



Adriana Strimbu, DPM, PA

News and Updates *April 2022*



About the Doctor

Dr. Adriana Strimbu, DPM
Broward County, Hallandale Beach,
Florida Podiatrist | Foot Doctor

Born in Romania

Education:

- Florida International University, Miami, FL
Bachelors of Science, Biology
- Barry University School of Podiatric Medicine & Surgery 1996-2000
Doctor of Podiatric Medicine

Residency:

- Cedars Medical Center 2000 - 2002

Work Experience:

- Private practice in Hallandale Beach, FL 2002 - present
- Adjunct Clinical Instructor, Barry University School of Podiatry 2002-2012
- Podiatrist for CHC in Miami, FL 2002-2014
- Podiatrist for Helen Bentley Family Health Center, Miami, FL 2004-2007

Appointments:

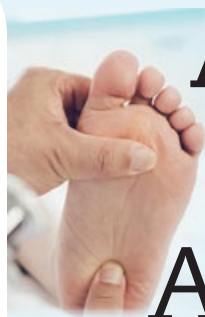
- Chair of Public Affairs Committee for Florida Podiatric Medical Association 2018 - present
- President of Miami Dade County Podiatry Medical Association April 21, 2020 - present
- Vice President of Miami Dade County Podiatry Medical Association 2019 - April 20th, 2020
- Treasurer of the Miami Dade County Podiatry Medical Association 2017 - June 2019
- Adjunct Clinical Instructor for Barry University School of Podiatric Medicine 2002 - 2012
- Clinical laboratory Instructor, Barry University School of Podiatric Medicine 2002 - 2004

Professional Associations:

- Chair of Public Affairs Committee, Florida Podiatric Medical Association
- Member of Affinity Program, Florida Podiatric Medical Association
- Member of American Podiatric Medical Association
- Member of American Academy of Podiatric Practice Management
- Member of American College of Foot and Ankle Pediatrics
- President of Miami Dade County Podiatry Association

Family:

Dr. Strimbu is married, with 3 children, two girls, and one boy.



April Is National Foot Health Awareness Month

Podiatric medicine is devoted to the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of foot, ankle, and lower-leg disorders. Here are some of the most common problems our office deals with:

- Diabetes can be bad news for feet (among other body parts) if it's not prevented or controlled. Nerve damage (neuropathy) causes a gradual loss of protective sensation — for instance, pain, pressure, and temperature. Injuries can go undetected; ulcers and infection can take root. Diabetes also impedes circulation, which slows healing. Diabetes and amputation have a history together, too.
- Ankle sprains are suffered by an estimated 25,000+ Americans each day.
- Ingrown nails can result from improper nail trimming, trauma, shoes that fit poorly, and abnormal foot structure.
- Achilles tendonitis occurs when the Achilles tendon, the largest tendon in the body, is placed under excessive pressure. Inflammation and small, painful tears can put a damper on your day.
- Plantar fasciitis is inflammation of the plantar fascia, which links your heel bone with the base of your toes. The resulting heel and/or arch pain can induce colorful language.

And then there are bunions, hammertoes, shin splints, stress fractures, neuromas, fungal conditions, flat feet, and tons of other disorders. A podiatrist's seven to eight years of medical training — focused on feet and ankles — plus yearly continuous learning come in quite handy.

We sometimes are asked about the difference between a podiatrist and an orthopedist. Like podiatrists, orthopedists are medical doctors, but they are trained to treat widescale bone and joint problems. A few specialize in foot and ankle issues, but their foot and ankle training is typically not as extensive as that of podiatrists.

If you are experiencing persistent foot or ankle discomfort, which is never normal, contact our office for an appointment.

Medial Tibial Stress Syndrome Can Be Like a Kick to the Shin



Medial tibial stress syndrome, or “shin splints,” is a common overuse injury that many athletes contend with. It is most notorious among runners, but participants in sports/activities with a lot of stop-and-go or jumping (e.g., tennis, basketball, ballet dancing) are susceptible, too.

Shin splints are characterized by pain and tenderness in the front of the leg, along the tibia (shinbone), following exercise. As shin splints progress, they will be felt during exercise, not just after. Tiny tears in the muscle and bone tissue on the shinbone cause pain and inflammation. There may be discernible, tender lumps along the shin.

Ignoring the discomfort and trying to plow ahead can herald the arrival of a stress fracture — a much more concerning and painful scenario that will require a longer recovery time as well.

Shin splints frequently occur when trying to do too much, too soon. Consistently running on hard or uneven surfaces, failing to warm up adequately, and wearing shoes that aren’t sport specific and/or lack proper support and cushioning don’t help either.

Physiologic factors playing into the hands of shin splints include excessive pronation (feet rolling inward), high arches, tight calf muscles, and certain running gaits.

Treatments for shin splints include rest, icing, and over-the-counter anti-inflammatory medication. Gentle stretching late in the healing process may be beneficial, too (consult our office).

Not all shin pain is caused by shin splints — for example, a stress fracture, bone bruise, or Paget’s disease may be the culprit. If shin discomfort dogs you despite the conservative treatments listed above, contact our office to schedule a thorough evaluation, accurate diagnosis, and proper treatment.

Mark Your Calendars

- April 1** April Fools’ Day: In England and Canada, morning pranks only (just sleep till noon).
- April 8** Zoo Lovers Day: There are 39 animals extinct in the wild that live on in zoos.
- April 15** Good Friday: Kites are flown in Bermuda. Their shape and wood symbolize the cross.
- April 15** Passover begins (sundown): Southwestern Arizona is a hotbed for matzo wheat.
- April 17** Easter Sunday: It can fall no earlier than March 22; no later than April 25.
- April 18** Tax Day: Forty-two of 48 states approved the 16th amendment in 1913 (income tax).
- April 22** Earth Day: Simply obeying the speed limit can improve fuel efficiency by 7–14%.



Insurance List

AARP Medicare Complete
AETNA

Ambetter (coming soon)
Amerigroup
Better Health

Blue Cross Blue Shield
Bright Health
CIGNA

Community Care Plan
DMERC (for diabetic shoes, braces and insoles)
Health Kids Wellcare

Humana
Medicaid
Medicare
MOLINA
Multiplan

Private Health Care Plan / PHCP
SIMPLY
SOLIS
Staywell
Sunshine
United Health Care

United Health Care OneNet Workers Compensation
Wellcare
Workers Compensation
Canadian Insurances with Prior Authorization

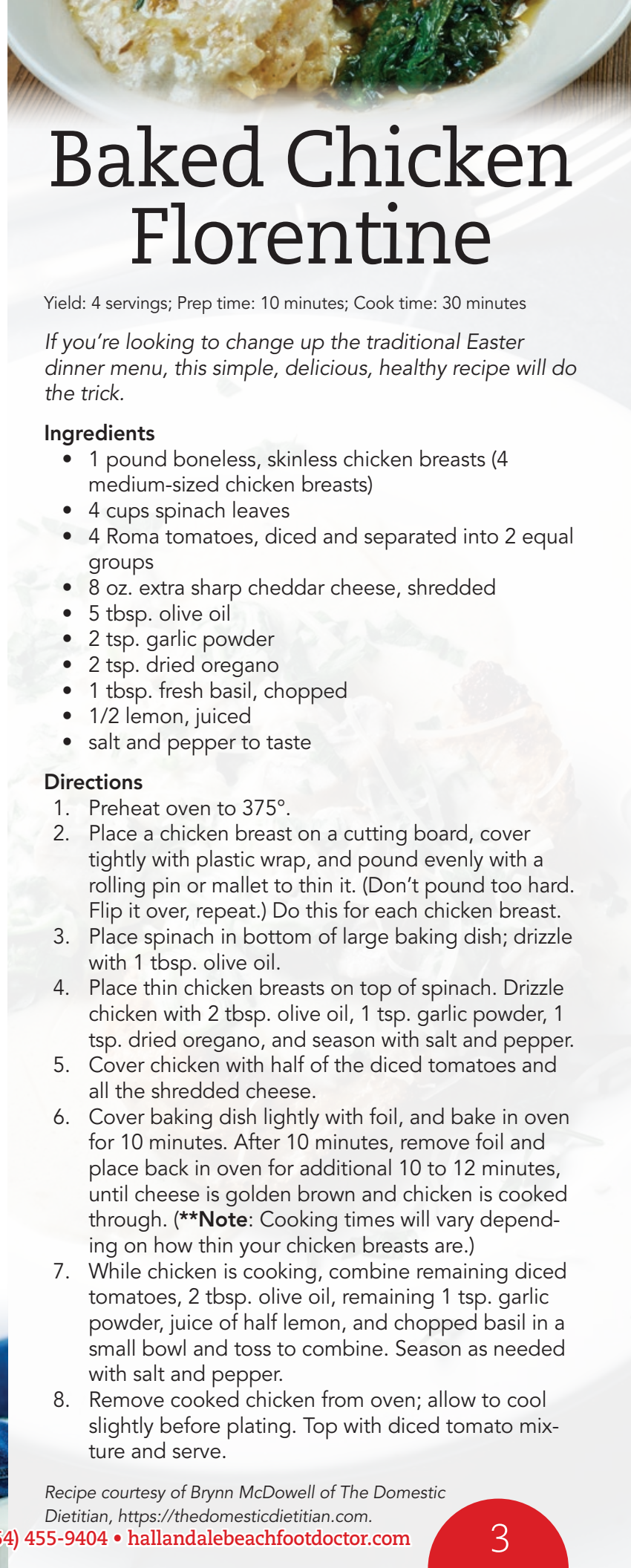
Please call us with any other information we are dedicated to your patient's health and want to help them get rid of their foot pain as soon as possible.

X-rays, Diagnostic Ultrasound and Circulation tests, Toenail fungus laser are available in the office.

We are DME Suppliers for diabetic shoes, braces and Insoles.

We Speak Romanian, Russian and Spanish.

Group NPI: 1992768741
Dr. Strimbu's NPI: 1346300183
UPIN: U90653



Baked Chicken Florentine

Yield: 4 servings; Prep time: 10 minutes; Cook time: 30 minutes

If you're looking to change up the traditional Easter dinner menu, this simple, delicious, healthy recipe will do the trick.

Ingredients

- 1 pound boneless, skinless chicken breasts (4 medium-sized chicken breasts)
- 4 cups spinach leaves
- 4 Roma tomatoes, diced and separated into 2 equal groups
- 8 oz. extra sharp cheddar cheese, shredded
- 5 tbsp. olive oil
- 2 tsp. garlic powder
- 2 tsp. dried oregano
- 1 tbsp. fresh basil, chopped
- 1/2 lemon, juiced
- salt and pepper to taste

Directions

1. Preheat oven to 375°.
2. Place a chicken breast on a cutting board, cover tightly with plastic wrap, and pound evenly with a rolling pin or mallet to thin it. (Don't pound too hard. Flip it over, repeat.) Do this for each chicken breast.
3. Place spinach in bottom of large baking dish; drizzle with 1 tbsp. olive oil.
4. Place thin chicken breasts on top of spinach. Drizzle chicken with 2 tbsp. olive oil, 1 tsp. garlic powder, 1 tsp. dried oregano, and season with salt and pepper.
5. Cover chicken with half of the diced tomatoes and all the shredded cheese.
6. Cover baking dish lightly with foil, and bake in oven for 10 minutes. After 10 minutes, remove foil and place back in oven for additional 10 to 12 minutes, until cheese is golden brown and chicken is cooked through. (**Note: Cooking times will vary depending on how thin your chicken breasts are.)
7. While chicken is cooking, combine remaining diced tomatoes, 2 tbsp. olive oil, remaining 1 tsp. garlic powder, juice of half lemon, and chopped basil in a small bowl and toss to combine. Season as needed with salt and pepper.
8. Remove cooked chicken from oven; allow to cool slightly before plating. Top with diced tomato mixture and serve.

Recipe courtesy of Brynn McDowell of The Domestic Dietitian, <https://thedomesticdietitian.com>.



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**Free
Book**



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Don't Make Toenail Polish a Long-Term Thing

With warm weather, sandals and open-toed shoes are out in force. Many wearers also enjoy jazzing up their toenails with colorful (or clear) nail polish. But don't make that a permanent or long-term proposition.

Leaving nail polish on too long can dry out toenails and make them brittle. Healthy toenails are a protective barrier against bacteria and fungi trying to set up shop. Thinned-out, brittle nails have lowered defenses.

Repetitive painting and long-term use of toenail polish can cause nail discoloration (typically yellowish) spurred by iron oxide, a chemical contained in many nail polishes. Frequent painting without proper, polish-free breaks can also trap moisture beneath the nails — another contributor to discoloration — and heighten the risk of fungal infection. Nail salons that don't follow proper hygiene and sanitation protocols boost the odds of infection as well.

These toenail-polish tips can help:

- Remove the nail polish after two weeks, and give your toenails a break for at least a few days. During this time, you can inspect your nails to make sure they're healthy. Remember that nails can become discolored for reasons other than nail polish — for instance, a fungal infection or diabetes.
- Paint a clear base coat before applying polish to reduce the likelihood of staining.
- Lighter nail polish colors will not stain nails as easily or quickly as darker colors.
- Do not paint over infected toenails. Moisture is a fungal infection's best friend, and nail polish can seal it in.
- Check out the American Podiatric Medical Association's Seal of Acceptance/Approval products at www.apma.org.

If you have concerns about your toenails, contact our office to schedule a thorough evaluation.

