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Clinical and microbiological profile of diabetic foot ulcer patients in a tertiary care hospital.

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To evaluate the clinical and microbiological profile of diabetic foot ulcer patients admitted to a tertiary care hospital. This study recruited 120 diabetic foot ulcer patients of all grade. Their medical records were evaluated retrospectively. We found that median age of patient was 60(52, 67.75) years. 68.3% of patients were males. Median duration of diabetes mellitus was 15(10, 20) years. Mean HbA1C and fasting glucose was 10.3 ± 2.3 and 167.6 ± 52.42 respectively. Neuropathy (35%) and peripheral vascular disease (23.3%) was major micro vascular and macro vascular complication associated. Different locations of ulcers were toe (23.3%), sole (20%), dorsum (18.3%), shin (16.6%), heel (13.3%), and ankle (8.3%). Bacterial infection was seen in 81.66% patients out of which 23.3% had poly microbial infection. Diabetic foot ulcer patient had poor blood glucose control with elevated HbA1C and fasting blood glucose level. Neuropathy and peripheral vascular disease, hypertension were major complications. Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa were common infecting bacteria.