For				
	e as the person does NOT have diabe	eles		
Question	Response			
Year diabetes diagnosed: Characteristics of onset of diabetes:	Diabetic ketoacidotic episode Asymptomatic laboratory find	ing		
	Symptomatic laboratory findir	ng		
Eating patterns:	Three regularly scheduled mea	als per day		
	Multiple small meals per day			
	Other (describe):			
	Following a diabetic diet			
	Not following a diabetic diet Weight reduction diet			
Dhysical activity patterns:	Daily cardiovascular exercise of	laily time spent per day:		
Physical activity patterns:				
	150 minutes of cardiovascular exercise and two sessions of resistance exercise per week			
	Other (describe)			
	Type of exercise(s) (describe)			
Diabetes education:		abetes education (when/where):		
	Currently attending formal dia	betes education (when/where):		
	No history of formal diabetes	education		
urrent Diabetes Treatment and Respo	ones. Not applicable as the pers	on does NOT have diabetes		
Oral Hypoglycemic Agents:		poglycemic Agents:		
Meformin current dose		Long-acting insulin:		
Meformin, current dose:	Na	me.		
Acarbose, current dose:	Na	me:		
Acarbose, current dose: Glyburide, current dose:	Cu	rrent dose:		
Acarbose, current dose: Glyburide, current dose: Gliclazide, current dose:	Cu	rrent dose: ng insulin:		
Acarbose, current dose: Glyburide, current dose: Gliclazide, current dose: Januvia, current dose:	Cu Short-acti Na	rrent dose: ng insulin: me:		
Acarbose, current dose: Glyburide, current dose: Gliclazide, current dose: Januvia, current dose: Other:	Cu Short-acti Na	rrent dose: ng insulin:		
Acarbose, current dose: Glyburide, current dose: Gliclazide, current dose: Januvia, current dose: Other:	Cu Short-acti Na Current dose:	rrent dose: ng insulin: me:		
Acarbose, current dose: Glyburide, current dose: Gliclazide, current dose: Januvia, current dose: Other: Response:	Current dose:	rrent dose: ng insulin: me:		
Acarbose, current dose: Glyburide, current dose: Gliclazide, current dose: Januvia, current dose: Other: Response: Self-blood glucose level before m Self-blood glucose level after me HgbA1c is 7% or less	Current dose:  eals is between 4-7 als is between 5-10	rrent dose: ng insulin: me:		
Acarbose, current dose: Glyburide, current dose: Gliclazide, current dose: Januvia, current dose: Other: Response: Self-blood glucose level before me	Current dose:  eals is between 4-7 als is between 5-10	rrent dose: ng insulin: me:		

Person's Name: ID Number: Date:						
Frequency of Self-Blood Glucose Monitoring (as per CDC recommendations):  Not applicable as the person does NOT have diabetes						
Condition	Glucose Moni	itoring Frequency		Meeting Expectation?		
Using multiple daily injections of	Prior to each insul	in injection		Yes		
insulin or an insulin pump		•		No No		
Pregnant, or planning pregnancy	Individualized by	Individualized by physician (describe)		Yes		
(whether on insulin or not)				] No		
Hospitalized or acutely ill	Individualized by I	ohysician (describe)		Yes		
		, , , , , , , , ,		No		
Starting a new medication known to	Individualized by	Individualized by physician (describe)		Yes		
cause hyperglycemia, i.e. steroids				] No		
Experiencing an illness known to cau	se Individualized by	ohysician (describe)		Yes		
hyperglycemia, i.e. infection				] No		
Using drugs known to cause	When symptoms	of hypoglycemia		Yes		
hypoglycemia	occur or are know	n to occur		] No		
Has an occupation that requires	As often as requir	ed by employer		Yes		
avoidance of hypoglycemia				] No		
Not meeting glycemic targets	≥2 times per day			Yes		
				] No		
Newly diagnosed with diabetes (<6	≥once per day (at	different times) to		Yes		
months)	learn effects of ex	ercise, meals, and		] No		
	medications					
Treated with lifestyle and oral agent	Once or twice per	Once or twice per week		] Yes		
and meeting glycemic targets				] No		
Treated with lifestyle and is meeting	Infrequent (descri	Infrequent (describe)		] Yes		
glycemic targets				] No		
Pre-diabetic	Infrequent (descri	Infrequent (describe)		Yes		
				No		
Diabetes Related Complications:	Not applicable as the		diab	petes		
Microvascular Retinopathy	Nephropathy L	Neuropathy				
		provascular disease	F	Peripheral arterial disease		
Other Psychosocial	<u> </u>	al disease				
Actions: Refer to a diabetic educ	ator					
Refer to a dietician						
Refer to a general physic						
Refer to endocrinologis	. Joi review of diabetes	munugement				
FOOT EVAMINATION:						
FOOT EXAMINATION:						
Right Foot  Hammer toes Claw toes	Dropped MTH	Left Foot	ا داء	aw toes Dropped MTH		
Hallux valgus Dropped arch	☐ Dropped MTH☐ Callus	Hammer toes Hallux valgus	=	<u> </u>		
Corns Taylor bunion						
Hallux rigidus Fissures	Fixed ankle joint	Hallux rigidus	= '	sures		
Other:		Other:	1 13	Jul CJ		
Nails		Nails				
Thick Yellow Brit		Yello	w Brittle Fungal			
Abnormal Ingrown	tle Fungal	Abnormal	Ingro			
SOUTHWEST REGIONAL		X				
NO.	Sign	nature	and Designation			

Last visit tale	iate footwe o orthotist/ signation of	_	st/chiropodist: st:				
Rig	rsum t	Plantar Foot Right Left	_	ht foot sensation foot sensation			
	Right Foo	t			Left Foot		
ensory:	burnin	gtingling	g 🔲	Sensory:	burning	tingling	g 🔲
utonomic:	numbr dry	ness crackin	crawling g fissures	Autonomic:	numbness	crackin	crawling  g
Notor:	soft tis	sue distribution alte		Motor:	soft tissue of	distribution alter	
_		e of	2b Peripheral arterial	Left Foot  0 Normal- no neuropathy	Driginal and Mo  1 Loss of protective sensation	2a Loss of protective sensation	2b Peripheral
3a Previo	us history o	sensation and deformity  f 3b Previo	disease ous history of	3a Previo	us history of	and deformity  3b Previou	disease us history of
FU	·	amputation	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	DFU		amputation	

		IFICATION: The University of U		s Staging S	ystem for Diabet	ic Foot Ulcers	
Stage	Grade 0		ade I		Grade II	Grade I	II
Α	Pre- or post-ulcera lesion completely epithelialized	· ·	ulcer, not endon capsule		netrating to or capsule	Ulcer penetration bone or joint	ng to
В	Infection	Infection		Infectio	n	Infection	
С	Ischemia	Ischemia		Ischemi	a	Ischemia	
D	Infection & Ischem	nia Infection &	Ischemia	Infection	a & Ischemia	Infection & Isch	emia
	rade Stage Refer to a foot sp	ecialist for pressure i	redistribution	devices			
EDEMA:	Not applicable a	as the person does N	OT have edem	a			
Right Leg				ft Leg			
Date of				te of			
onset:		laka aad Baada		set:		ataual Eurh	
cocation:	netrical with contra- toes A/K	foot [		cation:	ical with contra- toes A/K	foot sacral	B/K
Doccrintic	on: Proce finger into	edema x 10 –15 seco	ands Do	ccrintion	Proce finger into	edema x 10 –15 se	ascites
Measurer				easuremen			
Midfoot=	cm	Heel→10cm=		idfoot=	cm	Heel→10 cm=	С
Heel→20		Heel→30 cm=	+	eel→20 cm		Heel→30 cm=	С
Heel→	cm= cm	Heel→ cm=		eel→ cm		Heel→ cm=	С
Heel→ cm= cm   Heel→ cm= cm  Previous use of compression stockings  Adherent to wearing compression stockings in past  Age of current compression stockings:  LYMPHEDEMA ASSESSMENT: Not applicable as the per				Heel→ cm= cm   Heel→ cm= c  Previous use of compression stockings  Adherent to wearing compression stockings in past Age of current compression stockings:  rson does NOT have edema			
Right Leg		Посаррновые	•	t Leg	iave edema		
Positive Stemmer's sign - A thickened skin fold at the base of the second toe that cannot be lifted  ISL stage I- accumulation of tissue fluid that subsides with limb elevation. Edema may be pitting at this stage  ISL stage II - Limb elevation alone rarely reduces swelling and pitting is manifest			basides	Positive Stemmer's sign - A thickened skin fold at the base of the second toe that cannot be lifted  ISL stage I - accumulation of tissue fluid that subsides with limb elevation. Edema may be pitting at this stage  ISL stage II - Limb elevation alone rarely reduces swelling and pitting is manifest			
	ENTHWEST BECKNIG				X		



X	
Signature and Designation	

Person's Name: Date:						
☐ ISL late stage II - There may or may not be pitting as ☐ ISL late stage II - There may or may not be pitting as						
tissue fibrosis is more evident	i may not be pitting as	tissue fibrosis is more evident				
ISL stage III - The tissue is har	d (fibrotic) and pitting is	ISL stage III - The tissue is hard (fibrotic) and pitting is				
absent. Skin changes such as thickening,		absent. Skin changes such as thickening,				
hyperpigmentation, increased skin folds, fat deposits and		hyperpigmentation, increased skin folds, fat deposits and				
warty overgrowths develop	, ,	warty overgrowths develo				
	ot applicable as the person					
Right Leg		Left Leg				
Lipedema S&S		Lipedema S&S				
diet resistant" fat deposits in	legs bilaterally with	"diet resistant" fat deposits in legs bilaterally with				
symmetry, with no edema of feet		symmetry, with no edema of feet				
sharp demarcation between n	ormal and abnormal	sharp demarcation between normal and abnormal				
tissue at the ankle giving "pantalo	on" appearance	tissue at the ankle giving "p	pantaloon" appearance			
fatty pads anterior to lateral n	nalleolus & between	fatty pads anterior to la	teral malleolus & between			
Achilles tendon and medial malled		Achilles tendon and medial				
skin normal in texture without	<u> </u>		vithout thickening or fibrosis			
seen in lymphedema (leg is soft, r		seen in lymphedema (leg is	soft, not hard)			
	le/calf-muscle pump traini	<del>-</del>				
Refer to a Wound C	Care Specialist/ET Nurse for	r assessment re compression	n therapy			
CIRCULATION: PULSE ASSESSME	:NT					
CINCOLATION. I OLSE ASSESSIVE						
Right Leg		Left Leg				
Dorsalis-Pedis:	Post-Tibial:	Dorsalis-Pedis:	Post-Tibial:			
Present	Present	☐ Present	☐ Present			
Diminished	Diminished	Diminished	Diminished			
Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent			
CIRCULATION: ABPI						
Right Leg		Left Leg				
Dorsalis Pedis:	Post-tibial:	Dorsalis Pedis:	Post-tibial:			
Brachial:	ABPI:	Brachial: ABPI:				
INTERPRETATION OF ABPI						
Abnormal ABPI >1.2 or Non	-Compressible → Refer for	segmental compression stu	ıdies			
<b>│                                    </b>	ment high compression the	erapy if indicated, i.e. Coban	2, Profore, Proguide, Surepress			
	•	•	nn 2, Profore, Proguide, Surepress			
	e ischemia (mixed) – Light o	compression, i.e. Coban 2 Lit	e, VIscopaste, Tubigrip, refer for			
	segmental compression studies					
ABPI 0.35 to 0.49 → Moderately severe ischemia (arterial) – NO compression, URGENT refer to vascular surgeon						
☐ ABPI 0.2 to 0.34 → Severe ischemia (arterial) – NO compression, URGENT refer to vascular surgeon						
☐ ABPI <0.2 → Critical ischemia (arterial) – NO compression, URGENT refer to vascular surgeon						
EGUTHWEST REGIONAL						
		Λ				
		Signature and Designation				

Person's Name:	ID Number: Date:				
SKIN & ANATOMY:					
Right Leg		Left Leg			
	Autorial Ciana O Compatanta	<u> </u>			
Venous Signs & Symptoms	Arterial Signs & Symptoms	Venous Signs & Symptoms	Arterial Signs & Symptoms		
Varicosities/spider veins   Hemosiderin staining   Chronic   Lipodermatosclerosis   Acute   lipodermatosclerosis   Stasis dermatitis   Atrophie blanche   Woody fibrosis   Ankle (submalleolar) flare   Ulcer base shallow, moist with granulation &/or yellow slough/ fibrin, & irregular edges   Ulcer located in gaiter region (lower 1/3 of calf)   Ulcer located superior to the medial malleolus   Scarring from prev. ulc.   Edema (pitting or firm)   Family history of venous disease   History of DVT   Significant previous lower leg injury   Previous vein surgery   Prior history of leg ulceration   Obesity   Sedentary lifestyle	Hairless Thin Shiny Dependent rubor Blanching on elevation Feet cool/cold/blue Toes cool/cold/blue/gangrenous Lower temperature in right leg compared to left Capillary refill time: > 3 seconds Ulcer located on foot or toes Ulcer base pale and dry&/or contains eschar Ulcer round and punched out in appearance Gangrene wet/dry Family history of arterial etiology Heart disease, CVA, MI Diabetes PVD Intermittent claudication Smoking Ischemic rest pain	Varicosities/spider veins   Hemosiderin staining   Chronic   Lipodermatosclerosis   Acute   lipodermatosclerosis   Stasis dermatitis   Atrophie blanche   Woody fibrosis   Ankle (submalleolar) flare   Ulcer base shallow, moist with granulation &/or yellow slough/ fibrin, & irregular edges   Ulcer located in gaiter region (lower 1/3 of calf)   Ulcer located superior to the medial malleolus   Scarring from prev. ulc.   Edema (pitting or firm)   Family history of venous disease   History of DVT   Significant previous lower leg injury   Previous vein surgery   Prior history of leg ulceration   Obesity   Sedentary lifestyle	Hairless Also seen with Neuropathy Shiny Dependent rubor Blanching on elevation Feet cool/cold/blue Toes cool/cold/blue/gangrenous Lower temperature in left leg compared to right Capillary refill time: > 3 seconds Ulcer located on foot or toes Ulcer base pale and dry&/or contains eschar Ulcer round and punched out in appearance Gangrene wet/dry Family history of arterial etiology Heart disease, CVA, MI Diabetes PVD Intermittent claudication Smoking Ischemic rest pain		
	iabetic foot ulcer, grade europathic foot ulcer (non-dial				
Complicated by:  Venous disease  Mixed venous-arterial disease  Arterial disease  Lymphedema, stage  Lipedema					
Healability: H	ealable	☐ Non-Healable/Palliativ	re		
HOUND CASE PROSE		Signature and	Designation		