ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION:

Diabetic foot is a most common entity in developing nations. Amputation due to diabetic foot infection adds up burden to an individual as well as to the economy of the country..And there is no separate criteria for detecting early unsalvageable limb.

BACKGROUND:

The aim of the study is to formulate a scoring system to detect early unsalvageable diabetic foot in order to provide critical care,and also to study about the common microbial organisms that complicate diabetic foot infections, and their antibiotic sensitivity patterns.

METHODS:

This is a prospective observational study which was carried out in 120patients who admitted with diabetic foot infections in GRH MADURAI for a period of 18months,and they were observed for gangrene,pulse status,ABI,infection patterns,osteomyelitis,Hb%,total wbc count,ESR,CRP,lipid profile and cardiac status at the time of admission. A scoring system was devised using these parameters.

RESULTS:

Out of these parameters - gangrene, pulse status, infections, osteomyelitis,ABI were found to be major contributory factors and hemoglobin,duration of diabetes,total wbc count,CRP,cardiac status, ESR,lipid profile were found to be minor contributory/predictive factors. In these scoring system patients with scores 13and below were managed by conservative procedures, and with 14 to 17 went for minor amputation and scores 18 and above went for major amputations.

CONCLUSION:

By using our scoring system we can separate the patient who is more likely to go for amputations as early as possible, and we can provide an early apt intervention to save his/her limb.