



**L'Union Médicale Balkanique
Balkan Medical Union**



Balkanska Medicinska Unija



**32nd
Balkan
Medical
Week**

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Médicale
Balkanique**



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Dear colleagues,

My dear friends,

This year Balkan Medical Union is celebrating the 80th birthday. For lady of that age she looks very healthy despite of political and economic crisis and other problems which are present in the whole world. This vitality BMU owe to her principles which are incorporated in her motto: PEACE, HEALTH, FRIENDSHIP.

Balkan is very fragile region due to its geographical position. Nobody knows how many armies of conquerors crossed Balkan and how much blood was poured in this region. The evil is universal but goodness is sporadic. The members of BMU are health workers (doctors, dentists, pharmacists, biochemists), people with high human and ethical principles. They are group which heal all wounds and spread goodness and comfort over frontiers. For health workers there are no national, religious and race differences between people. They work for wealth being of the whole humanity. This is why Balkan Medical Union survived all international conflicts and why it has future.

Happy birthday to all members of Balkan Medical Union!

*Professor Bojanic Vladmila
Congress chairman*

V Bojanic'

080 Heart failure patients have a high frequency of metabolic syndromeDiaconu C¹, Bartos D¹, Balaceanu A², Balahura C³¹ University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila", Clinical Emergency Hospital of Bucharest, Romania² University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila", Clinical Emergency Hospital Ilfov, Romania³ Clinical Emergency Hospital of Bucharest, Romania**081 The importance of determination brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT pro-BNP) in patients with acute coronary syndrome**Randelović Krstić V¹, Krstić B¹, Veresić J²¹ Military Hospital of Nis, Serbia² Health Center Novi Beograd, Serbia**082 Retinal vascular occlusive disorders and metabolic syndrome**Cekić S¹, Stanković - Babić G², Jovanović P², Jakšić V³, Risimić D⁴, Jovanović I⁵, Krtinić D⁶¹ Eye Clinic, Clinic Center Niš, Serbia² Faculty of Medicine, University of Niš, Clinic for Eye Diseases, Clinical Center Niš, Serbia³ Eye Clinic, Clinical Center Zvezdara, Belgrade, Serbia⁴ Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Institute for Eye Diseases, Clinical Center Serbia, Serbia⁵ Department for Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Niš, Serbia⁶ Faculty of Medicine, University of Niš, Serbia**083 Prevention of prematurely (pathological) ageing**

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Treatment of diabetic foot in the period from 2009 to 2011 Kocani

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Abstract

Introduction: Diabetic foot is a chronic complications of diabetes and it is an open sore or wound that occurs mostly in the lower leg in 15% of patients with diabetes. Of them 6% were hospitalized because of infection or other complications associated with diabetic foot. Diabetes is the leading cause of traumatic amputations of lower limbs 14% -24% in developed countries. **Objective:** The main objective is to promote the health of patients with diabetes and prevention to avoid Diabetic foot. Here include all measures and methods to be taken for proper education of these patients. Risk factors for developing diabetic foot are: duration of diabetes over 10 years, male gender, chronic bad glucose regulation, the presence of cardiovascular, eye and kidney complications typical of diabetes, smoking, poor education about foot care, inappropriate footwear. **Methods and techniques:** Initial survey includes palpation of the pulse of the legs (a.dorsalis pedis and a.tibialis posterior). Absence of pulsation indicates possible peripheral vascular disease and require further research. Important is the color of the legs and foot temperature skin. Finding /brachial index of less than 1 indicates disturbance of the circulation in the legs, the findings of oscillometry oscilografija and the extremities. Doppler-ultrasonography examination and measurement of toe pressure together with an estimate of the circulation are methods for examining the foot, angiographic examination. **Discussion:** In Macedonia, about 70% of amputations of limbs due to untreated ulcers in diabetic foot. Progressive debridement (removal of dead / infected tissue), or operations to reconnect blood circulation, result: Between 2009 god.ima registered 5298 patients with Diabetes melitus of which 34 have the appearance of diabetic stropalo of them 24 are treated conservatively and 10 operative treatment in 2010 registered 5428 patients with Diabetes melitus of which 46 have the appearance of diabetic stropalo of them 34 are treated conservative and 12 operatively treated and 2011 years.5634 patients with Diabetes melitus in 30 of which have the appearance of diabetic foot, of which 20 are treated conservative and 10 operative treatment. **Conclusion:** diabetes mellitus is among the leading diseases causing death in 21 century . of foot ulcer is the main precursor for amputation of a leg because they prevent Diabetic foot with; good checks of diabetes, regular alone are examined and hygiene foot, skill recognition of complications, proper selection of appropriate footwear, implementation of moderate physical activity, avoiding injury and treatment is reduced to limit the skin area of amputation in order for it to expand.

Key words: diabetic foot, amputation, limb, diabetes.