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### Which factors were more important in deteriorating from the diabetic ulcers to amputation ?

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**Objective** To investigate the most important factors related with the diabetic foot amputation. **Method** 436 diabetic patients with the foot ulcers were retrospectively investigated for their demographic data, diabetes and related diseases treatment, the foot ulcers severity and size, with infection or not, and blood biochemistry results. The patients were divided into two groups, based on amputation, that is, group A without amputation and Group B with amputation. **Results** Compare with Group A, patients of the group B had the longer foot ulcer duration [ ( 97.0±10.2 vs 81.0±5.7 days, p<0.01], the higher prevalence of peripheral vascular disease (94.8% vs 86%, p<0.05), higher white blood cell counts (WBC, 10.8±6.03 vs. 8.09±3.59 ×10<sup>9</sup>/L, p< 0.02 ), hypersensitive C-reactive protein level Hs-CRP, 10.2±6.2 vs. 6.95±6.1 mmol/L, p<0.000. The plasma albumin (35.0±5.1 vs. 36.8±5.0 g/L, p< 0.002), blood hemoglobin (104.3±18.9 vs. 114.1±21.0, p<0.0000), serum cholesterol (4.2±0.9 vs. 4.7±1.3 mmol/L, p< 0.001), triglycerides (1.2±0.5 vs. 1.6±1.3 mmol/L, p= 0.003 ) , HDL-C (1.1±0.5 vs. 1.2±0.3, p<0.003), LDL-C (2.7±0.8 vs. 3.0±1.0 mmol/L, p=0.014 ) levels were significantly lower in Group B than Group A. Multifactor logistic regression shows that peripheral vascular disease, WBC, cholesterol, Hs-CRP were the independent risk factors of amputation. **Conclusions.** The peripheral artery disease and inflammation factors are the important factors involved in deteriorating to amputation from the unhealed ulcers. Nutrition support should be paid more attention.