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EVALUATION OF THE PREVALENCE OF LOWER LIMB AMPUTATION AND ITS RELATED FACTORS IN DIABETIC PATIENTS ADMITTED TO KHATAM-OL-ANBIA HOSPITAL IN SHOUSHTAR DURING THE 2015-2016: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetes is the most common endocrine disorder. Among the complications of diabetes, the likelihood of a diabetic suffering from foot lesions is high, with more than 15% of these ulcers ultimately leading to amputations. This retrospective study was conducted to investigate the prevalence of lower limb amputation and its related factors in diabetic patients admitted to Khatam-ol-Anbia Hospital in Shoushtar during the 2015-2016. *Methods.* In this retrospective cross-sectional descriptive study, the data were analyzed from a report of diabetic patients referring to Khatam-ol-Anbia Hospital in Shoushtarduring 2015-2016. Then data were included 1257 patients with diagnosis and history of diabetes that they were extracted from them and the required information was collected through a checklist of researcher-made files. The inclusion criteria for all diabetic patients were Type One and Two. Pregnant diabetes, cases without diabetes and incomplete cases (n =213) were excluded.Data were then entered into SPSS software version 17 and analyzed by descriptive statistics, Chi-square, Pearson's chi-square test, ANOVA, and nonparametric tests such as Mann-Whitney. The significance level was considered as P <0.05. *Results:* The sample included 1257 individuals with type 1 and type 2 diabetes with an average age of 58.6 ± 17.6. Of these, 43.2% were male and female, and 18.6% were type 1 diabetes and the rest were type 2. The prevalence of amputation was 1.4% over the last two years. There was a significant relationship between the type of diabetes and the prevalence of amputation before 2 years (P=0/008).Also, people with lower literacy than those with a more literate level were significantly more likely to suffer from amputation before 2 years and over the past two years (P <0.05). *Conclusion:* Regarding the relatively high prevalence of limb amputations in diabetic patients in Shoushtar, it is recommended that training on the treatment, prevention and improvement of diabetic foot ulcer should be provided to the curative staff, especially nurses, in order to increase their ability to prevent diabetic foot ulcers. This reduces the risk of lower limb amputation and improves the quality of life in patients.

Keywords: Diabetes, diabetics, amputation, lower extremity, prevalence