

Three Weeks Versus Six Weeks of Antibiotic Therapy for Diabetic Foot Osteomyelitis: A Prospective, Randomized, Noninferiority Pilot Trial, Gariani et. al, *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, Volume 73, Issue 7, October 2021

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Level of Evidence: 2

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The objective of this study was to assess the clinical outcomes between different durations of antibiotic treatment in patients diagnosed with diabetic foot osteomyelitis. Following surgical debridement, these diabetic patients were placed into two randomized treatment groups classified as short (3 weeks) or long (6 weeks) with a follow up assessment after 2 months of therapy. There is no specific patient criteria; however, of the 93 patients in the pilot trial, less than 20% of the patients were female, and the average age of these patients treated was 65 years old.

After finalizing the two randomized groups, the results and conclusions were made based on the patient population. Researchers found that there were less remissions that occurred in the randomized group treated with antibiotics in the long group rather than the short group. Yet, in a multivariate analysis, the researchers found that the patients treated during the short time frame with antibiotics showed no clinical significance in association with remission. Thus, researchers concluded that this randomized controlled trial revealed that antibiotic treatment conducted between two different time periods (3 and 6 weeks) showed statistically similar results following the debridement of patients diagnosed with diabetic foot osteomyelitis.



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