
A STUDY ON THE CUTANEOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF DIABETES MELLITUS

by Neerja Puri

comment:

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Nearly one-third of diabetic patients have some type of dermatologic manifestation [1]. With time, the skin of all diabetic patients is affected in some form or another. Dermatologic manifestations of the disease can range from the more benign granuloma annulare to the more sinister diabetic ulcer [2]. Cutaneous signs of DM are extremely valuable to the clinician. For example, diabetic bullae, diabetic dermopathy, necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum, and the scleroderma-like syndrome of waxy skin with limited joint mobility can alert the physician to the diagnosis of diabetes. Eruptive xanthomas reflect the status of glucose and lipid metabolism. Cutaneous signs appear to be closely linked to increased glycosylated haemoglobin, an indicator of poor control of blood glucose levels [3]. The importance of cutaneous manifestations in diabetic patients is highlighted by Puri in an elegant study published in our journal. The author had looked thoroughly into the prevalence and pattern of cutaneous manifestations in diabetic patients and its correlation to disease duration and status, the author also mentioned other rare cutaneous diseases and its relation to diabetes mellitus. As emphasized in the article recognition of these findings is a key for treatment and prevention. This article will add more awareness and benefits to the physician and patient toward better health and clinical outcome.

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