

### Comparison of Post Amputation Outcome in Type 2 Diabetic Patients from Three Developing Countries

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**Aim:** To evaluate the post amputation outcome and associated complications in type 2 diabetic patients who had undergone major amputations in India, Bangladesh and Tanzania. **Subjects and Methods:** A follow up study of 526 (M:F 369:157) type 2 diabetic patients who had undergone major amputations, above knee or below knee from three centres in developing countries was done. The centres were: Diabetes Research Centre, (Chennai, India IND) (n=194, M:F:136:58), Quader Memorial Foot Care Hospital, Bangladesh, (BAN) (n= 177, M:F:130:47) and Muhimbili National Hospital, (Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, TAN) (n=155, M:F:103:52). The mean follow-up duration was 3.3 years. The details regarding amputations, foot problems and associated complications were collected. **Results:** At baseline, percentage of above knee and below knee amputations were similar in all three centres. The prevalence of nephropathy was high in Indian patients when compared with those in Tanzania and Bangladesh (15%, 7% & 7% respectively). The prevalence of peripheral vascular disease was low in TAN compared to IND and BAN (16% vs 27% vs 28%). The history of amputation and deformity was high in BAN. At follow up, the recurrence of infection was more common in TAN patients (30%) when compared with IND and BAN patients (9% and 11% respectively,  $P < 0.05$ ). Re-amputation was similar in all three groups. The usage of artificial limb was very high in BAN (97%) whereas only 1% had artificial limb in TAN. Eye complications were similar in all three centres. The myocardial infarction was more in IND (15%) compared to BAN and TAN patients (2% and 1% respectively,  $P < 0.05$ ). In Tanzania, 31% had died during the follow-up period and it was 13% and 1% in India and Bangladesh patients. The most frequent causes of death were cardiovascular events. **Conclusion:** Effective foot care advice to be propagated to reduce the burden of diabetic foot complications in developing countries.