

# Footcare and footwear



**VERSUS  
ARTHRITIS**

# WE ARE VERSUS ARTHRITIS

We're the 10 million people living with arthritis. We're the carers, researchers, health professionals, friends and parents all united in our ambition to ensure that one day, no one will have to live with the pain, fatigue and isolation that arthritis causes.

We understand that every day is different. We know that what works for one person may not help someone else. Our information is a collaboration of experiences, research and facts. We aim to give you everything you need to know about your condition, the treatments available and the many options you can try, so you can make the best and most informed choices for your lifestyle.

We're always happy to hear from you whether it's with feedback on our information, to share your story, or just to find out more about the work of Versus Arthritis. Contact us at [content@versusarthritis.org](mailto:content@versusarthritis.org)

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## Why do I need to look after my feet?

It is important to look after your feet.

Having an autoimmune condition can put you at greater risk of developing complications in your feet.

However, whether you have an autoimmune condition or not, getting into a good footcare habit gives you the opportunity to get to know your feet. It can help you spot any changes, such as wounds or signs of infection, early enough to start treating them before they cause wider problems.

Wearing the right footwear also helps you look after your feet and can reduce the strain on other joints in your ankles, knees, hips and back.



## What is a good footcare habit?

As part of a good footcare habit you should:

- Wash your feet in warm water every day, using a mild soap, sponge, and nail brush.
- Gently pat your feet dry, especially between your toes. Avoid rubbing as it can make your feet sore.
- Dab surgical spirit on areas that are difficult to dry, particularly on the soles of your feet and between your toes – unless the skin is broken or sore.
- Treat any dry patches with an emollient, such as olive oil or lanolin, avoiding the area between your toes.
- Reduce patches of hard skin, calluses, or corns, using a foot file or pumice – never use a blade.
- Cut your toenails in line with the natural shape of your toe, every six to eight weeks. Do not cut down the sides of the nail, instead remove sharp edges with a nail file.
- Inspect each foot for sores, cuts, or blisters.
- Check for any areas that are warm, red, or swollen – this could be a sign of inflammation or infection.
- Wear clean socks, made of cotton or wool, each day.
- Exercise regularly, as it can improve the circulation in your feet and strengthen the soft tissue supporting your joints.

If you have trouble looking after your feet, ask a family member for assistance or ask your doctor how to get help from an NHS footcare specialist.

## First aid for your feet

If you have arthritis it's important to protect your feet and take care of any wound or pain before it becomes difficult to manage.

Padded dressings can protect areas that are painful, swollen or where the skin is broken.

You should pay particular attention to:

- sores
- calluses
- corns
- inflammation
- signs of infection.

Some people find wounds take a long time to heal, particularly if they are being treated for an autoimmune or inflammatory condition such as rheumatoid arthritis or psoriatic arthritis. This is because their condition and treatment can affect their immune system, increasing the risk of infection and reducing their ability to heal.

If your skin has trouble healing and you develop a new sore on your foot, cover the wound and take advice from a healthcare professional as soon as possible.

You should avoid using over-the-counter antiseptic or medicated treatments, such as corn plasters or anti-fungal creams, without talking to a healthcare professional.

Fungal infections, such as athlete's foot, should improve if you thoroughly wash and dry the affected area.

## Who can help me care for my feet?

Most healthcare professionals are trained to recognise common foot problems.

However, you may need to see your doctor before your problem can be treated, particularly if you have arthritis.

Your risk of developing infections and painful long-term problems in your feet can be increased if you have:

- inflammatory arthritis
- vasculitis
- systemic sclerosis or scleroderma
- lupus
- Raynaud's phenomenon
- a condition that makes your skin heal slowly
- ongoing treatment with steroids
- treatment with biologics.

If you're in any of these groups tell your doctor or rheumatology team about any changes to your feet as soon as possible.

Your doctor may recommend you see a podiatrist for specialist treatment. You may need to see a podiatrist once a year.

Podiatrists used to be known as chiropodists. They are qualified foot experts who can treat problems such as ingrown toenails, wounds, corns, or calluses.

They can also advise you on:

- padding or dressings
- specialist insoles, splints and supports
- footwear
- exercise
- medication.

## Orthotics for my feet

You can buy insoles and padding that offer generalised relief and some support, from a supermarket or pharmacy.

However, for specific long-term problems you are best to see your doctor or a podiatrist. They may recommend prescription orthotics, such as insoles, inserts, or specially made shoes.

Prescription orthotics are designed to relieve pain and help correct structural changes in the foot.

If you need orthotics that are moulded or made specifically for your foot shape and problem your doctor or podiatrist may refer you to a specialist, known as an orthotist or orthopaedic shoemaker.

Each NHS trust has its own rules about which conditions qualify for free orthotics. If you cannot get a referral to this NHS service, you may need to pay to visit one privately.

Insoles and inserts, such as heel pads, can increase your shoe size, ask your orthotist or podiatrist for advice before they are fitted.

All orthotists, physiotherapists, and podiatrists must be registered with the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC).

You should check a practitioner's credentials by visiting  
[www.hcpc-uk.org/check-the-register/](http://www.hcpc-uk.org/check-the-register/)



A podiatrist can treat problems caused by the way the foot and ankle work, which could affect other weight bearing joints.

They can recommend orthotics, such as splints or insoles, which are designed to support and correct the position of your foot or ankle, and should reduce the risk of further damage to your joints.

Depending on the condition you have and where you live, you might be referred to an NHS podiatrist. Otherwise you may need to see one privately.

You can find a private podiatrist by visiting:

Institute of Chiropodists and Podiatrists at  
<https://iocp.org.uk/find-a-practitioner/> or calling 01704 546141

College of Podiatry at <https://cop.org.uk/find-a-podiatrist/>







## Footwear

Your feet are a network of weight-bearing joints and it's important to look after them.

Wearing good, supportive, properly fitting footwear is an essential part of caring for your feet. It can improve your balance and posture, as well as reducing the strain on other key joints.

Your doctor or foot specialist should be able to advise you on the best type and shape of footwear for your needs.

## Buying footwear

Your feet can change shape at any time throughout your life. It's worth getting them measured each time you shop for new footwear.

It can help to have your feet measured while you are standing, as some people's feet change shape when they are bearing weight.

Your foot shape can change throughout the day. You may be better trying on new shoes after you have been on your feet for some time.

Don't forget to try new footwear on with any orthotics you use.

Finding the right footwear can take time and effort and you may need to visit different shops and look at a variety of brands, before you find the right fit and shape for your feet.

If you're not sure which type of footwear would best suit your needs ask a healthcare professional, such as your doctor or a podiatrist, for advice.

***Don't forget to try new footwear on  
with any orthotics you use.***

## Choosing the right footwear

Support, comfort, and protection should be your priorities when choosing new footwear.

### Support

Your footwear needs to support the whole of your foot.

Good footwear should:

- not press or dig into any part of your foot
- gently hold your foot in a secure position
- be firm but comfortable around the heel
- have a 1 cm gap between the end of your longest toe and front of the shoe
- have a round front, deep enough for your toes to move
- have a broad heel, no higher than 3 cm on average
- have a thick, lightweight rubber or non-slip sole.

These specifications may differ slightly depending on your condition. If you are unsure speak to a foot specialist before you buy new footwear.

### Fastenings

The shape of your feet can alter throughout the day because of changes in temperature, pressure, and arthritis. Footwear with an adjustable fastening can allow for these changes without reducing the support it offers.

If you have trouble tying and adjusting traditional shoelaces you could replace them with elasticated ones which should adjust with your feet and won't need untying. Velcro and zip fastenings can be done up with one hand and should be less fiddly than buckles.



### Comfort

Do not buy footwear thinking it will become comfortable over time. You should choose footwear that fits comfortably from the start. It should be deep and wide enough for your foot and any insoles or supports you use.

Shoes and boots that are too loose, pinch, rub, or put pressure on one part of the foot can increase the risk of structural changes, for instance bunions or hammer toes.

A cushioned sole, such as the type used in running shoes should reduce pressure on the bottom of your foot. Some shoes have soles designed for specific foot shapes, such as low arches.

Seams or ridges in the lining of a shoe can rub and make problems such as hammer toes, corns, or swollen joints more painful. Try to find footwear with a smooth lining.



## Footcare and footwear information booklet

### Protection

Your footwear needs to protect your feet from getting damp, cold, or hot and sweaty, so a breathable material on the top of the shoe is important.

Shoes with a leather upper and lining are traditionally considered a good choice but there are various man-made materials designed to be breathable and water-resistant.

Your footwear needs to be:

- flexible so you can move your foot
- sturdy enough to support your foot structure and protect it from any knocks
- breathable so it allows air to circulate around the foot.

If you are having trouble finding the right footwear, look for recommendations or talk to your doctor or podiatrist.

Some high street footwear can be adapted by an orthotist to meet your needs.

### Safety footwear

All safety shoes or boots should have a British Kitemark or CE mark to prove they are fit for purpose.

If your current safety footwear does not fit properly or makes your pain worse, you should ask about changing them for ones with greater depth and cushioning.

### Indoor and outdoor shoes

If you have prescribed orthotics, make sure you transfer them to any shoes you change into.

Slippers with soft uppers can be more comfortable than shoes on painful feet. However, if you have been prescribed insoles or inserts you should limit the amount of time you wear slippers.





## Where can I find out more?

If you've found this information useful, you might be interested in other titles from our range. You can download all of our booklets from our website [www.versusarthritis.org](http://www.versusarthritis.org) or order them by contacting our Helpline. If you wish to order by post, please see our address below.

### Bulk orders

For bulk orders, please contact our warehouse, APS, directly to place an order:

**Phone: 0800 515 209**

**Email: [info@versusarthritis.org](mailto:info@versusarthritis.org)**

### Tell us what you think

All of our information is created with you in mind. And we want to know if we are getting it right. If you have any thoughts or suggestions on how we could improve our information, we would love to hear from you. Please send your views to

**[bookletfeedback@versusarthritis.org](mailto:bookletfeedback@versusarthritis.org)**

or write to us at the following address:

**Versus Arthritis, Copeman House, St Mary's Court,  
St Mary's Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire S41 7TD.**

### Thank you!

A team of people helped us create this booklet. We would like to thank Lara Chapman and Afni Shah-Hamilton for helping us review this booklet.

We would also like to give a special thank you to the people who shared their opinions and thoughts on the booklet. Your contributions make sure the information we provide is relevant and suitable for everyone.

## Talk to us

### Helpline

You don't need to face arthritis alone. Our advisors aim to bring all of the information and advice about arthritis into one place to provide tailored support for you.

**Helpline: 0800 5200 520**

**Email: [helpline@versusarthritis.org](mailto:helpline@versusarthritis.org)**

### Our offices

We have offices in each country of the UK. Please get in touch to find out what services and support we offer in your area:

#### England

Tel: 0300 790 0400

Email: [enquiries@versusarthritis.org](mailto:enquiries@versusarthritis.org)

#### Scotland

Tel: 0141 954 7776

Email: [scotland@versusarthritis.org](mailto:scotland@versusarthritis.org)

#### Northern Ireland

Tel: 028 9078 2940

Email: [nireland@versusarthritis.org](mailto:nireland@versusarthritis.org)

#### Wales

Tel: 0800 756 3970

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# Footcare and footwear

In this booklet we'll give you advice on footwear and good footcare habits which can lower your risk of developing an infection in your feet, which could be a risk if you have an autoimmune condition.

**For information please visit our website:**

**[versusarthritis.org](http://versusarthritis.org)**

**0300 790 0400**

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