

Diplopia as a Presenting Symptom of Diabetes Mellitus

CASE REPORT

Ünsal Aydoğan Y 1 , Kaplan Efe F 1 , Deveci S 1 , Beyan E 1 , Morkavuk G 2 , Altay M 1

1 Keçiören Training and Research Hospital, Internal Medicine Clinic

2 Keçiören Training and Research Hospital, Neurology Department

Introduction:

The neuropathies are one of the most common complications seen in diabetes, affecting up to 50% of diabetic patients. Isolated or combined paralysis of 3 th , 4 th and 6 th cranial nerve can be seen.

Case Presentation:

Sixty-six- year-old male patient was admitted to the neurology department with the complaints of diplopia persisting for 15 days. Cranial images revealed no abnormal findings. Patient was directed to internal medicine clinic due to the complaints of weight loss, thirst and polyuria in detailed interrogation. Due to detecting fasting blood glucose level of 317 mg/dL and postprandial blood glucose level of 535 mg/dL in laboratory tests, he was admitted to the internal medicine service. HbA1c was measured as 12%. Insulin therapy was initiated. When the patient was consulted to clinic of ophthalmology, the 6 th cranial nerve palsy was identified and recommended a clinic of ophthalmology control every six months. He was discharged with advice to go to the clinic control.

Discussion:

Cranial mononeuropathy, is one of more frequent vascular and neuropathic complications in the presence of advanced age and long standing, poorly controlled DM. It should be kept in mind that DM can be diagnosed with non-specific and rare symptoms of eyes such as diplopia.