EVALUATION OF GI BLEEDING PREVALENCE AND ITS RELATED FACTORS IN DIABETIC PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED IN KHATAM-OL-ANBIA HOSPITAL DURING 2015-16: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes is the most common disease due to metabolic disorders and has been considered as a global challenge. It is a chronic, metabolic and genetically heterogeneous disease characterized by elevated of blood glucose levels and disorders in carbohydrate, protein and lipids metabolisms. Materials and Methods: This retrospective cross-sectional descriptive study included all patients referring to Khatam-ol-Anbia Hospital in Shoushtar from 2015 to 2016, who were enrolled by a census. The required data were extracted from patients' files from 2015-2016 archives section of this hospital. 19995 files were studied. Data were then entered into SPSS software V 20. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency tables, mean, standard deviation and variance and analytical tests including Chi-square, Pierson test, T-test and ANOVA at significance level of P <0.05. Findings: Recent GI Bleeding had the prevalence of 6.5% (82 patients) and GI Bleeding history had the prevalence of 12.3% (154). No significance relationship was observed between diabetes type and recent GI Bleeding (p=0.25). Diabetes type however showed significant relationship with history of GI Bleeding (P<0.0001). Type II diabetic patients had significantly higher rates of GI Bleeding history as compared with type I diabetes. Conclusion: As some of these patients had GI Bleeding, required prevention measures should be taken about diabetes and GI Bleeding.

Keywords: diabetes, GI Bleeding, retrospective study