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Skin in diabetes

Enas A S Attia Ain Shams University, Egypt

A lmost all patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) can have a variety of skin manifestations. Good metabolic control may prevent some of these manifestations and may support cure. Patients with type 2 DM more often develop skin infections, whereas those with type 1 more often have autoimmune-related lesions. Candidal infection can be an early sign of undiagnosed DM. Skin manifestations of DM may serve as ports of entry for secondary infection. Skin tags may predict impaired glucose tolerance, DM and increased cardiovascular risk (metabolic syndrome). Hirsutism and acne may predict HAIR-AN syndrome. DM leads to impaired wound healing. Proper care of diabetic skin avoids many complications. This presentation will review skin manifestations in diabetes by illustrations and provide tips for skin care in diabetes.

annosah1974@yahoo.com

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