

## EVALUATION OF GI BLEEDING PREVALENCE AND ITS RELATED FACTORS IN DIABETIC PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED IN KHATAM-OL-ANBIA HOSPITAL DURING 2015-16: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Received May, 2018; Accepted May, 2018; Published June, 2018;

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31407/ijeess8322>

UOI license: <http://u-o-i.org/1.01/ijeess/09233437>

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Diabetes is the most common disease due to metabolic disorders and has been considered as a global challenge. It is a chronic, metabolic and genetically heterogeneous disease characterized by elevated of blood glucose levels and disorders in carbohydrate, protein and lipids metabolisms. **Materials and Methods:** This retrospective cross-sectional descriptive study included all patients referring to Khatam-ol-Anbia Hospital in Shoushtar from 2015 to 2016, who were enrolled by a census. The required data were extracted from patients' files from 2015-2016 archives section of this hospital. 19995 files were studied. Data were then entered into SPSS software V 20. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency tables, mean, standard deviation and variance and analytical tests including Chi-square, Pierson test, T-test and ANOVA at significance level of  $P < 0.05$ . **Findings:** Recent GI Bleeding had the prevalence of 6.5% (82 patients) and GI Bleeding history had the prevalence of 12.3% (154). No significance relationship was observed between diabetes type and recent GI Bleeding ( $p=0.25$ ). Diabetes type however showed significant relationship with history of GI Bleeding ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Type II diabetic patients had significantly higher rates of GI Bleeding history as compared with type I diabetes. **Conclusion:** As some of these patients had GI Bleeding, required prevention measures should be taken about diabetes and GI Bleeding.

**Keywords:** diabetes, GI Bleeding, retrospective study