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Bacterial profile and drug susceptibility pattern of diabetic foot ulcer patients attending Saint Paul hospital, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Statement of the problem: Diabetes foot ulcer is one of the most common complication of diabetes . 15% of all amputation has been shown associated with diabetes, while 58. % of all admitted patients with diabetes foot ulcer end up with amputation. . The poly microbial nature of diabetic foot ulcer and the emergence of drug resistant strains make it difficult for management.

Objective: To investigate the most commonly isolated bacterial pathogens and their drug susceptibility pattern from diabetic foot ulcer patients

Methods: A hospital based cross-sectional study will be conducted at Saint Paul hospital ,Addis Ababa , Ethiopia from June 2017-November 2017.180 patients visiting the hospital with diabetes foot ulcer at diabetes clinic and admitted to the ward with foot ulcer. We use convenient sampling method . Data collected by investigator taking history, physical examination and sample taken from wound site. Culture and sensitivity will be done at Ethiopian public health institute.

Result: In previous studies the most common bacterial over growth is staphylococcus aureus. Since our research under progress the result not yet finished

Conclusion: Diabetes foot ulcer is common problem patients coming St. Paul hospital . Diabetic education, screening of foot ulcer and early & appropriate treatment will help for good outcome.

Recommendation: Routine screening foot ulcer at diabetes clinics.

Speaker Biography

Dr Meshach Tehay senior general medical practitioner with 7 years of experience in clinical medicine. Worked at Felege hiwet referral hospital , Black lion referral hospital and land mark general hospital. Currently doing her masters of public health at Jimmauniversity, ABH campus

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