

Prediction of generalization of infection in patients with diabetes mellitus

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Objective:

To assess the clinical significance of the levels of procalcitonin and lactoferrin in peripheral blood for the diagnosis of generalization of infection of various forms of sepsis in patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases of soft tissues on the background of diabetes mellitus.

Materials and Methods: There were investigated 132 patients with acute surgical infection of soft tissues on the background of diabetes. They were divided into 2 groups: the 1st group - 15 patients with systemic inflammatory response syndrome – 2 (SIRS), the 2nd group – 117 patients with SIRS 3-4.

Results:

The initial concentration of lactoferrin trended to increase. Later on, with the exacerbation of inflammatory process, its level in patients of the 2nd group significantly increased in 1.56 times, and subsequently decreased. The level of procalcitonin in patients of the 1st group, remaining within the normal values, during the height of disease increased sharply in 3-4

times. Dynamics of the levels procalcitonin and lactoferrin is a criterion of the effectiveness of treatment. The average time of normalization of procalcitonin level even in the presence of clinical effect of therapy in patients with SIRS 3-4 was 2-3-fold more than that in SIRS 0-2.

Conclusions:

The level of lactoferrin and particularly procalcitonin is a valid and reliable criterion for the diagnosis of generalized bacterial infection.

Biography

Abdurakhmanov Fayzrakhmon Munisjon o'g'li is assistant professor of General and Pediatric Surgery Department in Tashkent Medical Academy. He is Fellow of the Faculty of Abdominal Surgery.