

A pilot study on the effects of a polyherbal formulation cream on diabetic foot ulcers.

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Abstract

BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES:

Diabetic foot ulcers are the most common cause of non-traumatic lower extremity amputations in developing countries. The aim of this pilot study was to evaluate the safety of using a polyherbal formulation in healing diabetic foot ulcers in comparison with standard silver sulphadiazine cream among patients with type 2 diabetes.

METHODS:

A total of 40 (M:F=29:14) consecutive type 2 diabetes patients with foot ulcers were enrolled in this study. They were randomly assigned to two groups of 20 each; Group 1 was treated with polyherbal formulation and group 2 with silver sulphadiazine cream. All the patients were followed up for a period of 5 months. The baseline ulcer size was noted and photograph of the wound was taken at the baseline and at each follow up visit. Number of days taken for healing of the wound was recorded.

RESULTS:

The mean age of patients, duration of diabetes and HbA1c% were similar in both the study groups. The mean length and width of the ulcers was also similar in both the groups at baseline visit. There was a significant decrease in the size of the wound (length and width) in both the study groups ($P < 0.001$). The mean time taken for the healing of the ulcer was around 43 days in both groups.

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS:

Diabetic wound cream prepared by using polyherbal formulation was found to be effective as well as safe in healing diabetic foot ulcers like the standard silver sulphadiazine cream.

Comment in

- [Polyherbal formulation as a therapeutic option to improve wound healing in the diabetic foot](#)_[Indian J Med Res. 2011]