ABSTRACT BOOK
ABSTRACTS

24TH WORLD CONGRESS
OF DERMATOLOGY
MILAN 2019

A new ERA for global Dermatology
10 – 15 JUNE 2019
MILAN, ITALY

SKIN MANIFESTATIONS OF INTERNAL DISEASE

RISK ASSESSMENT OF FEET ULCERATION OF PEOPLE WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

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Background: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic condition with a high global prevalence, 425 million cases in 2017. Among the most prevalent countries, Brazil occupies the 5th place, with 14.6 million cases. High glycemia rates can lead to peripheral neuropathy and vasculopathy, determining high risk of foot ulceration, which can lead to limb amputation or death.

Objective: To raise the sociodemographic and clinical profile of diabetic people in a city of Brazil, and to establish a correlation between signs and symptoms of neuropathy and/or vasculopathy identified through a foot evaluation instrument and risk scores for ulceration.

Method: A cross-sectional, correlational study of 335 diabetic patients attended at health facilities. The data were obtained through an evaluation instrument developed by the researchers. Absolute and relative frequencies were calculated for descriptive statistical analysis. For the correlation between numerical and categorical variables, the Spearman Correlation, Qui-square and Logistic Regression Tests were performed. The research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of São Paulo, under opinion nº. 144/2017.

Results: Predominant women, mean age of 62 years, white, married, income of 1 to 3 minimum wages, average diagnosis time of 10 years. Clinical data indicated a predominance of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, altered capillary glycemia, inadequate glycemic control, and associated cardiovascular comorbidities. It was evidenced a significant correlation between the scores obtained and the variables age, low schooling and income, disease time, obesity, hypertension, altered ankle-brachial index, pain, skin turgor (dryness), cracks in the feet, onychomycosis and cut the nails.

Conclusion: It is evidenced the need for the development of public policies in Brazil aimed at

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early identification of the risk factors predictive of ulcerations of the feet of diabetic people to avoid amputations and deaths due to the disease.

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