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Teriparatide (recombinant human parathyroid hormone [1-34]) increases foot bone remodeling in diabetic chronic Charcot neuroarthropathy: a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study.

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**BACKGROUND:** Currently, there is no consensus regarding the medical treatment of chronic Charcot neuroarthropathy (CN) of foot, except for effective off-loading. Because tarsal bones are predominantly trabecular, teriparatide may improve the macro architecture of foot bones in chronic CN. **METHODS:** People with diabetes and chronic CN were randomized to receive either 20 µg teriparatide or placebo subcutaneous daily for 12 months. Thirty-eight patients were screened and data were analyzed for 20. The maximum standardized uptake (SUV<sub>max</sub>) value of <sup>18</sup> F-FDG PET/CT the region of interest, bone turnover markers and foot bone mineral density BMD were determined. The primary outcome measure was change in SUV<sub>max</sub> g/ml. **RESULTS**: Mid-foot was the most common region involved. After 12 months, SUV<sub>max</sub> increased from 30.6 ± 14.7 to  $37.7 \pm 18.0$  (P = 0.044) in the teriparatide group, but decreased from  $27.6 \pm 12.2$  to  $22.9 \pm 10.4$  with placebo (P = 0.148). The estimated treatment difference (ETD) was 11.9 ± 4.3 (95% CI 2.9, 20.8; P = 0.012). Similarly, P1NP increased with teriparatide (19.8  $\pm$  5.5; P = 0.006) but decreased with placebo (- $5.1 \pm 3.8 \text{ ng/mL}; P = 0.219$ ; ETD was  $24.8 \pm 6.6 (95\% \text{ Cl } 10.8, 38.8; P < 0.001)$ and CTX increased in both the teriparatide and placebo groups. Foot BMD increased by 0.06  $\pm$  0.04 g/cm<sup>2</sup> (P = 0.192) with teriparatide, but decreased by - $0.06 \pm 0.08$  g/cm<sup>2</sup> with placebo (P = 0.488; intergroup comparison, P = 0.096). CONCLUSION: Teriparatide increases foot bone remodeling bv an osteoanabolic action in people with CN.

**KEYWORDS:** Charcot neuroarthropathy; bone mineral density; bone turnover markers; diabetic foot; teriparatide;

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