is reduced.
- You have hard skin on your feet.
- The shape of your foot has changed.
- Your vision is impaired.
- You cannot look after your feet yourself.

It is recommended that a podiatrist check your feet

Controlling your diabetes, cholesterol and blood pressure and having your feet assessed every year by a general practitioner or diabetic nurse will help to reduce the risk of developing more problems with your feet.

**If you smoke you are strongly advised to stop. Smoking affects your circulation and can lead to amputation.**

As your feet are at **moderate risk** of developing ulcers, you will need to take extra care of them. You may need regular treatment by a diabetic nurse.

If you follow the advice and information in this leaflet, it will help you to take care of your feet between visits to your general practitioner or diabetic nurse. Hopefully it will help to reduce the problems in the future.

## **Advice on keeping your feet healthy**

### **Check your feet every day**

You should check your feet every day for any blisters, breaks in the skin, pain or any signs of infection such as swelling, heat or redness.

If you cannot do this yourself, ask your partner or carer to help you.

### **Wash your feet every day**

You should wash your feet every day in warm water and with a mild soap. Rinse them thoroughly and dry them carefully, especially between the toes. Do not soak your feet as this can damage your skin. Because of your diabetes, you may not be able to feel hot and cold very well. You should test the temperature of the water with your elbow, or ask someone else to test the temperature for you.

### **Moisturise your feet every day**

If your skin is dry, apply a moisturising cream every day, avoiding the areas between your toes.

## **Toenails, hard skin and corns**

It is recommended that a podiatrist remove hard skin and cut your toenails. Cut or file your toenails regularly, following the curve of the end of your toe, but you should seek advice with your podiatrist for guidance. Use a nail file to make sure that there are no sharp edges, which could press into the next toe. Do not cut down the sides of your nails as you may create a 'spike' of nail which could result in an ingrown toenail. Do not attempt to remove hard skin or corns yourself. Your general practitioner, diabetic nurse or podiatrist will provide treatment and advice where necessary.

## **Over-the-counter corn remedies**

Never use over-the-counter corn remedies. They are not recommended for anyone with diabetes as they can damage the skin and create ulcers.

## **Socks, stocking and tights**

You should change your socks, stockings or tights every day. They should not have bulky seams and the tops should not be elasticated.

## **Avoid walking barefoot**

If you walk barefoot you risk injuring your feet by stubbing your toes and standing on sharp objects which can damage the skin.

## **Check your shoes**

Check the bottom of the shoes before putting them on to make sure that nothing sharp such as a pin, nail or glass has pierced the outer sole. Also, run your hand inside each shoe to check that no small objects such as small stones have fallen in.

