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Prevalence of diabetic foot lesions in patients with diabetes mellitus under chronic hemodialysis in El Gharbia government hospitals

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Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a global health problem. During recent years DM prevalence has increased consistently. Diabetes mellitus has become among the biggest health problem in many countries, especially the low-and middle-income countries. As foot ulcers are a significant risk factor for limb loss, prevention and timely diagnosis and treatment, may translate into a reduced amputation rate. The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of diabetic foot lesions in patients with diabetes mellitus under chronic hemodialysis in El Gharbia government hospitals. This study included 81 diabetic patients under chronic hemodialysis. Subjects were divided into four groups: (Group 1): patients without distal sensory neuropathy. (Group 2): patients with distal sensory neuropathy. (Group 3): neuropathic patients with some grade of PAD (peripheral arterial disease) and/or foot deformity. (Group 4): neuropathic

patients with foot ulcer or a history or prior lower-limb amputation. There was statistically significant relation between duration of diabetes and the development of diabetic complications. P value = 0.041. There were 10 patients non symptomatized (12.3%), while 35 patients have sensory neuropathy (43.2%), whereas 9 patients have peripheral arterial disease and deformity (11.1%), only 1 patient has deformity (1.2%), while 14 patients have peripheral arterial disease (17.3%), whereas 5 patients had history of pervious ulcer (6.2%), while 3 patients had ulcer (3.7%), lastly 4 patients had amputation (4.9%). The longer the duration of diabetes the more the patients prone to the development of diabetes complications. Diabetic patients under hemodialysis have increased risk for development of peripheral arterial diseases and foot lesions.

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