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**Original article:**

**Analysis of Diabetic Foot Patients Undergoing Surgical Treatment**

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**Abstract**

**Background:** Foot ulceration, sepsis, and amputation are known and feared by almost every person who has diabetes diagnosed. Ulcers develop on the tips of the toes and on the plantar surfaces of the metatarsal heads and are often preceded by callus formation. Hence, the present study was conducted for assessing patients undergoing surgical treatment for diabetic foot.

**Materials & Methods:** A total of 100 diabetic patients who reported with diabetic foot ulcer were enrolled. Complete demographic and clinical details of all the patients were obtained. A Performa was made, and detailed clinical history was analyzed. Surgical planning was done and commenced. Subjects with history of any other systemic illness and any other known drug allergy were excluded from the present study. All the results were recorded and analyzed using SPSS software.

**Results:** Mean age of the patients was 41.8 years. 63 percent of the patients were males while the remaining were females. 58 percent of the patients were from rural residence. Debridement was done in 31 percent of the patients, while lower limb amputation was done in 53 percent of the patients. Skin grafting was done in 8 percent of the patients while incision and drainage was done in 6 percent of the patients. Sequestrectomy was done in 2 percent of the patients.

**Conclusion:** Diabetes-related foot ulcers are the primary cause of non-traumatic lower limb amputation and a significant cause of morbidity and death among diabetes mellitus patients.

**Key words:** Diabetic foot, Surgical.