Clinical context:

Sudomotor Dysfunction Risk Analysis

DISCLAIMERS: It is the physician’s responsibility to make proper judgments based on these numbers. All results should be considered within the clinical context of the patient’s case history, symptoms, known diagnosis, other tests such as Nerve Study Conduction, monofilament, vibration tests and/or reflex test, current medications, treatment plan and therapies.

SudoPath is intended for use to detect sudomotor dysfunction. Sudomotor dysfunction is defined as decreased sudomotor activity. SudoPath is using a patented process to evaluate 1) skin blood flow, 2) C-fiber density and 3) Sweat gland function in patient with symptoms of chronic pain, or in populations at high risk such as diabetic patients. In addition, sudomotor dysfunction has been found in different diseases or medication side effect such as cancer treatment, antihypertensive treatment (in particular Beta and alpha blockers and calcium antagonists), Metformin treatment, vitamin deficiency, Parkinson’s disease, AIDS, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, hypothyroidism, kidney and liver diseases, alcoholism, Alzheimer’s disease and Guillain-Barre syndrome.

Help in reading results:
Each marker of Sudomotor function is displayed in a color coded bar graph: - Normal (green) - Mildly reduced (yellow) - Moderately reduced (orange) - Severely decreased (red)
For the fast interpretation of the sudomotor response risk analysis, a sudomotor dysfunction Score is calculated for each marker of the hand and foot as follows:- Green color = 0 - Yellow color = 1 - Orange or red = 2
The higher the score indicates higher sudomotor dysfunction risk. The Comments window help to summarize the risk analysis.
If the comparing visits tool is selected, it is displayed as follow: Actual visit on the right bar and previous visit on the left bar. Actual visit is up score and previous visit down score

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