



Neurovascular Response to Pressure in Patients With Diabetic Foot Ulcer

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Résumé en anglais	<p>Diabetic foot ulcer (DFU) is a problem worldwide, and prevention is crucial. We hypothesized that the inability of the skin to respond to pressure is involved in DFU pathogenesis and could be an important predictive factor to take into account. We included 29 patients with DFU and 30 patients with type 2 diabetes without DFU. Neuropathy and skin blood flow at rest were assessed in response to acetylcholine, sodium nitroprusside, local heating (42°C), and to nonnoxious locally applied pressure. Results were compared with those obtained from 10 healthy age-matched control subjects. Vasodilatation in response to pressure was significantly impaired in both groups with diabetes compared with healthy subjects. The vasodilator capacity to pressure was significantly lower in patients with DFU compared with those without DFU, despite the absence of significant difference in cutaneous pressure perception threshold and vascular reactivity to acetylcholine, sodium nitroprusside, and heat. This pronounced alteration of neurovascular response to pressure in patients with DFU is a good marker of skin vulnerability and could be used to better predict individuals at risk.</p>
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Liens

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