



Short Note

A Short Note on Diabetic dermadromes

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Introduction

Diabetic dermadromes are a category of cutaneous disorders that are common in people with diabetes who have had the disease for a long time. The following conditions are included in this A lack of blood supply causes gangrene, which is a form of tissue death. A change of skin colour to red or black, numbness, swelling, discomfort, skin breakdown, and coolness are all possible symptoms. The feet and hands are the most frequently affected parts of the body. If the gangrene is caused by an infectious agent, a fever or sepsis may develop in it A lack of blood supply causes gangrene, which is a form of tissue death. A change of skin colour to red or black, numbness, swelling, discomfort, skin breakdown, and coolness are all possible symptoms. The feet and hands are the most frequently affected parts of the body. If the gangrene is caused by an infectious agent, a fever or sepsis may develop.

A history of type 2 diabetes is the most important risk factor. It can happen to people who have never had diabetes before or who have diabetes type 1 on rare occasions. Infections, strokes, trauma, some drugs, and heart attacks are all potential triggers. Blood tests reveal a blood sugar level of more than 30 mmol/L (600 mg/dL), an osmolarity level of more than 320 mOsm/kg, and a pH level of less than 7.

Diabetic dermopathy is a form of skin lesion that affects people who have diabetes. It starts as small, round, atrophic hyperpigmented papules on the shins and progresses to well-circumscribed, well-circumscribed, small, round, atrophic hyperpigmented skin lesions. It is the most common of many diabetic skin disorders, with up to 30% of diabetics suffering from it, but the practice did not become common until the 1900s, with the development of safe and successful procedures.

Scleredema is a rare, self-limiting skin condition characterised by gradual thickening and hardening of the skin, which occurs most often on the upper back, neck, shoulders, and face. The skin can also turn red or orange in colour. Scleredema has no clear cause, but it is commonly linked to a disease, such as diabetes, a viral infection, or strep throat

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