Symmetrical Peripheral Gangrene

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A 38 year old white male type 1 diabetic on peritoneal dialysis was admitted with diabetic foot infection. The clinical course was complicated by septicaemia with ensuing bilateral upper limb digital gangrene (A). Raised inflammatory markers, a temporary decrease in both antithrombin III and protein C, were present with normal coagulation times. Treatment was undertaken with broad spectrum antibiotics, anticoagulation, steroids (without ever requiring inotropes), and amputation of the affected fingers. Histopathology revealed venous thrombosis and arterial atherosclerosis with no evidence of microemboli or vasculitis. Currently, the patient is under rehabilitation with healed digital stumps (B), without systemic anticoagulation.

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