I109  MSK MANIFESTATIONS OF DIABETES
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Diabetes mellitus is a leading global metabolic disorder accompanied by the overwhelming burden of its associated complications. Hyperglycaemic-induced endothelial damage or endothelial dysfunction serves as the primary instigator for the development of microvascular disease. Diabetic neuropathy represents the majority of microvascular sequelae and is the renowned perpetrator of a variety of foot complications namely the Charcot foot (CF). CF is a debilitating medical emergency which is often mismanaged either due to a delayed diagnosis or lack of clinical expertise in the management of CF. Often, misdiagnosis during the acute stages of CF leads to irreversible and persistent joint destruction which may be refractory to medical or surgical treatment. Timely intervention with offloading measures is crucial during acute CF in ceasing active bone resorption. Current anti-resorptive agents may be considered as adjunctive therapy in combination with offloading. Novel agents are underway that will enable bone formation and suppress bone resorption.

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