

Evaluation of Cutaneous Manifestations among the Diabetic Patients in Bangladesh- An Observational Study



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Disclosure

Nothing to disclose.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflict of interests

Background

- Diabetes mellitus (DM) is one of the major Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) in Bangladesh.^{1,2,3}
- The national burden of DM is progressively increasing day by day in Bangladesh simultaneously with the prevalence and incidence across the globe.^{1,4}
- DM is directly related to long-term complications like chronic ischaemic heart diseases, stroke, chronic renal impairment, eye diseases and poor quality of life.^{3,4,5}
- DM has an important implication on the integumentary system which still remains neglected in our day-to-day clinical practice.⁶

Objectives

With this view, we designed a cross sectional type of observational study to assess the cutaneous presentations among the diabetic patients in Jashore, Bangladesh.

Methodology

- ***Study design:*** Cross Sectional Type of Observational Study.
- ***Place of study:*** OPD of 250 Bedded General Hospital, Jashore.
- ***Study population:*** Diabetic Patients having skin diseases.
- ***Study Period:*** 1st July to 31st December, 2023
- ***Sample size:*** 507 diabetic patients.
- ***Sampling method:*** Purposive sampling.
- ***Institution Approval:*** Superintendent, 250 Bedded General Hospital, Jashore.
- ***Analysis:*** Statistical analyses were carried out by using the SPSS version 16.0. Continuous variables were expressed as mean, standard deviation and categorical variables as frequencies and percentages.

Selection criteria

- ***Inclusion criteria:***

- ✓ The diabetic patients who had skin diseases were included in this study.

- ***Exclusion Criteria:***

- ✓ Did not give informed consent,
- ✓ Mentally incapacitate,
- ✓ Traumatic or chemical skin diseases/conditions.

Stress Relievers for Physician's Life (Rule of 9)

- **0**= No Objections
- **1**= 1 Wife/Husband
- **2**= 2 Kids
- **3**= 3 Rooms Apartment
- **4**= 4 Wheels Car
- **5**= 5 Practicing Days/Week
- **6**= 6 Digits Income/Month
- **7**= 7 Places Visit/Year
- **8**= 8 Hours Sleep/Day
- **9**= 9K Steps/Day

Results

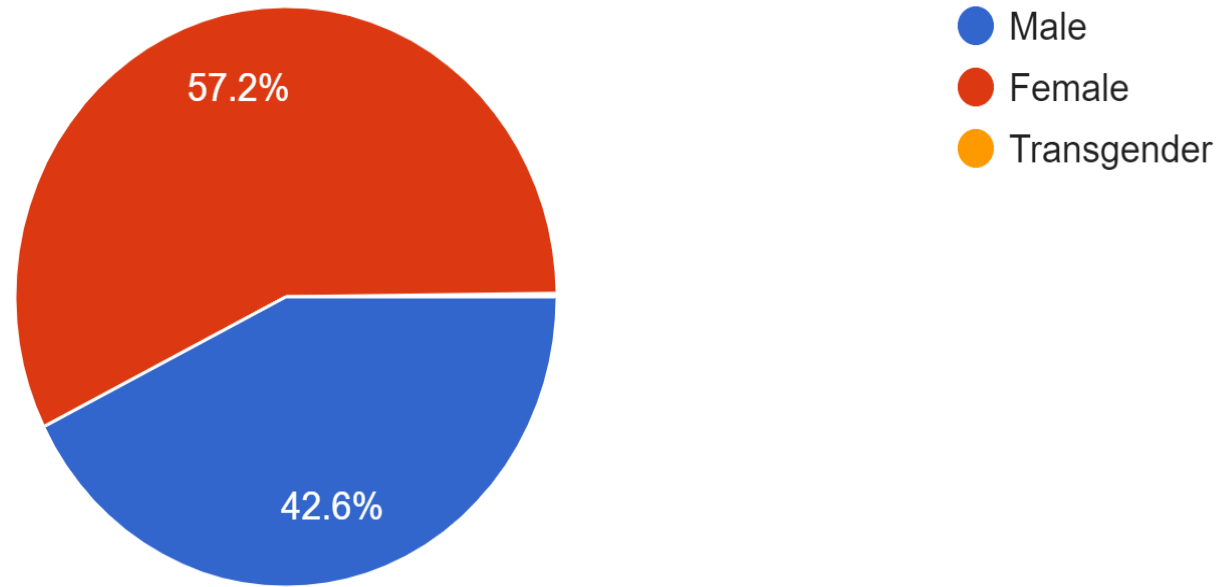
Demographics & Co-morbidities

Mean age of the study population
55±12 years

Results

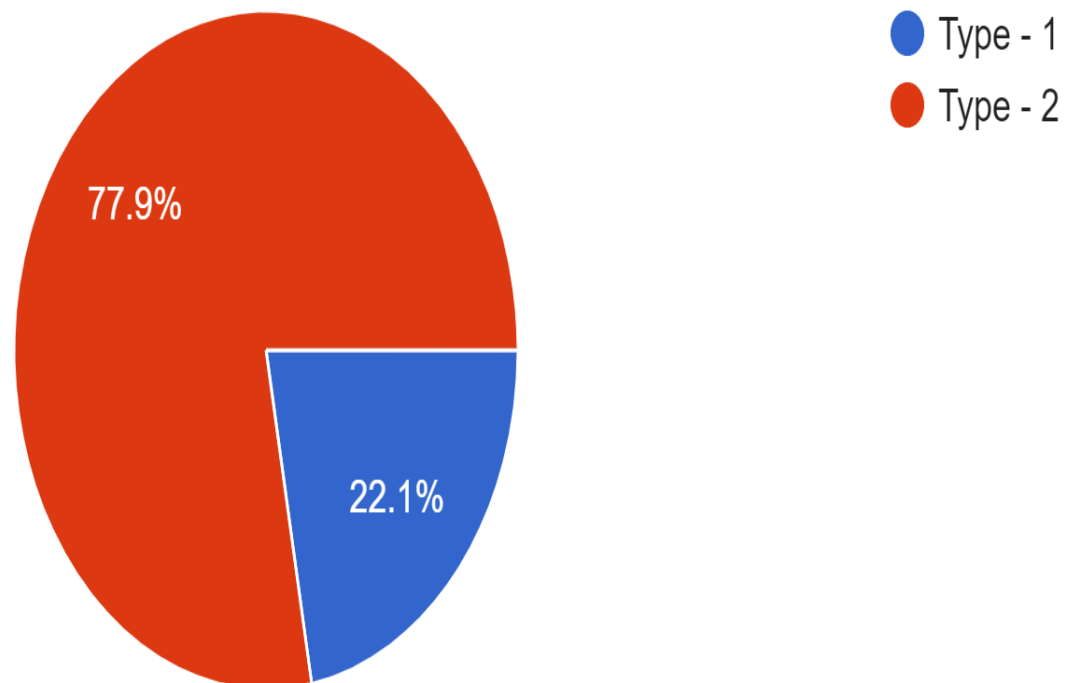
Sex

507 responses



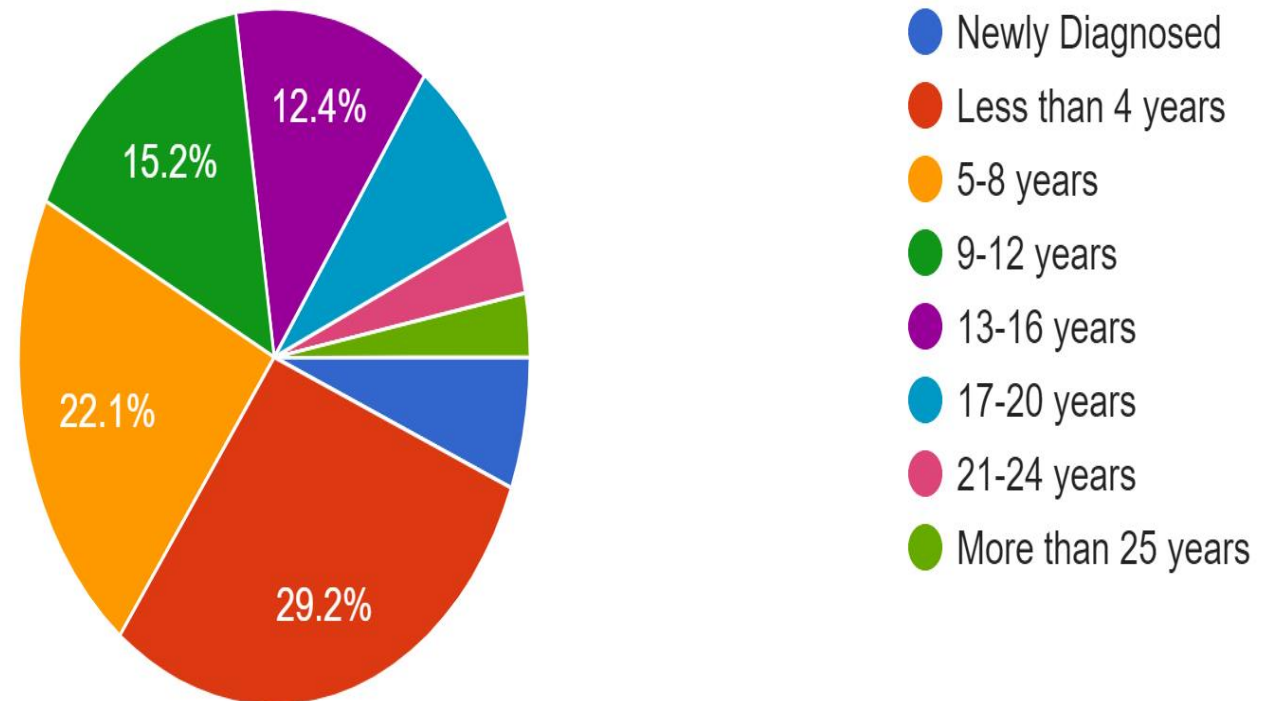
Type of Diabetes

507 responses



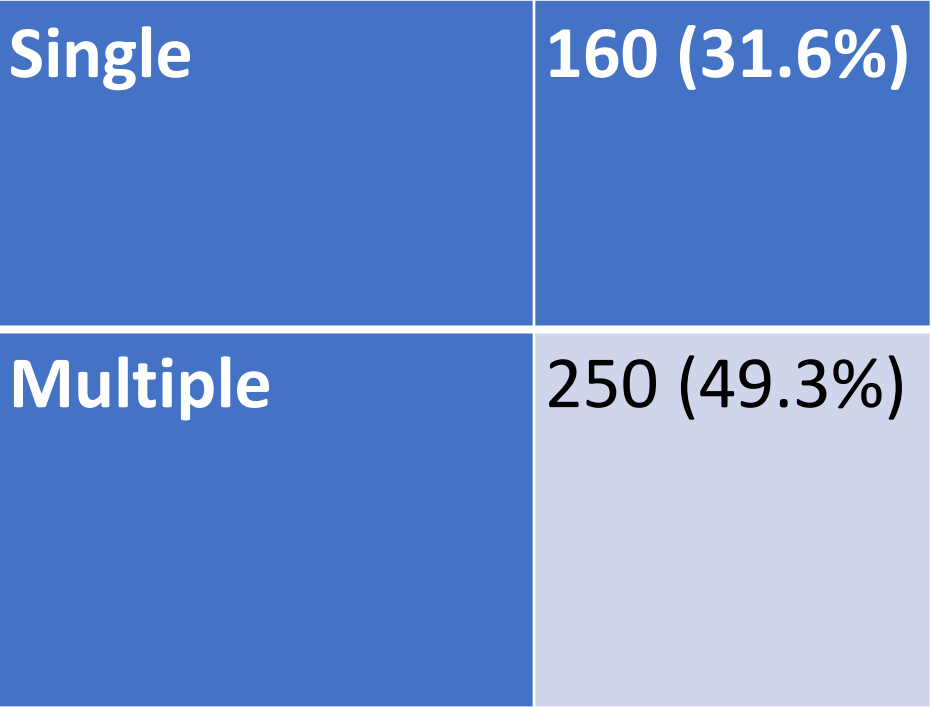
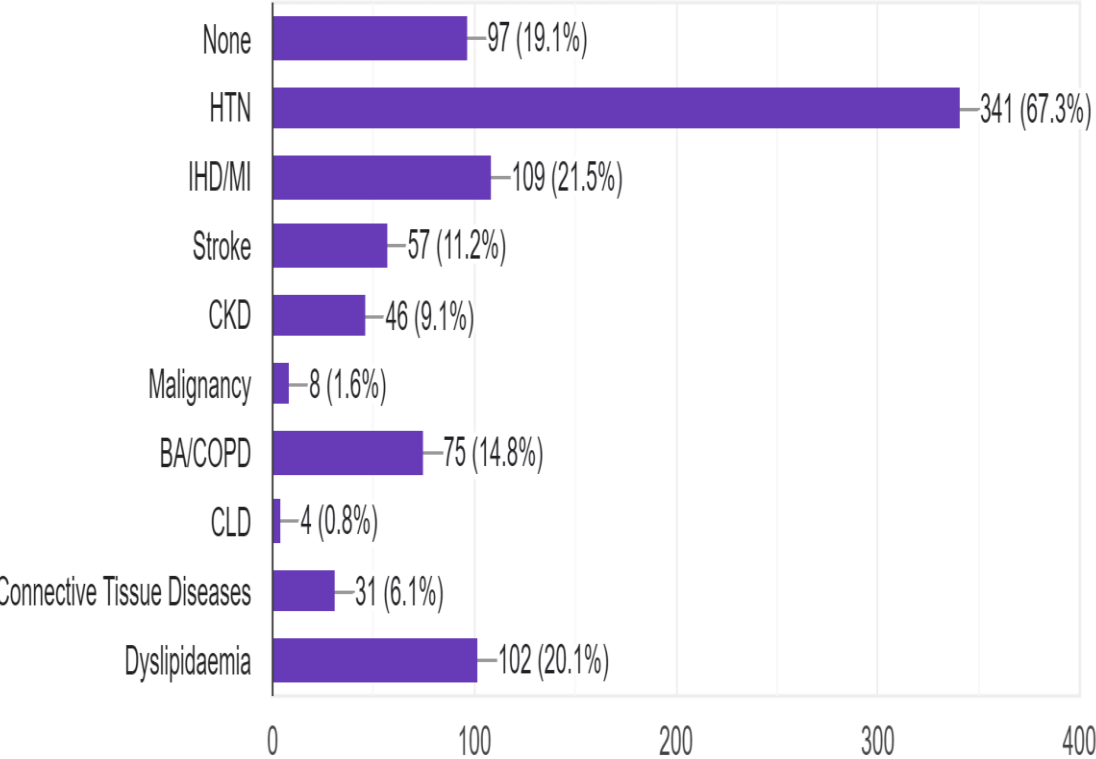
Duration of Diabetes

507 responses



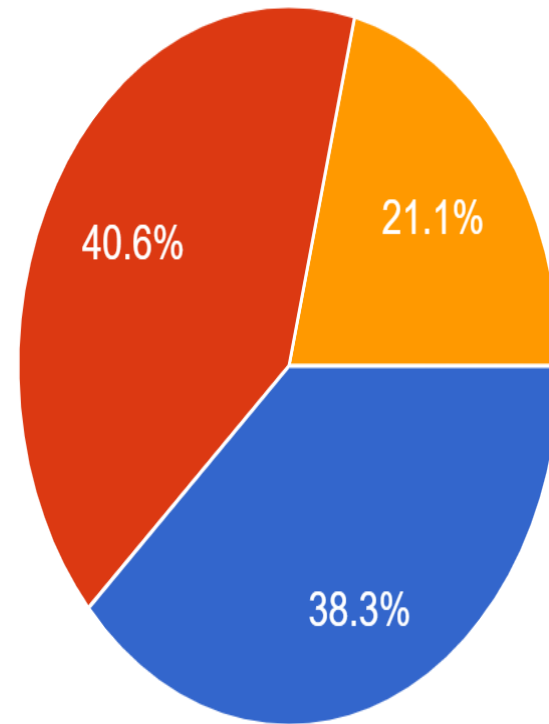
Co-morbid Condition

507 responses



Self Reported Control of Diabetes

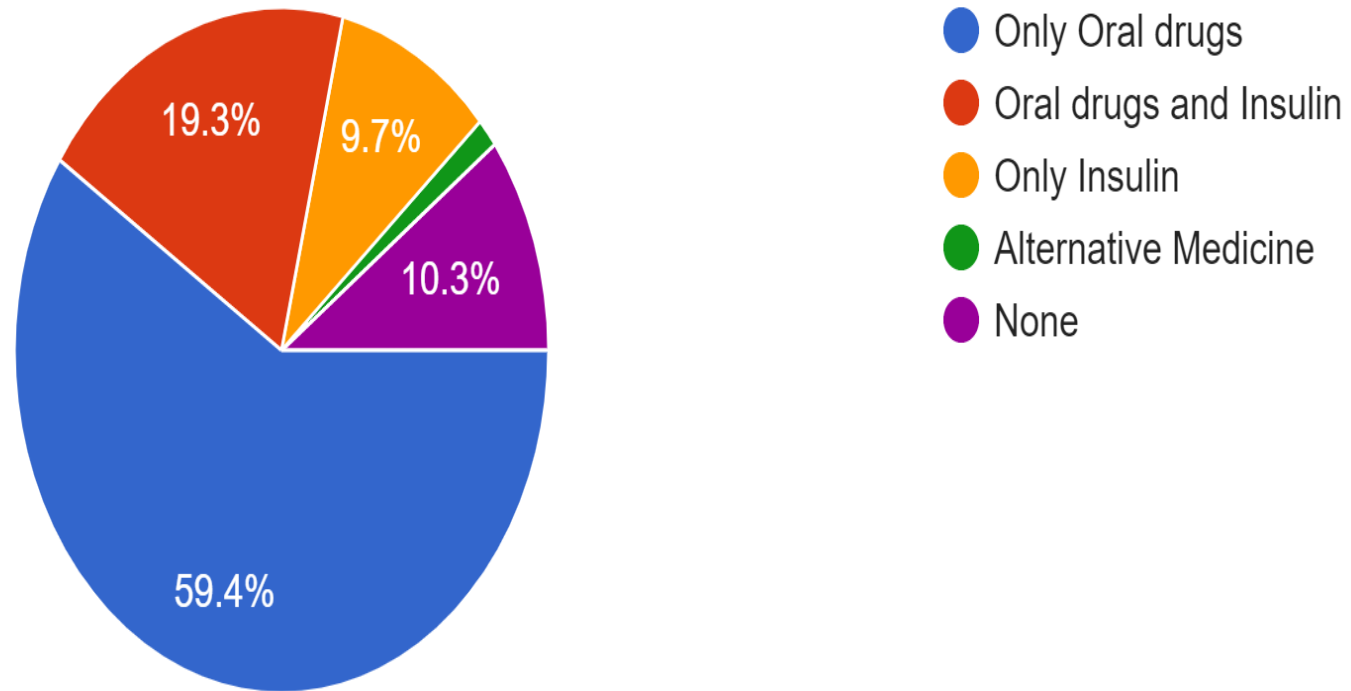
507 responses



- Well control
- Not control
- Undetermined/Don't know

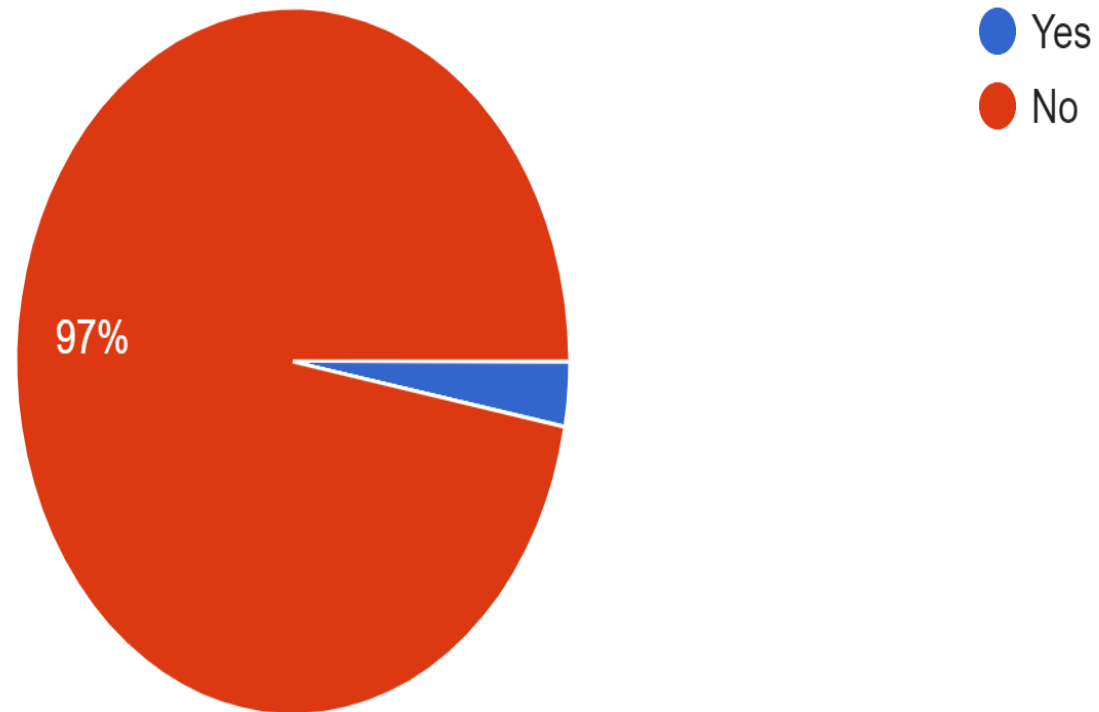
Type of Anti-diabetic agent taking

507 responses



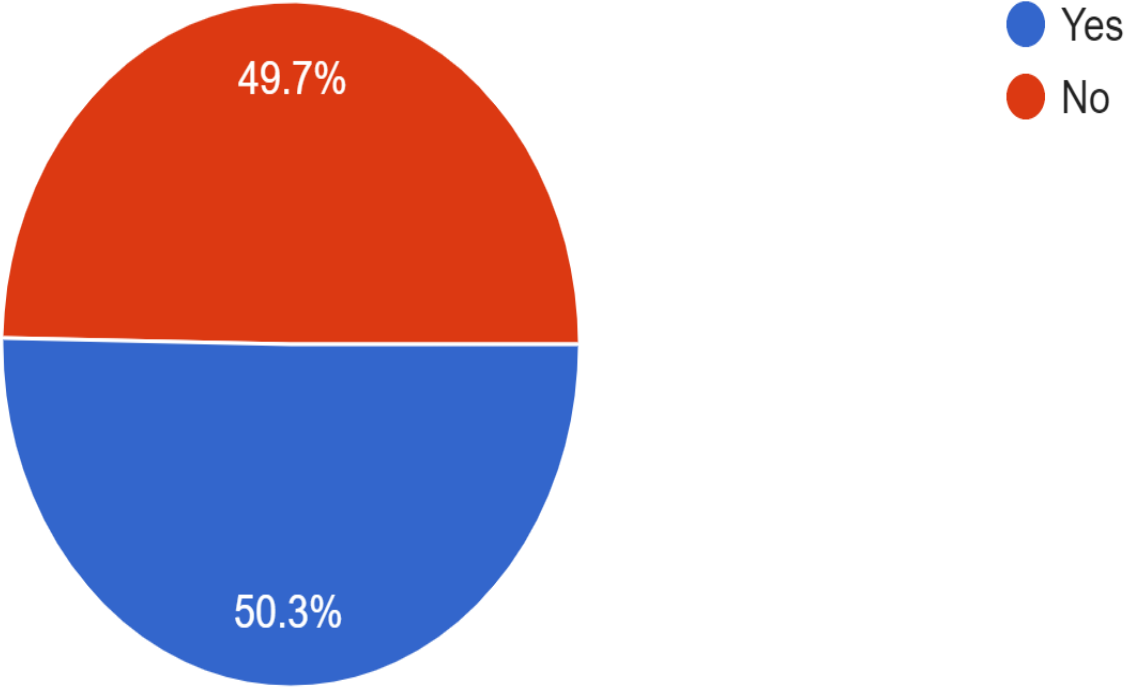
Require Other Persons for Maintaining of Personal Hygiene

507 responses



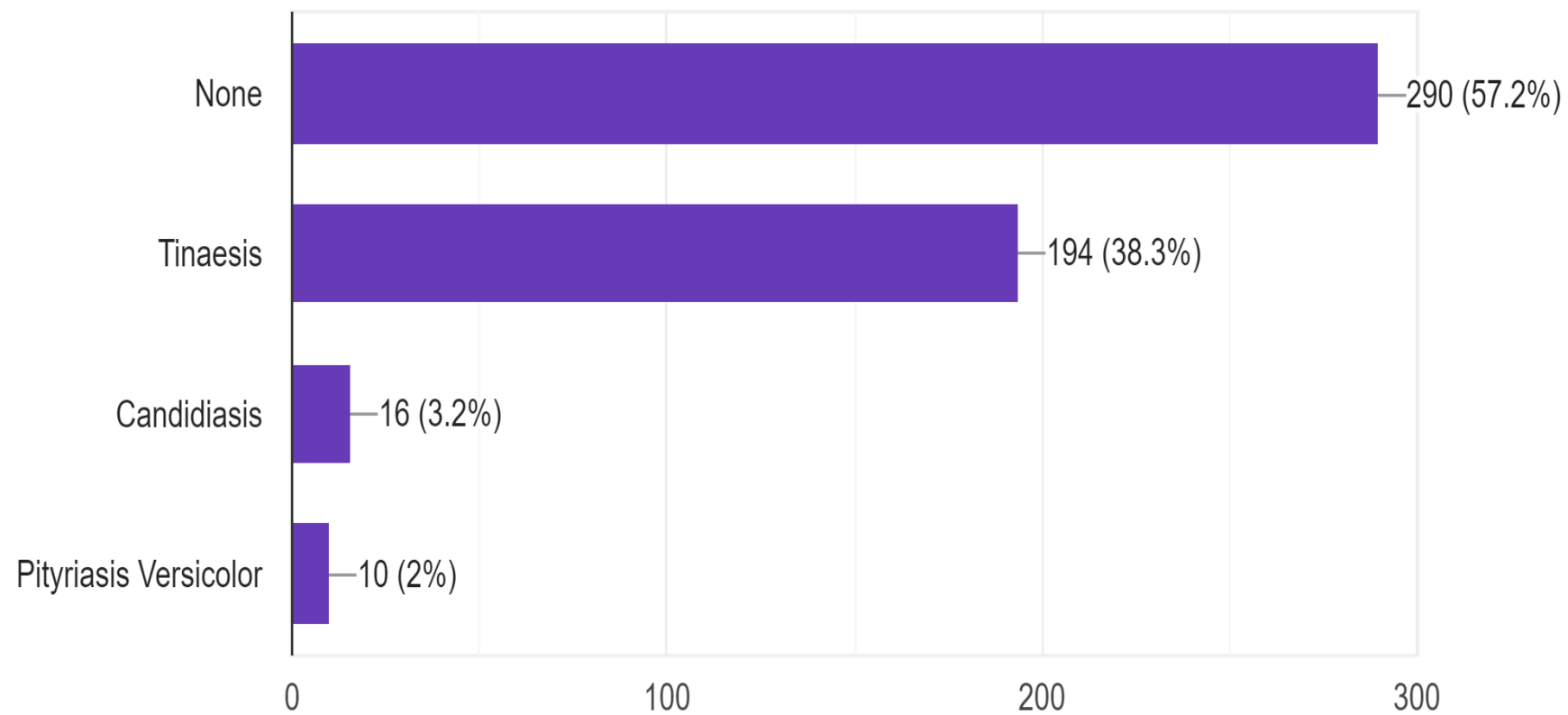
Infectious Type of Skin Lesions

507 responses



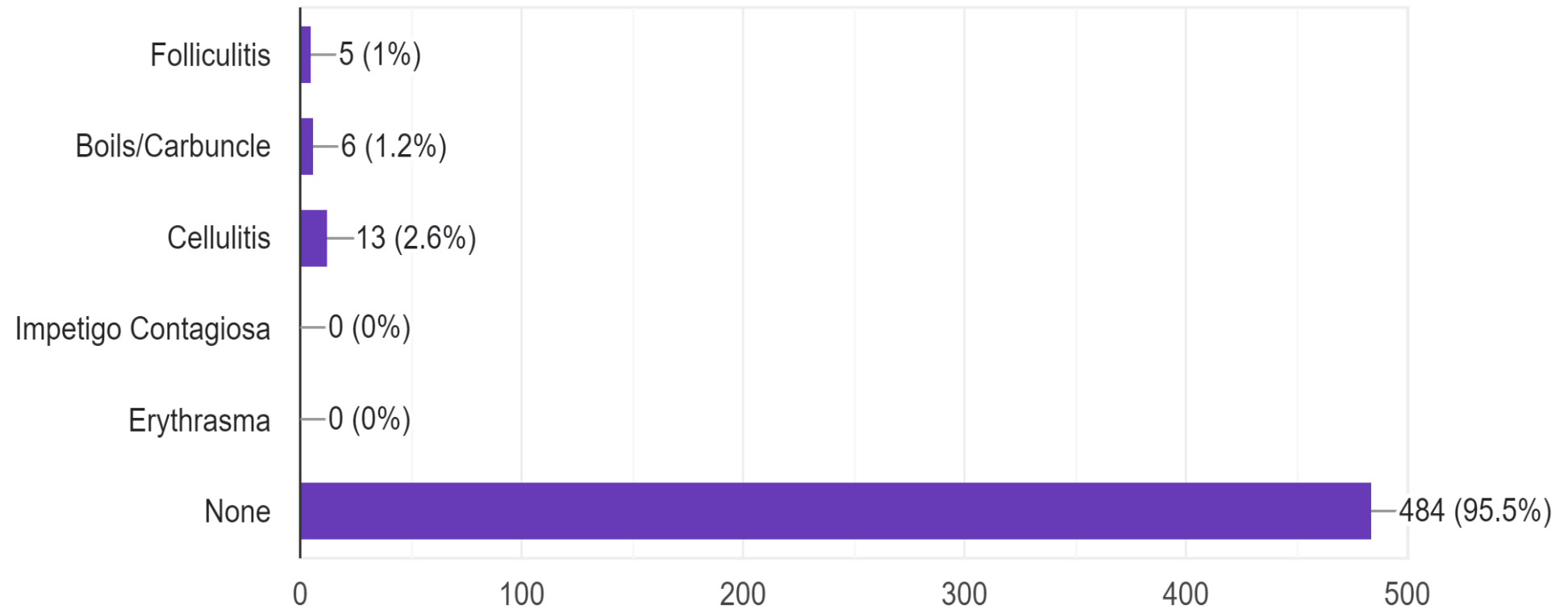
Fungal Infection

507 responses



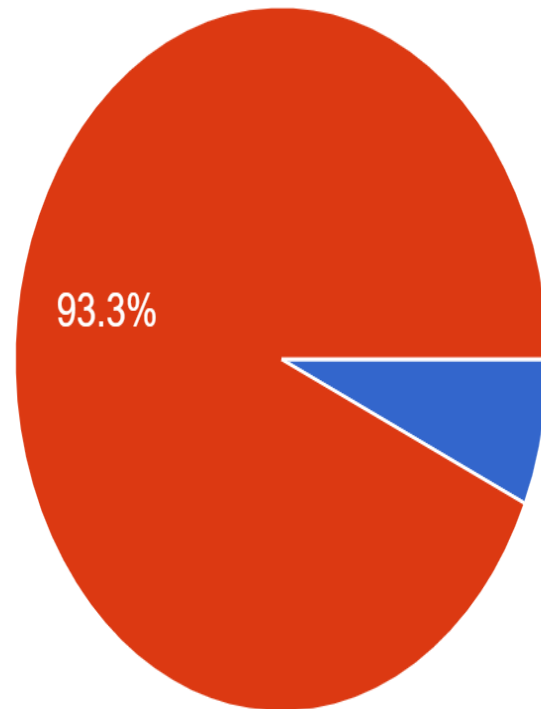
Bacterial infections

507 responses



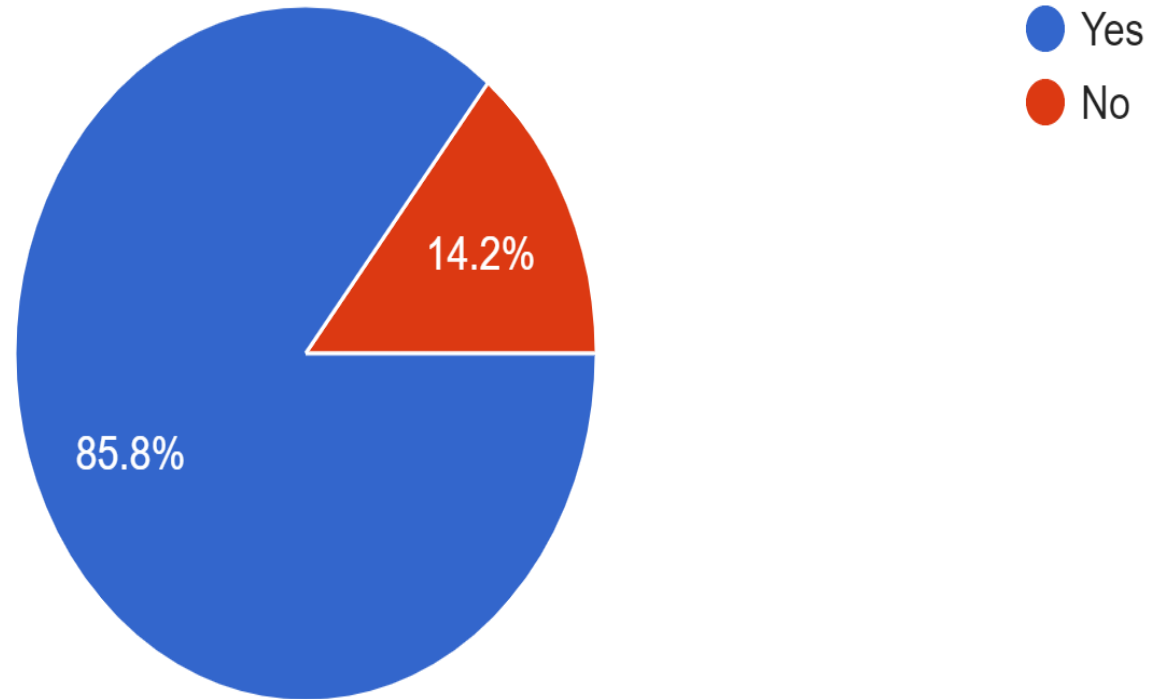
Scabies

507 responses



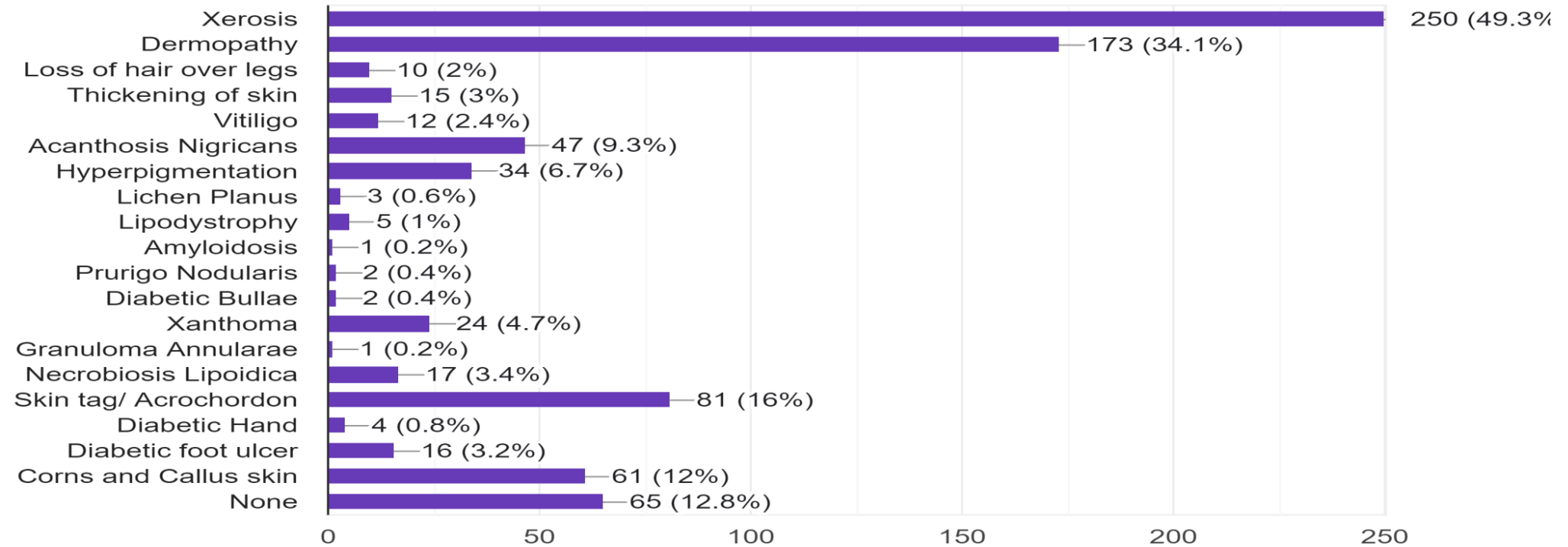
Non- infectious of skin lesions

507 responses



Type of Non- infectious skin lesion

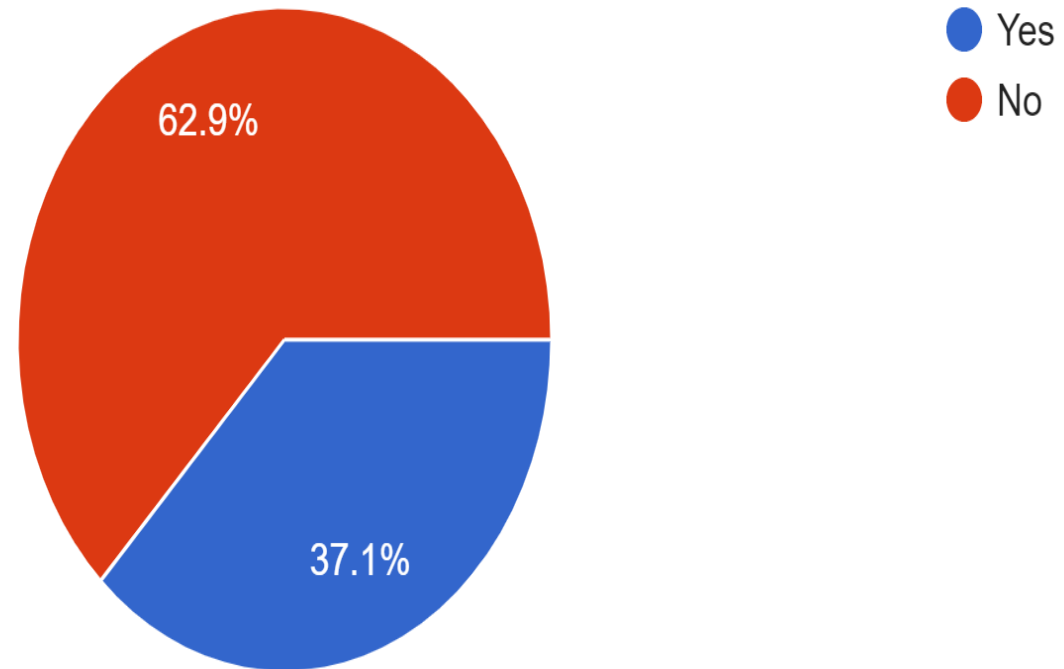
507 responses



Single lesion	211 (41.6%)
Multiple lesions	245 (48.3%)

Both infectious and non- infectious lesions in the same patients

507 responses



Limitation, Strength & Recommendation

- **Limitation:**

- ✓ This was a single centered cross sectional type of observational study.
- ✓ This study was conducted in the diabetic patients having skin disease only, so it would not give an overview of incidence.

- **Strength:**

- ✓ This was completed with the adequate number of patients.

- **Recommendation:**

- ✓ Large scale, multicenter and included all the diabetic patients to reveal out the actual scenario.

Conclusion

- High prevalence of comorbidities among the diabetic patients in Bangladesh.
- High prevalence of uncontrolled and unawareness of glycaemia control.
- Different types of infectious, non-infectious or both type of skin lesions were reported.
- Therefore, both the diabetic patients and physicians should pay early detection and management of dermatological manifestations.

References

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