

Effectiveness of Actovegin in cases of different stages of peripheral angiopathy in patients with Diabetes Mellitus

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Purpose. Estimation of effectiveness of Actovegin in cases of different stages of peripheral angiopathy in patients with Diabetes Mellitus on principles of evidence-based medicine, using PEDIS classification. Methods. Actovegin is deproteinized hemoderivative received by microfiltration from blood of calves and enclosed low-molecular compound up to 5000 Daltons. Levels of TcPO₂ and speed of healing among patients with critical, non-critical ischemia and control groups were estimated before treatment, after 10, 45 days, 3 and 6 months. Actovegin prescribed intravenously 2000mg/day during 12 days, than orally 600mg daily up to 45 days. Results. It was found reliable improving of TcPO₂ in patients among "non-critical group" from 35,21±7,1 mmHg to 46,09±3,5 mmHg (10th day), 41,85±7,96 mmHg (45th day) and 38,22±4,43 mmHg after 3 month, and reliable improving of wound healing up to 6 months (4 patients from 14 had full healing, another had strict positive dynamic). Also it was noticed that subjective "improvement of foot condition" patients market even after decreasing of TcPO₂. Compare to "Control group" with TcPO₂ 34,2±3,71 mmHg from start to 37,52±4,32*; 35,81±5,22*; and 33,67±6,67*mmHg (10, 45 and 120 days) but weekly speed of healing was statistically worse. But in cases of critical ischemia Actovegin gave positive effect only in combination with surgery or endovascular treatment. Conclusions. Actovegin improves TcPO₂ and healing of wound significantly in cases of non-critical ischemia but in cases of critical ischemia it also improves results of combined with surgery treatment.

* $P < 0.05$ between group with non-critical ischemia and control group.