

**Clinical variables associated with different type of osteomyelitis in patients with diabetic foot ulcers** Almudena C. M., Unidad de Pie Diabético Clínica Universitaria de Podología Universidad Complutense de Madrid

**Introduction:** The clinical presentation of osteomyelitis differs depending on the type and degree of evolution of the same, not having investigated whether clinical variables can influence the type of infection the patient has. **Objective:** To value overall clinical variable are associated with each type of osteomyelitis in patient with diabetic foot osteomyelitis. **Material and Methods:** Retrospective observational study conducted in our center, 269 diabetic patients with histopathological osteomyelitis confirmation. Patients who fulfilled criteria for critical ischemia according to the TACS II consensus and Charcot joint were excluded. For each patient, all of the following variables were recorded: Gender, age, type, duration, and treatment of diabetes, and history of cardiac disease, diabetic retinopathy, and hypertension. The type of microorganism and the natural history of the wound were registered. **Results:** Of the 269 patients, 198(73.6%) were male and 71 (26.4%) women, of whom 29(10.8%) had diabetes type 1 and 246(89.2%) type 2 with a mean diabetes duration of  $16.98 \pm 11.4$  years, with a mean blood glucose  $151.9 \pm 52.64$  and HbA1c  $7.3 \pm 1.8$ . Of these, 68(25.3%) had acute osteomyelitis (AO), 112(41.6%) chronic osteomyelitis (CO), 18(6.7%) acute-chronic osteomyelitis (ACO) and 71(26.4%) Fibrosis stage. Observer that, AO were associated with higher levels of blood glucose(p.0.023), lesser time ulcer evolution(p.0.005), history cardiac disease(p.0.021), history of amputation (p.0.033), neuropathic ulcers (p.0.042), clinical signs of infection (p.0.006) and microorganisms Gram +(p.0.005). The CO is associated with the presence of palpable pulses (p.0.043), longer ulcer surface than the rest (p.0.010), neuropathic ulcers (p.0.043), monomicrobial infections (p.0.037) and inverse association with Gram +(p.0.028). In the case of the ACO, there was no association with the variables studied. The presence of Fibrosis type was inversely associated with the history of cardiac disease (p.0.018), previous amputation (p.0.038) and clinical signs of infection (p.0.000). **Discussion:** The osteomyelitis type patient with diabetes is associated with metabolic control, some comorbidities, vascular status and type of microorganisms present.