Effectiveness of removable walker cast versus non-removable fiberglass off-bearing cast in the healing of diabetic plantar foot ulcer—a randomized controlled trial

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Running title: Removable walker for neuropathic ulcers

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Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of a removable cast walker compared to non-removable fiberglass off-bearing cast in the treatment of diabetic plantar foot ulcer.

Research design and methods: Forty-five adult diabetic patients with non-ischemic, non-infected neuropathic plantar ulcer were randomized for treatment with a non-removable fiberglass off-bearing cast (TCC group) or walker cast (Stabil-D group). Treatment duration was 90 days. Percent reduction in ulcer surface area and total healing rates were evaluated after treatment.

Results: A total of 48 patients were screened; however, two patients in the TCC group and one in the Stabil-D group did not complete the study and were considered dropouts. There were no significant differences in demographic and clinic characteristics of the 45 patients completing the study. Ulcer surface decreased from 1.41 cm$^2$ to 0.21 cm$^2$ ($P < 0.001$) in the TCC group and from 2.18 cm$^2$ to 0.45 cm$^2$ ($P < 0.001$) in the Stabil-D group, with no significant differences between groups ($P = 0.722$). Seventeen patients (73.9%) in the TCC group and 16 patients (72.7%) in the Stabil-D group achieved healing ($P = 0.794$). Average healing time was 35.3 ± 3.1 days and 39.7 ± 4.2 days in the TCC and Stabil-D group, respectively ($P = 0.708$).

Conclusions: The Stabil-D cast walker, although removable, was equivalent in efficacy to TCC in terms of ulcer size reduction and total healing rate. The easier use of Stabil-D may help increase the use of off-loading devices in the management of plantar neuropathic diabetic foot ulcers.
The importance of excessive pressure on the sole of the foot in the pathogenesis of neuropathic plantar ulcers is well established (1). It is also known that complete relief of pressure from the ulcerated area is key to effective healing (2). Use of a total contact cast (TCC) is considered the gold standard for management of neuropathic plantar ulcers (3). Nevertheless, management of patients with TCC poses several problems (4). Proper TCC application and avoidance of iatrogenic lesions requires skilled cast technicians and is an expensive and time-consuming process (5). The use of TCC is absolutely contraindicated in patients with infection or critical ischemia. TCC is also contraindicated in patients that are very elderly, have visual or equilibrium problems, have a contralateral foot ulcer, or have varicose veins. For these reasons, TCC is rarely used (6).

In an attempt to overcome these problems, recent studies have evaluated the efficacy of commercially available non-removable cast walkers (7-10). The aim of this study was to evaluate healing outcomes in diabetic patients managed with non-removable TCC and a new removable off-loading device specifically designed for the management of neuropathic plantar ulcers.

**RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS**

**Study design.** Two centers specializing in diabetic foot management (located in Sesto S. Giovanni and Milan, Italy) participated to this open, randomized clinical trial. The ethics committee approved the study on January 10th, 2008. Consecutive patients were enrolled from February 2008 through March 2009. Study inclusion criteria were the presence of a neuropathic plantar forefoot ulcer with an area graded IA according to the University of Texas Classification of Diabetic Wounds (11). Peripheral neuropathy was diagnosed based on insensitivity to a 10-g Semmes-Weinstein monofilament in more than 6 of 9 areas of the foot and by a vibration perception threshold measured by biothesiometer (Neurothesiometer SLS, Nottingham, UK) at the malleolus of greater than 25 volts. Exclusion criteria were the presence of an ankle-brachial pressure index (ABI) < 0.9 and/or transcutaneous oxygen tension (TcPO$_2$) < 50 mmHg tested on the dorsum of the foot and clinical signs of infection. Both the probe-to-bone maneuver and standard X-ray examination of the foot were required to be negative for osteomyelitis (12). Additional exclusion criteria included use of steroids or antimitotic drugs, presence of visual problems that could impair balance, active ulcer on the contralateral foot, previous major amputation of the contralateral limb, previous or current deep venous thrombosis of the leg, or mental disorder interfering with patient compliance.

Eligible patients were fully informed of the study aim and procedures, and written consent was obtained prior to study participation. Patients were randomly assigned to one of the two treatment groups by opening randomization codebreak envelopes containing one of the two options. Separate randomization was performed for each center, and a copy of all randomization envelopes was kept at the statistical department of the Multimedica center. The two arms were composed of patients managed with non-removable fiberglass off-bearing cast (TCC group) and patients offloaded with the Stabil-D® (Podartis srl, Montebelluna, Treviso, Italy) walker cast (Stabil-D
Removable walker for neuropathic ulcers

**TCC.** Patients in the TCC group were casted according to the technique previously described by Caravaggi et al (13). All casts were made by personnel with particular expertise in the use of this device (WV in Sesto S. Giovanni, DS in Milan). Two types of fiberglass bandages were used for construction of the pressure-relief apparatus. The first type of bandage (Softcast3M®, 3M Health Care, St. Paul, MN (USA)) was composed of fiberglass imbued with a polyurethane resin with characteristics of flexibility and resistance. The other bandage (Scotchcast3M®, 3M Health Care) was composed of fiberglass imbued with a polyurethane resin of two different concentrations that confers high resistance to loading. A bandage with German cotton and tubular stockinet was placed on the limb. To further protect bony protrusions, such as the malleolus and tibial crista, pieces of protective rubber foam (Microfoam 3M®- 3M Health Care St. Paul, MN (USA)) were also applied. The structure was then reinforced with a stick made of a Scotchcast bandage placed in the middle of the two malleoli, extending beyond them for at least 20 cm to give rigidity to the cast. The same material was used to build a rigid plantar sole. The number of layers applied to construct of the sole depended on the weight of the patient (range 3–8 layers). An aluminum stirrup was anchored to the structure as a support to allow walking. The side supports were secured with an outer layer of Softcast. After very brief training, all patients were able to walk properly without crutches.

**Stabil-D.** Stabil-D® is composed of a specifically designed rigid, boat shaped, and fully rocker bottom sole: its rounded extremities (at the heel and tiptoe) facilitate the gait, while its middle section improves the mid-stance phase. The insole height (24 mm) avoids excessive lifting of the contralateral limb during walk, thus lowering the barycenter and favoring more stable walking. The cover is made of Elastam (Lycra®), a yarn composed of polyurethane segments and block copolymers that confer high transparency and stability to the system, mixed with polyethylene glycol segments with characteristics of elasticity. At the ankle, the cast is provided with removable, lateral stabilizer inserts made of ABS, which ensure stability to the tibio-tarsal joint and/or adequate support during gait; moreover, a rigid brace made of thermoformable polymer material properly supports the Achilles tendon and contributes to stability during rolling steps; such brace can be adapted to the foot deformity using a hot air gun and malleolar forceps. The cast is closed dorsally with Velcro wrap placed over the forefoot to relieve skin pressure and Velcro straps with self fitting rings placed against the instep to secure perfect fastening, provide foot stability, and ensure a perfect fit of the heel in the rigid brace; finally, more Velcro straps are placed or secured with rings against the tibia to provide a secure fit. The cast has a special foot arch support (MODUS®) with small adaptable inserts. This modular insole is made of multiple layers of different stiffness and is specifically designed to allow proper offloading by removing the small inserts from the ulcerated area, without the need for traditional milling procedures. The bottom layer is composed of chemically knitted closed cell polyphenylic foam (Evaform 167). The middle layer is composed of knitted, expandable, and moldable closed cell polystyrene foam
Removable walker for neuropathic ulcers

(plastazole). The Diapod cover, specifically designed for feet at risk of ulcer formation, is composed of chemically knitted dermocompatible Eva Diflex Vibram (closed cell polyphenylic foam; tested by ABICH Laboratories, Verbania, Italy), which also has bactericidal and fungicidal properties (tested by Fresenius Institute, Germany).

Figure 1 shows the Stabil-D device and the Modus insole. Patients randomized to the Stabil-D group were carefully trained for proper cast wearing, in particular for accurate closure of Velcro straps, and were prescribed a continuous cast wear of the Stabil-D®, patients were allowed to remove the cast only during nocturnal rest.

Initial visit. At the initial visit, ulcers were debrided to remove all nonviable tissue and to expose the entire surface lesion. The ulcers were then photographed and measured using Visitrak® (Smith & Nephew, Hull, U.K.). Ulcers were dressed with paraffin gauze and covered with sterile gauze before the application of the off-loading device.

Follow-up. Patients were followed weekly for 90 days after application of TCC or Stabil-D. At each follow up visit, offloading devices were removed and dressings were changed. The ulcer was photographed and measured with Visitrak®. Afterwards, patients in the TCC group were provided with a newly manufactured cast; patients in the Stabil-D group had their cast walker and arch support carefully controlled before reapplication of the offloading device.

End point. The primary end point was decrease in ulcer size. Secondary end point was rate of complete healing at study completion. Ulcers were considered healed if they showed complete reepithelization of the ulcerated area.

Statistical analysis. Homogeneity of the initial distribution of baseline primary variables between groups was tested using Fisher’s exact test for dichotomous variables and Student T-test for continuous variables. The differences in ulcer size reduction between the two groups were compared using the Mann-Whitney test. The Wilcoxon test was used for analysis of ulcer size reduction over time within groups. Healing rate over time was analyzed by the Kaplan-Meier test, and the log-rank test was used to detect differences between the two groups.

RESULTS

A total of 48 patients were enrolled. Two patients in the TCC group and one patient in the Stabil-D group did not complete the study and were considered dropouts. Of these three dropout patients, one patient in the TCC group withdrew consent, one patient in the TCC group stopped treatment because of the development of an ulcer on the contralateral foot, and one patient in the Stabil-D group was unable to complete the offloading treatment due to ulcer infection requiring antibiotic therapy and more frequent clinic visits. Of the remaining 45 patients who completed the study, there were 23 patients in the TCC group and 22 patients in the Stabil-D group. Table 1 reports demographic and clinical characteristics of participants.

During the study some minor treatment complications occurred, none of which required cessation or change in treatment. In the TCC group one patient developed partial rupture of the stirrup, which was replaced without removing the cast. One patient suffered from hitching, which resolved after removal of the German cotton. One patient in the Stabil-D group complained of odor and perilesional skin maceration; however, this was resolved at subsequent follow up visits.

Table 1 reports demographic and clinical characteristics of participants.
Ulcer surface area decreased from 1.41 cm$^2$ to 0.21 cm$^2$ ($P < 0.001$) in the TCC group and from 2.18 cm$^2$ to 0.45 cm$^2$ ($P < 0.001$) in the Stabil-D group; there was no significant difference between groups ($P = 0.72$, Mann-Whitney test). The percent reduction was 73.6% and 90.0% in the TCC and Stabil-D group, respectively, with no statistically significant difference between groups ($P = 0.321$). The time course of reduction in ulcer area did not significantly differ between the two groups, as shown in Figure 2 ($P < 0.721$, Wilcoxon test).

Seventeen patients (73.9%) in the TCC group and 16 patients (72.7%) in the Stabil-D group achieved complete healing. Figure 3 shows the Kaplan-Meier estimate of complete healing rates at the end of the study ($P = 0.794$). The mean duration of healing time was 35.3 ± 3.1 days in the TCC group and 39.7 ± 4.2 days in the Stabil-D group ($P = 0.708$). The average manufacturing time of TCC was 25 minutes, and the time needed for cast removal using an oscillating cast saw was 10 minutes. A very short period of time was required to remove and reposition the Stabil-D device.

The cost of Stabil-D was €130 each, plus €20 for the Modus plantar. The cost of TCC was €73.50 per cast (€22 for the stockinet, €4 for the Microfoam®, and €47.5 for the bandages). For a very obese patient an extra bandage was required, increasing the cost to €89.5. Twenty-two offloading devices were applied to patients in the Stabil-D group, and total costs were €3300.00. A total of 91 casts were applied to patients in the TCC group for a total cost of €6688.50.

CONCLUSIONS
Among available methods to relieve plantar ulcers resulting from overpressure, the use of off-loading casts, which can be fabricated in different manners and with different materials, is considered the gold standard (14,15). However, it is well-known that total contact casts are not widely used, and that wheelchair, crutches, or therapeutic shoes with unloaded insoles are more commonly prescribed in the management of patients with plantar ulcers (16). What reasons underlie these therapeutic choices? Cutaneous ulcers caused by friction of the cast on bony protrusions are the most frequent side effects from the use of rigid casts (17). This problem could be solved using materials whose rigidity can be modulated; however, the whole procedure for preparing such type of TCC requires significant expertise, and still remains a costly and time-consuming process. Another important issue is the high percentage of patients, such as those with vascular disease, bilateral ulcers, or lower limb amputation, who cannot tolerate TCC (18).

The results of our study indicate that the use of Stabil-D is as effective as TCC in the treatment of neuropathic plantar forefoot ulcers. Similar results were obtained in previous studies reported by Piaggesi (19) and Caravaggi (20); however, these two reports differ from our study in two important ways. First, Piaggesi et al. used a novel, off-the-shelf non-removable device, and we used a removable cast. The efficacy of non-removable offloading devices has been emphasized in previous studies. Armstrong et al. reported significant differences in the healing rates obtained using removable or non-removable cast walkers (21). Katz et al. found comparable efficacy of different types of equally non-removable cast walkers (22). It is uncertain why we obtained different results. In the literature, the superiority of non-removable casts over removable
Removable walker for neuropathic ulcers

ones is due to poor patient compliance in the proper use of an offloading device (23,24). In the two abovementioned studies, the percentage of patients with previous ulcers was not reported, suggesting that all enrolled patients presented with their first episode of ulcer. In our study population, a high percentage of patients reported previous foot ulcer, and a high percent of patients had previously undergone minor amputation. It can be reasonably supposed that patients with history of ulcer may be more aware of the serious consequences of plantar ulcers, and therefore their compliance might be higher than that of patients with a first ulcer episode. One could argue that those patients with recurring ulcers were inherently less compliant since they did, indeed, reulcerate. However, only data on reulceration outcomes during long term follow up would allow us to draw a reasonable conclusion.

In the Ha Van study, the presence of a persistent ulcer prompted clinicians to provide patients with TCC rather than orthopedic cast walker boot, and patients treated with TCC achieved better outcomes (25). It could be hypothesized that the “persistent ulcer” in Ha Van’s study might have played a role similar to that of the “previous ulcer” in our study. However, this study, though commonly quoted to support the importance of patient compliance, was not a randomized clinical trial. In fact, compliance was taken into account in choosing the most adequate offloading device for each patient. Therefore, compliance played a critical role in treatment allocation.

The effectiveness of the Stabil-D action in promoting ulcer healing is related to the ability of the rigid, boat shaped, and fully rocker bottom sole to redistribute most of the pressure from the metatarsal heads to the back foot. Therefore, the effectiveness of the Stabil-D relates to pressure redistribution by diverting most of the pressure from the sole of the foot to the leg muscles. This is a different mechanism than that of TCC, which produces a reduction of mechanical loading.

As in our study, the study reported by Caravaggi et al. indicated that cast removability per se does not influence ulcer healing. In contrast to the results of Caravaggi’s study, we did not find a difference in healing time between groups. We speculate that this may be due to differences in device structure.

Distribution of variables did not significantly vary between the two groups, as one would hope to see in a randomized study. However, better glycosylated hemoglobin levels, though not statistically significant, were observed in the Stabil D group. Could improved glucose control have positively influenced patient compliance in general and, perhaps, the rate of ulcer healing in patients wearing the removable device? Only further studies in larger populations might resolve this issue.

The results of our study indicate that pressure off-loading using the Stabil-D and pressure off-loading using total-contact casting are equally effective in the treatment of neuropathic forefoot plantar ulcers, thus proving that optimal results may be obtained with a removable cast walker. Moreover, considering that the Stabil-D device is less bulky than TCC and therefore may cause fewer sleep problems, we believe that these results are also important in terms of patient quality of life. Above all, our results suggest that more effective options may be available in the management of neuropathic forefoot plantar ulcers,
Removable walker for neuropathic ulcers

particularly in centers that do not have the technology and/or investments available to provide TCCs.

Author Contributions
FE wrote and reviewed manuscript, CC data collection, reviewed manuscript, CG reviewed manuscript, SA data collection, CV data collection, VV data collection, SD data collection, SF statistical analysis.

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REFERENCES
Removable walker for neuropathic ulcers


17. Guyton GP. An analysis of iatrogenic complications from the total contact cast. *Foot Ankle Int* 26:903-7, 2005


### Table 1. Patient Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TCC group (n=23)</th>
<th>Stabil-D group (n=22)</th>
<th>P</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>age (years)</td>
<td>59.0 ± 8.5</td>
<td>61.7 ± 10.4</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>females/males (n)</td>
<td>8 (34.8)/15 (65.2)</td>
<td>7 (31.8)/15 (68.2)</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diet/insulin/oral therapy (n)</td>
<td>4 (17.4)/16 (69.6)/3 (13.0)</td>
<td>5 (22.7)/10 (45.5)/7 (31.8)</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duration of diabetes (years)</td>
<td>17.7 ± 11.2</td>
<td>17.2 ± 10.7</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body mass index (Kg/m²)</td>
<td>32.3 ± 4.5</td>
<td>30.3 ± 1.1</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycosylated hemoglobin (% Hb)</td>
<td>9.1 ± 2.1</td>
<td>7.5 ± 1.1</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>previous foot ulcer (n)</td>
<td>15 (65.2%)</td>
<td>15 (68.2%)</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>previous minor amputation (n)</td>
<td>11 (47.8%)</td>
<td>12 (54.5%)</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean area of lesion (cm²)</td>
<td>1.4 ± 1.2</td>
<td>2.2 ± 2.2</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are n (%) or mean ± 1 SD.

**Figure 1.** “Stabil-D” device and the “Modus” insole.
Figure 2. Ulcer size reduction at study completion.

![Graph showing ulcer area reduction](image)

* Wilcoxon test
§ Mann-Whitney test

Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier estimate of complete healing rate at study completion.

![Graph showing cumulative proportion](image)

* $P < 0.001$ effect time vs basal in both groups
§ $P = 0.721$ between groups

* $P = 0.794$