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Dermatoglyphic patterns in stress induced diabetic patients. A review of literature

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Introduction: Dermatoglyphic patterns are the epidermal ridges seen on the surface of palm, sole & digits. These ridges play a significant role in assessing various diseases in the mankind. Diabetes in today's world is a challenge and serious threat as a lifestyle disorder. It is very important to know about the early diagnosis and undertake the preventive measure to overcome the threat. It can be very important & significant to ascertain the person at higher risk for becoming diabetic beforehand.

Aim and objectives: The aim & objective of this review is to find out the significant findings in the literature which shows the association between dermatoglyphic & Diabetes mellitus. This review is done to systematically analyze and appraise the available literature that evaluated an association of different dermatoglyphic variables with Diabetes mellitus.

Methods: An intense systematic literature search was conducted using a keywords 'Dermatoglyphic', stressed induced diabetes, diabetes from Medline(PUBMED), Google Scholar, EBSCO, HINARI etc. The review is performed based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement.

Conclusion: There are various studies showing the association between Dermatoglyphics and Diabetes mellitus. However, it would be more significant and useful diagnostic tool if this alliance could be explained and justified by proving the connection between developing Diabetes mellitus in future life and fetal development of epidermal ridges. Hence, it will be more important to rationalize or substantiate these markers and be used for screening out individuals who can be at higher risk of becoming a sufferer.

Significance: Fingerprint pattern analysis is most reliable, convenient, cost-effective and non-invasive tool for determining the clinical disorders specially genetic and can be used to identify lifestyle disorders like diabetes mellitus in a high-risk individual in advance, thus can be controlled to prevent its extreme severity.

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