As required by the Centre for Preventive Medicine, 3rd Faculty of Medicine at graduation work is necessary to choose a theme and Prevention. The topic of his thesis Three-phase bone scintigraphy in the diagnosis of diabetic neurogenic arthropathy I chose this as a basic condition very well suited.

Diabetes mellitus is a disease with high incidence of serious and complications whose research, particularly in the etiology, prevention and therapy, the emphasis in all developed countries. A common complication of diabetes is called diabetic foot. The main etiologic factors leading to the development of diabetic foot, diabetic neuropathy, and ischemia. Serious consequences Diabetic foot ulcers are, gangrene and amputation.

Charcot arthropathy (Choate) is one of the complications of patients with diabetic neuropathy. Diagnosis Choate is problematic primarily because that this diagnosis often thinks of a confused with other diseases, especially with osteomyelitis, phlegmon, arthritis or osteoporosis. Determination correct diagnosis depends mainly on the expression of suspicion for this disease medical history and clinical presentation and exclusion of other possible causes by laboratory and imaging methods.

In our work we focus on the method of three-phase bone scintigraphy and the possibility of its use in the diagnosis Choate in diabetics. The main problem that We decided to examine the distinction Choate from osteomyelitis.

Only early diagnosis and subsequent therapy may prevent the development of deformities and chronic ulcers, which can lead to amputation of a patient debilitating.