Discrepancy in Diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus by Fasting Plasma Glucose and Oral Glucose Tolerance Test in Psoriatic Patients Compared with Non-psoriatic Patients

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Background: Psoriasis is an immune-mediated disease affecting the skin and joints. Previous study reveals increasing risk of insulin resistance in psoriatic patients. Standard diagnosis of diabetes mellitus is fasting plasma glucose (FPG) and oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT). The discrepancy in diagnosis of diabetes mellitus by FPG and OGTT in psoriatic compared with non-psoriatic patients is still inconclusive.

Objective: This study aimed to identify the discrepancy in diagnosis of diabetes mellitus by FPG and OGTT in psoriatic compared with non-psoriatic patients.

Methods: A case-control study in 82 psoriatic and 70 non-psoriatic patients was conducted. Demographic data were recorded. FPG and OGTT were performed in both groups. Student T-Test was used to calculate the discrepancy in diagnosis of both groups.

Results: Discrepancies in the psoriatic and non-psoriatic groups were 13.4% and 12.86%, respectively. There was no significantly discrepant diagnosis of diabetes mellitus by FPG and OGTT in psoriatic compared with non-psoriatic patients (P value = 0.92).

Conclusion: The results indicate the applicability of both FPG and OGTT in diagnosis of diabetes mellitus in psoriatic patients.

Keywords: Psoriasis, Diabetes mellitus, Fasting plasma glucose, Oral glucose tolerance test