

A Clinical Study on Different Methods of Treatment of Diabetic Foot Ulcers

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Abstract

Background: Diabetes is a lifelong problem, and the incidence of diabetic foot complications increases with age and duration of the disease. Ulceration, infection, gangrene, and amputation are significant complications of the disease. **Aim:** To study the benefit and outcome of the different treatment modalities for the diabetic foot. To reduce the risk of lower limb complications in people with diabetes. **Methods:** This study was conducted comprising of 100 patients with diabetic foot in the department of general surgery at Prathima Medical College and Hospital, Naganoor, Karimnagar. All patients with diabetes mellitus suffering from foot ulcers and infections are included in the study. **Results:** The commonest presenting lesion was ulcers 44%, followed by gangrene 24% and cellulitis 20%. The commonest site of the lesion was dorsum of the foot 32%, followed by forefoot 28%, and toes 22%. Trivial trauma is the initiating factor in more than half of the cases. More than half of the patients 82% had an infection. The most common microorganism grown from culture was *Staphylococcus aureus* 30%. 28% of patients were treated with wound debridement, 18% of patients underwent major amputation. **Conclusion:** Diabetic patients at risk for foot lesions must be educated about risk factors. The multidisciplinary team approach diabetic foot disorders have been demonstrated as the optimal method to achieve favorable rates of limb salvage in the high-risk diabetic patient. Infection in a diabetic foot is potentially limb-threatening and always requires urgent diagnostic and therapeutic attention.