

CONCLUSION

It was found that the most prevalent bacteria that cause diabetic foot infections in patients with diabetes mellitus were *Escherichia coli*.

KEY WORDS

diabetic foot, isolate, diabetes mellitus

OA-D-11**CORRELATION BETWEEN NEUTROPHIL-LYMPHOCYTE RATIO WITH GLUCOSE CONTROL IN T2DM PATIENTS**

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INTRODUCTION

Elevated levels of systemic inflammatory markers are associated with cardiovascular disease (CVD). Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR) is a widely available, easily derived, inexpensive and reproducible marker of inflammation. The NLR can also be affected by atherosclerotic risk factors, such as diabetes. There is no sufficient data about correlation between NLR and glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c). The aim of the present study was to investigate the correlation between NLR with HbA1c in T2DM patients.

METHODOLOGY

This study was cross-sectional observational design performed at Surabaya tertiary hospital between March until April 2019. Patients who fulfilled the criteria of inclusion and exclusion got their blood pressure, complete blood count, neutrophil, lymphocyte counts, plasma glucose, serum glycosylated hemoglobin, serum creatinine, and plasma albumin measured. Data were statistically analyzed using Pearson Correlation test.

RESULTS

We enrolled 30 hospitalized T2DM patients consisting of 17 (56.7%) men and 13 (43.3%) women with average age was 54.7 years old (31-74 years old). The mean of systolic blood pressure was 126±17.5 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure was 79,3±9.4 mmHg. The overall mean Hb, WBC and PLT were 9.87±1.7 g/dL, 19,236±6,866.4/ mm³ and 399,133±155,125.9/ mm³ respectively, while NLR was 15.01±5.9, random blood glucose 353.73±157.2 mg/dL, HbA1c 9.88±1.9%, and eGFR 62.37±32.4 mL/min/1.73 m². Statistical analysis showed that there was significance correlation between NLR with HbA1c in T2DM patients in this study ($p=0.07$; $r=0.48$).

CONCLUSION

We concluded that there was significance correlation between NLR and HbA1c in T2DM patients in this study.

KEY WORDS

Neutrophyl-lymphocyte Ratio, Glycosylated Haemoglobin, NLR, HbA1c, T2DM

OA-D-12**DIABETIC FOOT INFECTION PROFILE, COMMON PATHOGEN AND ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY**

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INTRODUCTION

Foot infections are the major complications of diabetes mellitus and lead to the development of amputation. The aim of this study was to establish the biochemical and bacteriological profile of Diabetic foot ulcer (DFU).

METHODOLOGY

This was a cross-sectional observational study performed at Surabaya tertiary hospital. The DFU patients got measured their ABI, hematological, biochemical examination. The grading of DFU was carried out as per Wagner's system.

RESULTS

A total of 30 patients with DFU were included. 56.7% were males and 43.3% were females with average age of 54.7 years old. The mean WBC was 19,236±6,866.4/ mm³, mean HbA1c was 9.88±1.9% and mean eGFR was 62.37±32.4 mL/min/1.73 m². The 3rd grade ulcers and *Proteus Mirabilis* were the most predominant ulcers and pathogens respectively (36.7% and 30%). The culture results were 100% sensitive to amikacin, piperacillin-tazobactam, cefoperazone-sulbactam, and imipenem.

CONCLUSION

In this study, Wagner's grade 3 and *Proteus Mirabilis* were the most predominant ulcers and pathogens, respectively. Amikacin, piperacillin-tazobactam, cefoperazone-sulbactam, and imipenem were the most sensitive antibiotics.

KEY WORDS

diabetic foot infection, proteus mirabilis, antibiotics