

Investigating foot pressure measurements in people with and without diabetes

Submission date 01/02/2021	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 26/04/2021	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 20/05/2021	Condition category Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Diabetes is a common chronic medical condition which is associated with significant illness and death. The prevalence of diabetes is increasing and by 2025, it is estimated that around 5 million people in the UK will have a diagnosis of diabetes.

The 2016 Scottish Diabetes Survey reported that 5.4% of the population was recorded as having a diagnosis of diabetes. 88.3% of these people had Type 2 diabetes and 10.6% had Type 1. The NHS Highland health board had 17,100 people on the diabetes register at the end of 2016. The crude prevalence of diabetes in this region has increased from 4.9% to 5.2% in 2 years.

There are many complications associated with diabetes, broadly categorised as large vessel arterial disease, including myocardial infarction (heart attack), stroke and peripheral vascular disease and microangiopathy, with kidney disease and retinopathy (eye disease) being examples. People with diabetes are at increased risk of foot complications due to peripheral neuropathy and/or peripheral arterial disease. 5.7% of people with Type 1 diabetes and 3.9% of those with Type 2 in NHS Highland have a record of having had a foot ulcer.

Management of foot problems related to diabetes presents a significant financial cost to the NHS through primary and community care, outpatient costs, inpatient bed occupancy and prolonged hospital stays. It has been estimated that £650 million is spent by the NHS on foot ulcers and amputations per year.

In an effort to detect problems early and prevent foot ulceration, foot care screening programmes for people with diabetes are common practice. It is recommended that people are screened at diagnosis and annually thereafter by examining for neuropathy using a 10 g monofilament, peripheral pulses and observing for ulceration, callus or deformity. A person is then assigned a low, moderate, high or active risk category allowing referral of appropriate people for multidisciplinary foot care or protection. Although recommendations around foot screening exist, there is considerable variation in practice. Systematic reviews have shown problems with monofilament testing, reporting limited sensitivity due to variability in the number of foot sites tested and the location of these test sites.

Elevated plantar pressure measurements while walking (the distribution of force over the sole of the foot) have been increasingly recognised as a risk factor for foot ulceration. A study in the 1960s first showed that foot ulcers in leprosy tended to occur in areas of highest plantar pressure. Since then, with emerging technologies, studies have shown that dynamic plantar pressures are generally higher at the ulcer or previous ulcer location but a pressure threshold

that predicts foot ulceration has not yet been identified.

This study aims to explore whether a device used to measure plantar pressures could act as a more accurate, standardised screening method for foot complications in diabetes. Potentially, the plantar pressure measurements could then be used in the production of individualised offloading insoles or footwear.

The device, Footscan, is a platform with sensors designed to be placed on the floor to provide static or dynamic plantar pressure data as the person stands on or walks across the plate. A study on healthy people showed the Footscan platform has shown good repeatability and it is therefore possible to use it in the assessment of plantar pressure distribution. The device produces pressure measurements which can be viewed on a laptop and can link up with the existing NHS diabetes database. So far, the device has been used by professionals in the fields of sports and biomechanics. In order to identify whether there is a role in foot screening in diabetes, the researchers want to test the plantar pressures of healthy people, people with diabetes and those with known diabetic foot complications to first of all identify normal values and then the values which would indicate those with feet at risk of ulceration.

Who can participate?

1. Patients aged 18 to 85 with any form of diabetes attending the diabetes clinics at Raigmore Hospital in Inverness
2. A group of age, gender and BMI matched non-diabetic patients from other medical outpatient clinics
3. A further group of healthy volunteers from the Centre for Health Sciences

What does the study involve?

Participants will be asked to give informed written consent for participation in the study. The Footscan platform will be placed on the floor. The participant will stand on the plate without shoes or socks to record static pressure measurement. They will then walk across the plate three times to obtain three recordings of each foot. The data is downloaded at the time of recording. The plate will be cleaned with hard surface wipes in between each participant. Participants will be considered to be in the study from the time of giving informed consent until they have attended the clinic for plantar pressure measurements. Participation is expected to be about 30 minutes at the clinic.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

This study will be low risk as it only involves participants with good mobility walking short distances. There is no immediate benefit to individuals participating in this study but they will contribute to research on using plantar pressures in diabetic foot screening.

Where is the study run from?

University of Highlands and Islands (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

January 2019 to June 2020

Who is funding the study?

NHS Diabetes Research Endowment Fund (UK)

Who is the main contact?

Prof. Sandra MacRury

sandra.macrury@uhi.ac.uk

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Prof Sandra MacRury

Contact details

University of Highlands and Islands

Centre for Health Sciences

Old Perth Road

Inverness

United Kingdom

IV2 3JH

+44 (0)1463279583

sandra.macrury@uhi.ac.uk

Type(s)

Public

Contact name

Dr Kirsty Wood

Contact details

Diabetes and Endocrinology

Aberdeen Royal Infirmary

Foresterhill Road

Aberdeen

United Kingdom

AB25 2ZN

+44 (0)1463279583

kirsty.wood@nhs.scot

Additional identifiers

Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)

260754

Study information

Scientific Title

Investigating plantar pressure measurements and their potential role in a local diabetes foot screening pathway

Study objectives

The hypothesis is that plantar pressures can be reliably measured with the Footscan platform.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 24/04/2019, West of Scotland Research Ethics Committee (Clinical Research and Development, West Glasgow Ambulatory Care Hospital, Dalnair Street, Glasgow, G3 8SJ, UK; +44 (0)141 232 1808; WoSREC5@ggc.scot.nhs.uk), REC ref: 19/WS/0059

Study design

Feasibility/pilot study

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Screening

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Diabetes

Interventions

The Footscan platform will be placed on the floor. The participant will stand on the plate without shoes or socks to record static pressure measurement. They will then walk across the plate six times to obtain three recordings of each foot or three times if on a 1 m platform. The data is downloaded by USB at the time of recording. The plate will be cleaned with hard surface wipes in between each participant.

Intervention Type

Device

Phase

Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Footscan platform

Primary outcome(s)

Plantar pressures measured by the participant standing still on and then walking across the Footscan platform, measured at a single timepoint

Key secondary outcome(s)

There are no secondary outcome measures

Completion date

17/06/2020

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Adult men and women over 18 years of age
2. Any form of diabetes

3. Attends Raigmore diabetes or retinal screening clinic
4. Able to walk unaided
5. Able to understand the patient information leaflet, able to consent and be consented

Participant type(s)

Mixed

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

55

Key exclusion criteria

1. Under 18 years
2. Pregnant women
3. Unable to walk unaided
4. Lower limb amputees
5. Previous or current foot injuries, operations
6. Unable to consent or not able to understand the participant information leaflet

Date of first enrolment

01/04/2019

Date of final enrolment

01/04/2020

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

Scotland

Study participating centre

NHS Highland

Raigmore Hospital

Old Perth Road

Inverness
United Kingdom
IV2 3UJ

Sponsor information

Organisation

University of the Highlands and Islands

ROR

<https://ror.org/02s08xt61>

Organisation

NHS Highland

ROR

<https://ror.org/010ypq317>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

NHS Diabetes Research Endowment Fund

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The data-sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date.

IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
HRA research summary			26/07/2023	No	No
Participant information sheet			26/04/2021	No	Yes
Participant information sheet			26/04/2021	No	Yes

[Protocol file](#)

version V1.6

20/06/2019

26/04/2021

No

No