

INDICATORS OF DERMATOGLYPHIC DIAGNOSIS OF TYPE 2-DIABETES MELLITUS (T2DM) OR NON-INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS

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The paper is an ample dermatoglyphic study developed on a group of 190 subjects affected by non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (T2DM), with ages between 40 and 82 years, all from Moldavia, in whom the disease appeared at ages between 34 and 75 years, and from whom 380 finger and palmar prints have been taken over. It has been observed that, regardless the patients' age, at the moment in which the disease started or of the complications it might have generated in time, the patients affected by T2DM evidence multiple and important dermatoglyphic distortions or anomalies bearing deep clinical significations. The results of the study, which is the first at the national level from a dermatoglyphic perspective, suggest possible utilization of dermatoglyphics as "markers" in the precocious discovery of the persons with diabetogenic risk, as well as reference data in the disease screening of the population level, at least in the Moldavian area.

INTRODUCTION

According to the estimations of the World Health Organization (WHO), of the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) and of the European Associations for Study of Diabetes (EASD), one may conclude that, nowadays, *Diabetes represents one of the major threatenings of public health worldwide, if considering the dramatically increasing epidemic ratios it attained at planetary level* [30, 31, 32, 33].

The first to be affected by this new epidemic of the 21st century will be the undeveloped and the developing countries, estimations being made that they will record about 80% of the newly-occurring patients, belonging especially to the active population (between 35 and 65 years) while, in the developed countries, where the number of the existing patients will double, persons around 65 years and over will be affected.

The rapid evolution of *diabetic pandemia* mainly of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus – is the result of the process of population's aging, of the rapid socio-cultural changes, of the increasing urbanization process, of the modifications intervening in life – all known as inducing and generating stress [5, 10, 11, 12, 32].