

SOME ASPECTS OF MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE DIABETIC FOOT INFECTIONS

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Diabetic foot infections (DFI) - a late complication of diabetes, which is characterized by a long period of recovery, the high probability of amputations, and therefore disability and significant economic losses. Foot ulceration is among the most significant complications of diabetes. The therapeutic management of a diabetic patient carrying a DFI is currently based on: metabolic control, debridement, (moist cures, wound dressing, local pressure off-loading, antimicrobial treatment of infections, and revascularization procedures, when indicated. In recent years, because of the improvement of preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic medical approaches it has been noticed some progress in the treatment of patients with DFI .

The purpose of the study was to investigate some aspects of the modern trends of the medical treatment of DFI, with a detailed analysis of recommendations concerning the choice of surgical dressings presented in the updated national and international standards of treatment.

The research materials: recommendations of the International Working Group on the Diabetic Foot (IWGDF), reflecting the principles of the treatment of chronic ulcerous affect of the lower limbs in patients with DFI, "Guidelines for the treatment of diabetic ulcers" and " Unify clinical protocol of primary and secondary (specialized) medical care" "Diabetes of the 2 type", Ukraine - 2012 (UKPMP).

The results of the researches: in the sources mentioned above the important part of comprehensive treatment of wound defects in patients with DFI are the surgical debridement and the appropriate choice of surgical dressings. The surgical preparation of wound bed to healing consist in continuous purification, control quantity and quality of exudate, the eliminating of bacterial imbalance. The choice of surgical dressings should be based on the account of clinical forms of diabetic foot and the stages of the wound process, as well as the contraindications to their use .

The used surgical dressings must maintain a moist environment in the wound, to control the exudate level and prevent maceration of edges (Evidence grade No1) and to be economically justified. In UKPMP it is recommended to use alginates, neutral atraumatic dressings (NAD), atraumatic dressings with antiseptics (ADA), at the granulation stage - NAD and ADA spongy/ hydropolymer dressings with collagen; at the stage of epithelialization - NAD, semipermeable membrane under the neuropathic form with ulcerous affect or osteoarthropathy (Charcot foot) at the exudation stage. For the ischemic forms diabetic foot infections after the liquidation of ischemia phenomena - APA. In the presence of ischemia to avoid the application of ointment dressings.

Conclusion: it has been analyzed the separate directions of wound defects in patients with DFI with the detailed recommendations for the selecting the dressing type accordingly to the clinical form of DFI according the materials of the national and international recommendations.