

**Improving outcomes in diabetic foot surgery after the implementation of measures for diagnosis and treatment**

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**Abstract**

Diabetes is considered a worldwide health problem, and diabetic foot ulcers are considered important complications of this disease. Evaluation of treatment outcomes of operated neuropathic diabetic foot, following major amputation rate, number of days of hospitalization and postoperative complications. In this study we compared a control group (retrospective) from 2007-2010, consisting of 124 patients with neuropathic diabetic foot and a group of 106 patients, analyzed over a period of 3 years (2011-2013), after the implementation of a multidisciplinary diagnosis and treatment program of patients with lesions classified by the Wagner classification as - 1,2,3,4,5 lesions. After implementation of these measures for diagnosis and treatment in the study group we were able to decrease the rate of major amputation (neuropathic forms) from 10.48% (control group), to 2,83 % (the study group) also average length of stay was decreased from 11 days (control group) to 9 days. Postoperative complications decreased significantly in the study group. Therefore, implementation of complex diagnosis and treatment teams for lesions of diabetic foot insure a significant decrease of postoperative complications, major amputation rate and reduced length of stay.

**Key words:** diabetic foot ulcer, International Consensus on the Diabetic Foot, amputation

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