Rubeosis Faciei Diabeticorum: a Common, but Often Unnoticed, Clinical Manifestation of Diabetes Mellitus

FIGURE. Rubeosis faciei diabeticorum in a patient with diabetes mellitus.

M.R. Namazi¹, J.L. Jorizzo², and M.K. Fallahzadeh¹,*
¹Dermatology Department, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran;
²Dermatology Department, Wake Forest University Health Sciences, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

E-mail: kazem.fal@gmail.com

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Rubeosis, also named rubeosis faciei and rubeosis faciei diabeticorum, occurs in up to 59% of hospitalized patients with diabetes mellitus[1] and is often a sign of suboptimal glycemic control[2]. In diabetics, hyperglycemia could lead to sluggish microcirculation, which becomes clinically evident by facial venous dilatation[3]. Rubeosis signifies microangiopathy, necessitating the evaluation of the patients for other more important microangiopathies, such as retinopathy[2].

Strict glycemic control is the mainstay of treatment for this reddish complexion[2].

REFERENCES


This article should be cited as follows:
