

المشرف	موضوع البحث	اسم الباحث
Prof. Mohamed El Mekki Ahmed	HAND SEPSIS IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS	Dr. MOHAMMED EL TOUM HAMED AZOZ
الجهة التي ينتمي إليها الباحث		
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Abstract

This is a prospective analytic hospital based study to identify the clinical presentation, risk factors, causative organisms, management and outcome of hand sepsis in diabetic patients.

75 diabetic patients attending Khartoum Teaching Hospital and Gabir Abu El Izz Specialized Centre were studied during the period between Sep. 2002 to Sep. 2003. The mean age was 49.4 + 12.6 years and the M:F was 1.1 : 1.0. Hand sepsis is more common among housewives and employee. Common types of hand sepsis were paronychia in (28.0%), pulp space infection in (28.0%), infection of the rest of the finger in (40.0%) and gangrene in (12%) of patients. Peripheral neuropathy in upper extremity occurred in (6.7%) of the patients and most of the patients had good peripheral circulation. 29.3% of patients needed hospital admission, drainage and debridement done in (82.7%) and 17.3% of the patients underwent amputation, 3 patients of them had major upper limb amputation either above or below elbow amputation. 80.0% of the patients had complete healing, 68.0% of them had normal function of the affected part. Bacteriological examination showed Staph aureus in 41.3% of cultures and no growth in 25.3% of cultures.

The risk factors for development of hand sepsis in diabetic patients were type 2 D.M., history of trauma, poor glycemic control and housewives job.

We recommended that early good blood glucose control, antimicrobial therapy with adequate drainage and debridement were advocated to control the sepsis.