



## Risk Factors Associated with Lower Extremity Amputation in Diabetic Patients with Neuropathic Ulcerations of the Foot Treated with Human Recombinant Epidermal Growth Factor (Heberprot P)

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Abstract

Introduction: Neuropathic ulcerations of the foot are a common complication in diabetic patients, leading to lower extremity amputation. The use of Human Recombinant Epidermal Growth Factor (Heberprot P) has been shown to be effective in the treatment of these ulcers. The aim of this study was to identify the risk factors associated with lower extremity amputation in diabetic patients with neuropathic ulcerations of the foot treated with Heberprot P.

Methods: A retrospective study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital. A total of 100 diabetic patients with neuropathic ulcerations of the foot treated with Heberprot P were included in the study. The following variables were analyzed: age, sex, duration of diabetes, HbA1c, smoking status, hypertension, and the presence of peripheral vascular disease. The primary outcome was the occurrence of lower extremity amputation within 12 months of treatment.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 65.2 years (range 45-85). The majority of patients were male (68%). The mean duration of diabetes was 15.3 years (range 5-30). The mean HbA1c was 8.5% (range 6.5-12%). The majority of patients were smokers (72%). Hypertension was present in 45% of patients, and peripheral vascular disease was present in 30%. The overall rate of lower extremity amputation within 12 months was 15%.

Conclusion: The study identified several risk factors associated with lower extremity amputation in diabetic patients with neuropathic ulcerations of the foot treated with Heberprot P. These factors include older age, longer duration of diabetes, higher HbA1c, smoking status, hypertension, and the presence of peripheral vascular disease. Further research is needed to determine the impact of these risk factors on the effectiveness of Heberprot P treatment.



