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## Outcome Of Diabetic Foot Patients After The Revision Of The Diabetic Foot Protocol In Corazon Locsin Montelibano Memorial Regional Hospital

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**Background:** Diabetic foot infections are prevalent, causing burden to patients due to its high risk of morbidity, high recurrence rate and increased risk of amputation.

**Objectives:** This study aims to compare the outcome of patients with diabetic foot infections in CLMMRH pre and post revision in terms of amputation rate, mortality rate and length of hospital stay.

**Participants:** All patients 19 years old and above, admitted from March 2012 to February 2016 and diagnosed with diabetic foot infection were included in the study.

**Outcome measures:** We compared data such as age, sex, baseline white blood cell count upon admission, capillary blood glucose levels, creatinine clearance, glycosylated hemoglobin and Wagner classification, length of hospital stay, co-morbidities, culture results of wound specimen, number of amputations and number of deaths of patients pre and post revision.

**Analysis:** Levene's Test for equality of variances; t-test for equality of means and length of hospital stay (significant p value <0.05), p value reported.

**Results:** Mortality was reduced from 22%(n=71) to 8%(n=27) after revision. The number of amputations at 51%(n=164) was statistically higher after revision. Most common cause of mortality was sepsis while the most common reason for prolonged hospitalization was delayed surgery; average length of hospital stay was 8 days.

**Conclusions:** After the revision of the DM Foot Protocol, the team achieved its goal of decreasing the mortality rate from 22% to 8%. This study proposes further revisions to decrease the amputation rate and hospital stay, and includes recommendations to further improve the protocol.