

Prevalence of cherry angioma in patients with type II diabetes mellitus in comparison to healthy adults

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Received: 6 February 2022
 Accepted: 19 September 2022

Background: The association of cherry angioma with metabolic syndrome and fatty liver has been proposed in a few studies. This study evaluated the prevalence of cherry angiomas in patients with type II diabetes mellitus compared with healthy adults.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 100 patients with type II diabetes mellitus and 100 age and sex-matched healthy adults. Demographic features of the participants and the location and number of the lesions were recorded. Data were analyzed by SPSS 16. Mean \pm standard deviation and frequency were used for quantitative analysis. The chi-squared test and independent t-test were utilized to evaluate the association of qualitative and quantitative data with the number of cherry angiomas, respectively.

Results: Cherry angiomas were more prevalent in the diabetes group (47%) than in controls (30%) ($P = 0.013$). Lesions in diabetic patients were more prevalent in females than males ($P = 0.042$). Furthermore, the number of lesions in the diabetes group significantly increased parallel to aging ($P = 0.004$).

Conclusion: In the present study, significantly more cherry angiomas were observed in patients with type II diabetes mellitus than in healthy controls. Furthermore, the number of lesions was higher in females and elderly subjects in the diabetes group.

Keywords: cherry angioma, diabetes mellitus, metabolic syndrome

Iran J Dermatol 2023; 26: 134-137

DOI: 10.22034/ijd.2022.322510.1500

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus type 2 (non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, NIDDM) is an endocrine disease from which approximately 366 million people suffer

worldwide ¹. The prevalence of the disease in Iran and Kerman is estimated at 14.4% and 6.5–10.6%, respectively ^{2,3}. Skin involvement is seen in 30–100% of cases. Occasionally, skin manifestations appear

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Please cite this article as: Mohebbi A, Amiri R, Nejadajadi N, Khalili M, Mohammadi S, Mokhtari A, Aflatoonian M, Rahnama Z. Prevalence of cherry angioma in diabetic patients in comparison to healthy adults. Iran J Dermatol. 2023; 26(3): 134-137.

before others, representing a diagnostic screening clue for NIDDM⁴⁻⁸.

Cherry angioma (senile angioma, Campbell de Morgan, CA) is a common vascular neoplasm that usually develops after the third decade of life. It consists of benign proliferation of dilated capillaries and post-capillary venules within the papillary dermis. Early lesions appear as red macules, evolving to red-purple papules after a few months. They are usually asymptomatic, but bleeding can seldom occur due to trauma. The most common sites of involvement are the torso and extremities. The incidence of CA in children is extremely low (2%); on the contrary, half of adults over 40 have at least one CA lesion⁹⁻¹¹. The pathogenesis is not well understood, but factors including genetic background, tropical climates, aging, hormonal effects (hyperprolactinemia and pregnancy), immune suppression due to cyclosporine, liver transplantation, graft versus host disease (GVHD), viral etiology (human herpes virus 8), chemical exposure (mustard gas, bromide, and 2-butoxyethanol), and malignancy (lymphoproliferative neoplasm and skin tumors) have been proposed. Subjects with CA have increased mast cells, which can lead to the proliferation of vessels and development of CA due to the primary release of angiogenic markers or degradation of connective tissues^{10,12,13}.

Recent research indicates the association of CA with metabolic syndrome and fatty liver. A few studies demonstrate an increased prevalence of CA lesions in NIDDM^{9,10,12,13}. This study evaluated the prevalence of CA in patients with NIDDM compared to healthy adults.

METHODS

Exclusion criteria were type I diabetes mellitus, immunosuppression, pregnancy, lactation, smoking, dialysis, malignancy, or use of certain drugs (including hormonal drugs, retinoids, cyclosporine or corticosteroids). Subjects were selected based on simple randomization. After obtaining written informed consent, the demographic features of the participants (age, sex, body mass index [BMI], weight, and height) and the location and number of the lesions were recorded. NIDDM was diagnosed according to American Diabetes Association guidelines¹⁴.

Data were analyzed by SPSS 16 (software IBM, Armonk, NY, USA). Mean \pm standard deviation and

frequency were used for quantitative analysis. The chi-squared test and independent t-test were utilized for qualitative and quantitative analyses, respectively.

Ethical considerations

Participation in this study was voluntary. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. The Ethics Committee of Kerman University of Medical Sciences approved the study protocol (IR.KMU.REC.1397.319).

RESULTS

Among the 200 participants in the two groups, the mean age of the patients in diabetes and control groups was 47.24 ± 9.3 and 42.58 ± 8.9 years, respectively. Most of the participants were females (61%). There was no significant difference in participants' demographic features (age, gender and height) between the two groups. However, higher BMI and weight were noted in the patients than in the controls (Table 1).

There was no significant difference between the two groups regarding the location of the lesions (Table 1). CA lesions were more prevalent in the diabetic group (47%) than in the healthy group (30%), which was statistically significant ($P = 0.013$). CA lesions were significantly more prevalent in females than males in the diabetes group ($P = 0.042$). The number of CA increased parallel to aging in both groups, reaching statistical significance only in the diabetes group ($P = 0.004$) (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

In this study, CA was more common in the NIDDM group (47%) than in healthy adults (30%), and more lesions were observed on the trunk and extremities than head and neck, compatible with prior studies¹⁵⁻¹⁷.

Arora *et al.*, similar to the present study, demonstrated a higher prevalence of CA in patients with diabetes (44.8%) than in controls (40%), but the difference was not statistically significant¹¹. Likewise, in two other studies in India, CA was significantly more prevalent in the diabetes group than in controls (13.25 vs. 3% and 9.33 vs. 3.33%, respectively)^{15,16}. Moreover, Farchshian *et al.* reported a higher prevalence of CA in NIDDM patients (14.9%) than in those with insulin-dependent diabetes (4.3%)¹⁷.

Table 1. Demographic features of patients and site of cherry angioma lesions in both groups

Variables	Patients	Controls	P-value
Sex (number)			
Male	35	41	0.43
Female	65	59	
Age (years)			
30-40	32	52	0.54
40-50	24	28	
50-60	44	20	
Weight (kg)	77.69 ± 16.23	68.86 ± 15.40	0.001
Height (cm)	165.82 ± 10.03	166.71 ± 10.33	0.543
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	28.07 ± 4.29	24.72 ± 4.76	0.001
Site of lesions			
Head and neck	0.34 ± 0.08	0.19 ± 0.1	0.285
Trunk	1.62 ± 0.24	1.51 ± 0.32	0.788
Extremities	0.54 ± 0.12	0.39 ± 0.18	0.499

Table 2. Frequency of cherry angioma in both groups based on the demographic features of the participants

Group	Variable	Number of lesions Mean ± SD	P-value
Patients	Sex		0.042
	Male	1.57 ± 0.52	
	Female	3.06 ± 0.49	
Controls	Sex		0.679
	Male	2.45 ± 0.79	
	Female	2.0 ± 0.71	
Patients	Age group (years)		0.004
	30-40	0.81 ± 0.31	
	40-50	3.0 ± 0.84	
	50-60	3.55 ± 0.62	
Controls	Age group (years)		0.23
	30-40	0.92 ± 0.31	
	40-50	2.71 ± 1.33	
	50-60	4.6 ± 1.52	

To date, the pathogenesis of the development of CA is not completely understood. Abnormal activity of carbonic anhydrase enzyme has been proposed in the pathogenesis of CA in patients with diabetes. Moreover, it has been revealed that insulin resistance, increased level of insulin growth factor1 (IGF-1) and glycosylation of endothelial cells in the basement membrane of blood vessels in diabetic patients can lead to atherosclerosis, microangiopathy and increased levels of angiogenic factors (e.g., vascular endothelial growth factor), vascular proliferation, and development of CA lesions^{9,12,13}. Based on the result of a previous study, obesity does not affect the number of CAs¹⁸. Thus, our greater number of participants with a higher BMI in the diabetes group than in the healthy group probably had no

confounding effect on the results.

In the present study, more CA lesions were observed with increased age in both groups; nevertheless, the result was only significant in the diabetes group ($P = 0.004$). Darjani *et al.*, in Iran, demonstrated significantly greater numbers of CA with aging ($P = 0.002$), compatible with the present study⁹. Likewise, Borghiet *et al.* demonstrated significantly higher development of eruptive CA (more than 30 lesions) in elderly patients compared to younger patients¹⁰. It has been revealed that aging can be related to atherosclerosis in the microvasculature. This can lead to dysfunction of endothelial cells and secondary release of angiogenic markers from endothelial cells, proliferation of blood vessels, and development of CA.

In the present study, the number of CA lesions was significantly higher in females with diabetes than in males ($P = 0.042$). In contrast, Jahan *et al.* reported no relation between the number of CA lesions and gender. In that study, CA lesions were only observed in 1.3% of patients. Thus, this could be the reason for the insignificant result⁸. In addition, Borghi *et al.* reported significantly higher numbers of CA in males compared to females, contrasting with the present study¹⁰. In the mentioned study, males were significantly older than females. Therefore, this can explain the higher number of CAs in males¹⁰. To date, the exact effect of gender on the development of CA has not been elucidated. Previous studies have demonstrated that hormonal changes such as pregnancy and hyperprolactinemia can have a possible role in the pathogenesis of CA¹⁹.

CONCLUSION

The present study observed significantly more CA lesions in NIDDM patients than in healthy controls. Furthermore, the number of CA lesions was significantly higher in females and elderly patients with NIDDM.

Author contributions

A.M., R.A., M. K., Z.R., and M.A. contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation and data collection were performed by N.N.S., Ab.M., and S.M. The acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data for the work were performed by M.A. and A.M. The first draft of the manuscript was written by A.M. and M.A. All authors revised the manuscript and approved the final version.

Acknowledgement

None

Funding source

None

Conflict of interest: None declared.

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