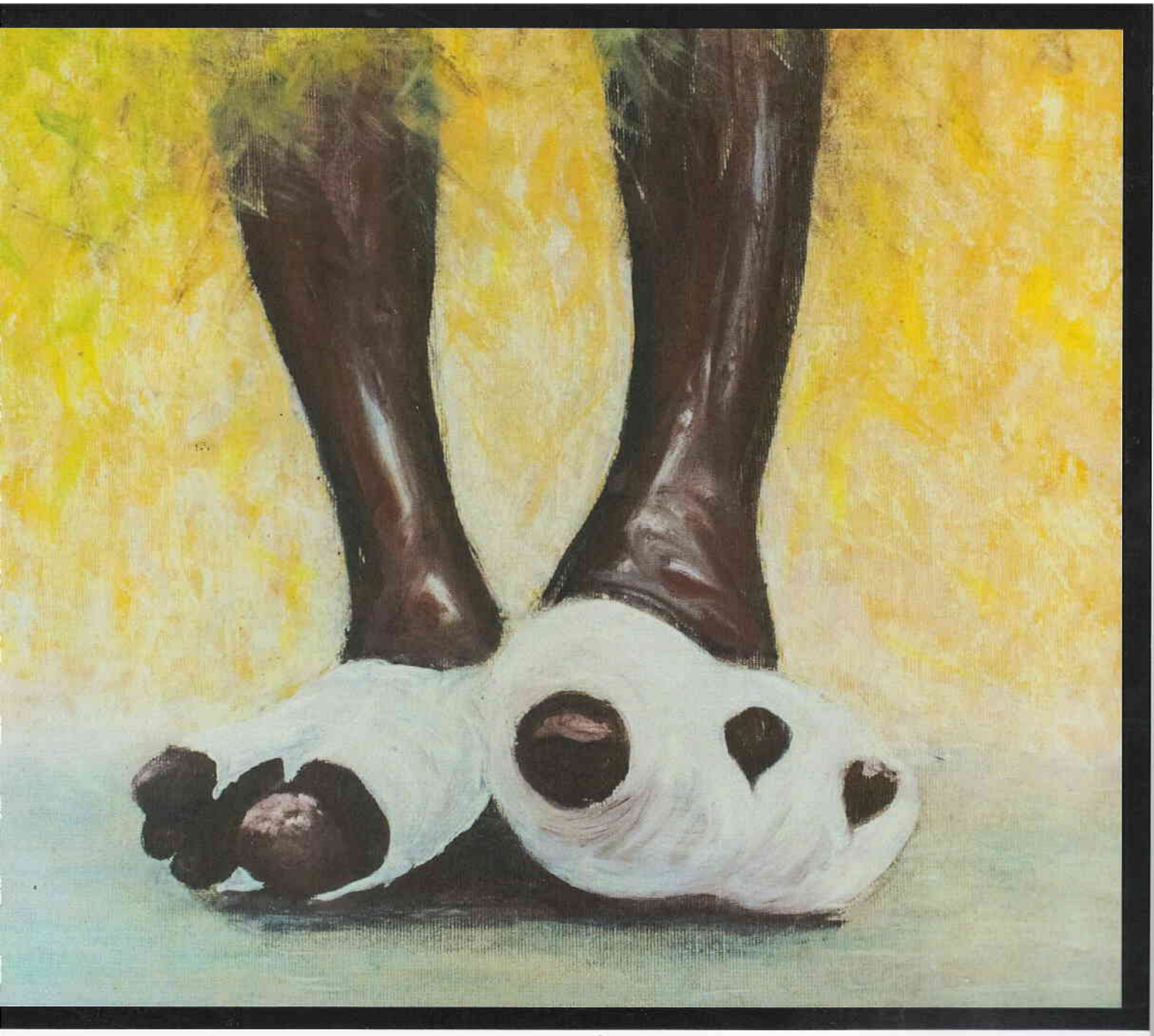


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Aydın Diyabetik Ayak Derneği
Aydin Diabetic Foot Association

YARA BAKIMI DERNEĞİ

ADNAN MENDERES ÜNİVERSİTESİ

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International Symposium on
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AYDIN - TURKEY

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EVALUATION OF CULTURE RESULTS OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETES WHO ADMITED TO OUR CLNINC DURING 2014

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INTRODUCTION:

Diabetic Foot Infections (DFI) are polymicrobial infections which are often comorbid with macroangiopathy and neuropathy. Because Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HOT) has beneficiary effects on wound healing, DFI cases frequently admit to Undersea Medicine Polyclinics. DFI is one of the major hospitalization reasons of patients with diabetes and it's crucial to know its bacteriology for healing the infection and preventing related complications.

METHOD:

In order to see the distribution of DFI factors, patients who admitted to Istanbul University Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine Polyclinic between 1st of January – 31st of December 2014 are scanned retrospectively. Characteristics, diagnosis and first culture results of cases are examined.

RESULTS:

In one year period, 1291 patients admitted to our polyclinic 2255 times. 554 patients diagnosed with DFI consulted to our clinic 1166 times, each patient consulted twice in average. The mean age of admitted patients were 60,95 and 68% (378) were man and 32% (176) were woman. 151 deep tissue biopsies are collected and 54 of these are studied during first evaluation. 67 microorganisms are isolated from 54 samples; 9,46% (7) of the sample is accepted to be sterile and 1,35% (1) is accepted as contaminated sample because of mixed growth. 25,6% (19) of first admittance cultures were polymicrobial; half of isolated microorganisms' species were respectively (in terms of frequency), Corynebacterium spp.(18.92%), Pseudomonas Aeruginosa(%17.5), Staphylococcus spp.(%8.1). Other diverse species that are isolated were respectively Acinetobacter spp., Enterobacter spp., Escherichia coli, Klebsiella Pneumoniae, Proteus Mirabilis. The results of the study indicated that 2 microorganisms in a total of 17 cultures and 3 microorganisms in a total of 2 cultures were isolated, to add Corynebacterium were nominally seen in polymicrobial cultures.

CONCLUSION:

When the literature is rewieved, the most frequently isolated bacteria in the cultures of patients with DAI is found to be Staphylococcus Aureus except a few studies. First sample results collected from DFI patients who admitted to our clinic in the past year does not match with previous studies done in this field. In conclusion we supposed that antibiotic treatment prior to admission may have caused more resistant and rare bacteria being isolated in our study.