

## P10

### **The Pharmacological View on Management of Polyorganic Pathology in Patients with Diabetic Foot Syndrome**

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**Objective:** to analyze the therapeutic approach to patients with diabetic foot syndrome polyorganic pathology.

**Methods:** The analysis of 101 case histories of patients with diabetic foot syndrome, who underwent treatment in the surgical department (conservative therapy +/- surgical intervention) was performed. The average duration of the diabetic foot syndrome was 1,7 years. Correlation of diabetic foot syndrome types was the following: ischemic -22,7%, neuropathic – 8%, heterogeneous – 69,3%. The mean occurrence of pathology in every patient (except diabetes mellitus) was 4,4 (1-8). All patients were under control of different medical consultants: surgeon from contaminated surgery unit, vascular surgeon, diabetes specialist, therapist, pharmacologist (expert in resuscitation, neuropathologist if necessary). Average patient received 15,4 medical preparations during the course of treatment (7-31). The expenditure on antibacterials comprised 54.4% of the total in this group. The expenses on other drugs were the following: 18% (drugs for peripheral neuropathy: alpha-lipoic acid, etc), 17% - for ischemia management (pentoxiphyllinum, actoveginum, etc), 6,6% - insulin and other hypoglycemic medications, 0,5% - antihypertensive, antiulcer, antianemic, NSAIDs, sedatives, etc.

**Outcome and conclusion:** Patients, who receive antibacterials repeatedly or for a long period of time, more often consult a pharmacologist. Such consultations help in correction of a single, daily or course dose, drugs compatibility and the route of drug introduction taking into consideration the wound culture, complications (chronic kidney failure, ulcer, individual intolerance), age and body weight. It was determined that the polyorganic pathology in patients with diabetic foot syndrome and the necessity of large quantities of medication intake requires the pharmacologist's consultation helping to avoid polypragmasy ( due to the administration of long-term drugs, determination of vital and secondary drugs for each patient, etc). Pharmacologists in medical professionals teams involving in the management of patients with diabetic foot syndrome should pay their attention to the therapeutic approach. The drug administration in compliance with recommendations, teamwork, including clinical pharmacologist, may cut down the expenses for diabetic foot syndrome management.