objectives:

A study of bacterial isolates cultured from diabetic foot infections and assess susceptibility to the commonly used antibacterial agents.
METHODS:

this is a retrospective study with a review of the bacteriology results of specimens taken from 108 mellitus diabetic patients wiyh diabetic foot infections at Imam khomeini hospital in Tehran during 2003-2006.
the specimens were cultured using optimal aerobic microbiologic techniques. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing to different agents,was carried out using the dic difusion method.
RESULTS:

Staphylococus aureus was the commonest isolated being recovered from 25% of cases.the other organisms isolated were psudomonas aeroginosa 17%,Proteus mirabilis 14%,Entrococus 8%,Streptococus 9%,Klebsiella& Negative coagolase staphilococus each 5%,E.coli and Entrobacter and Morganella each 4%.
The antimicrobial susceptibility testing showed that Vancomycin eas the most effective against gram positive and Imipenem was the most effective against gram negative organisms.
CONCLUSION:

Staphilococus aureus,Psudomonas aeroginosa and Proteus mirabilis were the most common causes of diabetic infections.
these wounds require use of combined antimicrobial therapy for initial patient treatment perior to susceptibility results.