**Management and outcomes of patients with diabetic foot ulcers during the Sudan war**

Mohamed Mergani Elkhair1, Fadwa Ismail Guma Kortukala2, Nada MohammedSalih Omer Adam3, Rabaah ALadawya Mohammed Salih Elbasheri Gadkreem4, Balgis Elhag Ibrahim Tager5, Galeela Abdalgader Salem6, Mohamed Mahgoub Hassan Khalifa4, Adam Ahmed Ishag younis7, Abdulrahman Mohammed Abdulrahman Abouh1, Sara Adam Mohammed Adam8, Marwah Abdelrahman Alasha9, Hussain Gadelkarim Ahmed10,11.

1Department of Surgery, El-Obeid Teaching Hospital, El-Obeid, NK, Sudan.

2Department of Histopathology and Cytology, Faculty of Medical Laboratory Sciences, University of Kordofan, El-Obeid, NK, Sudan.

3Department of Dermatology, El-Obeid Teaching Hospital, El-Obeid, NK, Sudan.

4Department of Histopathology and Cytology, Faculty of Medical Laboratory Sciences, University of Kordofan, El-Obeid, NK, Sudan.

5Department of Histopathology and Cytology, Faculty of Medical Laboratory Sciences, University of West Kordofan, El-Nuhood, WK, Sudan.

6El-Obeid Histopathology Center, NK, Sudan.

7El-Obeid Police Hospital, El-Obeid, NK, Sudan.

8El-Obeid International Hospital, El-Obeid, NK, Sudan.

9El-Obeid Histopathology Center, NK, Sudan.

10Prof Medical Research Consultancy Center, El-Obeid, NK, Sudan.

11Department of histopathology and cytology, FMLS, University of Khartoum, Sudan.

**Abstract**

**Background:** Diabetic foot ulcers are a serious consequence of diabetes that necessitates specialized medical and personal care. This study intended to evaluate the care and results of diabetic foot ulcer patients in Sudan. **Methodology**: This prospective descriptive analysis comprised 64 diabetic foot ulcer patients admitted to El-Obeid Teaching Hospital between May 2023 and May 2024. The study solely included diabetic foot ulcer patients. Hospital records provided demographic and clinical data. **Results:** Imputation was performed on 70.3% of patients, with 64.4% males and 35.6% females. Rays' amputation was the most common type, followed by below knee and above knee amputations, which accounted for 65.4%, 23%, and 11.5%, respectively. Plastic surgery is indicated for 23.4% of patients, including 21.6% of men and 26% of women. Amputation was the most prevalent negative consequence, accounting for 28%, followed by recurrence and persistence, accounting for 6.3% and 1.6% respectively. Out of the 18 amputated instances, 35% were men and 18.5% were women. Of the four recurrence cases, 25% were men and 75% were women. **Conclusion:** Diabetic foot ulcers are a prevalent presentation among diabetic patients in western Sudan during the 2023 war. A large percentage of patients underwent amputations.

**Keywords:** Diabetic, foot ulcer, Amputation, Sudan, plastic surgery

**Correspondence to**: Dr. Mohamed Mergani Elkhair. El-Obeid Teaching Hospital, El-Obeid, NK, Sudan. Email: merghani901@gmail.com

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