

**Objective:** Foot problems are an important cause of morbidity in patients with diabetes mellitus. Both vascular and neurologic disease contributes to this problem but poor glycemic control is also an important risk factor. The aim of this study was the evaluation of glycemic control in patients presented with diabetic foot ulcer to Ghaem Hospital of Mashhad, in north east of Iran.

**Methods :** in 30 diabetic patients presented with diabetic foot ulcer we measured fasting blood sager (FBS) and HbA1c at presentation and after discharge we visited them monthly for 6 months until good control of blood sugar.

**Results :** all of the patients had high FBS and HbA1c at presentation . HbA1c was more than 8 in all of the patients and more than 10 in 50% of them. In follow up blood sugar did not controlled with maximum effective doses of oral agents in 73.3% of patients ( oral agent failure ) and they treated with insulin. Insulin injection was advised in 46.6% of these patients before admission but they had denied it.

**Conclusion :**Poor glycemic control is common in diabetic patients with foot ulcer and in many of them oral agent failure have occurred before foot ulceration. Deny of insulin after failure of oral anti hyperglycemic medication is an important cause of poor glycemic control and diabetic foot ulcer in our region.