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Diabetic Foot Ulcer in Southern Jordan: A Cross-sectional Study of Clinical and Microbiological Aspects

***Dr. Emad Aborajoo** *Consultant GI and minimal invasive surgery, Assistant professor, department of general surgery and anesthesia, Mutah university, kerak, Jordan*

Talal M. Alqaisi, *Mohammad Yassin, Eyad Alqelat, Alaa Abofaraj, Tariq Alrawajih, Hamed Alzoubi, Mohammad Abu lubad*

Abstract

Background: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a common metabolic disorder that significantly affects public health. Diabetic foot ulcer (DFU) is one of the serious complications of diabetes. DFU has a wide spectrum of bacterial isolates comprising Gram-positive, Gram-negative, aerobic bacteria and anaerobes. In the last two decades there has been an increase in the multidrug-resistant isolates (MDR).

Materials and methods: This cross-sectional prospective observational study was conducted in southern Jordan among patients with DFU. The included variables are sociodemographic and clinical information. Isolates from swab culture of ulcers and antimicrobial susceptibility pattern are also recorded.

Results: A total of 64 diabetic patients with DFU were included in this study. Most patients included in the study were males with male-to-female ratio of (2.2:1). The mean age was 54 years (SD±10.7). The mean duration of DM was 16.4 years (SD±7.5) and the mean HbA1c was 9.9% (SD±2.1). Neuropathy and anemia were noted in 72% and 44% of patients, respectively. The most frequent bacterial isolates were gram negative bacteria accounts for 29 isolates (45.3%). About 37.5% (24) of bacterial isolates showed MDR pattern. Previous antibiotic use in the last 30 days showed significant association with MDR bacteria (p-value <0.05). Previous history of amputations, presence of neuropathy, renal impairment, retinopathy, presence of anemia, limited joint mobility and presence of foot deformity were significantly associated with Wagner's grade ≥ three.

Conclusion: Many factors affect and increase the risk of having high grade diabetic foot ulcer. The most frequent bacterial isolates from diabetic foot ulcers were gram negative bacteria. High rates of MDR in this study reflect the loose implementation of regulations in Jordan regarding antibiotics dispensing.

Key words: diabetes, diabetic foot ulcer, multidrug resistance, Jordan, Wagner's grade.

Biography

Dr. Aborajoo had received his undergraduate study at Jordan university of science and technology, Irbid, Jordan. After that he got his high degree of specialization in general surgery from the same university after 5 years training at King Abdullah university hospital. Minimal invasive and GI surgery sub speciality from Sant Orsola Bologna university hospital which is the first school of medicine in Europe. Dr. Aborajoo was the chairman of general surgery department 2017-2018. Dr. Aborajoo is one of general surgery boards examiners. Also he has many studies involving a variety of general surgery, public health and students based studies.