

Principles Of Diabetes Mellitus

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Type 2 diabetes Long-term complications from high blood sugar include heart disease, stroke, diabetic retinopathy, which can result in blindness, kidney failure, and poor blood flow in the lower limbs, which may lead to amputations. Common symptoms include increased thirst, frequent urination, fatigue and unexplained weight loss. Diabetes mellitus type 2, commonly known as type 2 diabetes (T2D), and formerly known as adult-onset diabetes, is a form of diabetes mellitus that is Diabetes mellitus type 2, commonly known as type 2 diabetes (T2D), and formerly known as adult-onset diabetes, is a form of diabetes mellitus that is characterized by high blood sugar, insulin resistance, and relative lack of insulin. Other symptoms include increased hunger, having a sensation of pins and needles, and sores (wounds) that heal slowly. A sudden onset of hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state may occur; however, ketoacidosis is uncommon. Symptoms often develop slowly c3fa5b5c29

Leonid Poretsky In 2012 he edited Diabetes Mellitus: A Concise Leonid Poretsky (born August 7, 1954) is a Russian-born American endocrinologist. He has authored over 100 publications and has served on the National Institutes of Health's review committees and on the editorial boards of the Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism and other endocrine journals. textbook Principles of Diabetes Mellitus, which has been widely cited and has been published in three editions. His research interests include mechanisms of insulin action in the ovary, interactions between energy metabolism and reproduction, endocrinological aspects of AIDS, and clinical outcomes in diabetes c3fa5b5c29

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AIDA interactive educational freeware diabetes simulator The program, which is still being updated, has gone through a number of revisions and developments in the 16+ years since its original internet launch. More than 1,075,000 diabetes simulations have been run. knowledge of the pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus. AIDA has been described in detail in the medical / scientific / computing / diabetes literature AIDA is a freeware computer program that permits the interactive simulation of plasma insulin and blood glucose profiles for demonstration, teaching, self-learning, and research purposes. Further copies of the simulator have been made available, in the past, on diskette by the system developers and from the British Diabetic Association (BDA) – now called 'Diabetes UK' – London, England, following the BDA's own independent evaluation of the software. Originally developed in 1991, it has been updated and enhanced since, and made available without charge from 1996 on the World Wide Web

For overweight and obese people with diabetes, the most important aspect of any diet is that it results in loss of body fat. Losing body fat has been proven to improve blood glucose control and lower insulin levels. The major types of diabetes are type 1 and...

Diabetes medication Drugs used in diabetes treat types of diabetes mellitus by decreasing glucose levels in the blood. With the exception of insulin, most GLP-1 receptor agonists (liraglutide, exenatide, and others), and pramlintide, all diabetes medications are administered orally and are thus called oral hypoglycemic agents or oral antihyperglycemic agents. There are different classes of hypoglycemic drugs, and selection of the appropriate agent depends on the nature of diabetes, age, and situation of the person, as well as other patient factors. With the exception of insulin, most GLP-1 receptor agonists Drugs used in diabetes treat types of diabetes mellitus by decreasing glucose levels in the blood

Aretaeus of Cappadocia Aretaeus of Cappadocia, a Greek physician who Aretaeus (Ancient Greek:

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Ἀρεταῖος) is one of the most celebrated of the ancient Greek physicians. Poretsky, Leonid (2002). Springer. ISBN 978-1-4020-7114-0. Little is known of his life. He was ethnically Greek, born in the Roman province of Cappadocia, Asia Minor (modern day Turkey), and most likely lived in the second half of the second century AD. Hippocrates. p. He is generally styled "the Cappadocian" (Καππαδόξ). Principles of Diabetes Mellitus. 20 c3fa5b5c29

Type... c3fa5b5c29 Type 1 diabetes is an endocrine disorder characterized by hyperglycemia due to autoimmune destruction of insulin-secreting pancreatic beta cells. Insulin is a hormone needed by cells to take in glucose from the blood. Insufficient levels of insulin due to Type 1 diabetes... c3fa5b5c29 The complications of diabetes can dramatically impair quality of life and cause long-lasting... c3fa5b5c29

Diabetes Diabetes accounts for approximately 4. 2 million deaths every year, with an estimated 1. Classic symptoms include the three Ps: polydipsia (excessive thirst), polyuria (excessive urination), polyphagia (excessive hunger), weight loss, and blurred vision. 5 million caused by either untreated or poorly treated diabetes. Diabetes is due to either the pancreas not producing enough of the hormone insulin, or the cells of the body becoming unresponsive to insulin's effects. Diabetes mellitus, commonly known as diabetes, is a group of common endocrine diseases characterized by sustained high blood sugar levels. If left untreated, the disease can lead to various health complications, including disorders of the cardiovascular system, eye, kidney, and nerves. Diabetes is Diabetes mellitus, commonly known as diabetes, is a group of common endocrine diseases characterized by sustained high blood sugar levels c3fa5b5c29

The most agreed-upon recommendation is for the diet to be low in sugar and refined carbohydrates, while relatively... c3fa5b5c29

John Rollo for what is now called type 2 diabetes. December 23, 1809) was a Scottish military surgeon, now known for his work on a diabetic diet. The addition of the term "mellitus";,

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distinguishing the condition from diabetes insipidus, has been attributed John Rollo M. (d. 1802). Rollo was the first to suggest a low-carbohydrate diet as a treatment for diabetes. D c3fa5b5c29

Among guideline recommendations including the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and Diabetes UK, there is no consensus that one specific diet is better than others. This is due to a lack of long term high-quality studies on this subject. c3fa5b5c29

Complications of diabetes Acute complications are complications that develop rapidly and can be exemplified as diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state (HHS), lactic acidosis (LA), and hypoglycemia. Chronic complications develop over time and are generally classified in two categories: microvascular and macrovascular. emergency in which a person with diabetes mellitus is comatose (unconscious) because of one of the acute complications of diabetes: Severe diabetic hypoglycemia Complications of diabetes are secondary diseases that are a result of elevated blood glucose levels that occur in diabetic patients. Microvascular complications include neuropathy, nephropathy, and retinopathy; while cardiovascular disease, stroke, and peripheral vascular disease are included in the macrovascular complications. These complications can be divided into two types: acute and chronic c3fa5b5c29

Diet in diabetes e. diet that is used by people with diabetes mellitus or high blood sugar to minimize symptoms and dangerous complications of long-term elevations in blood A diabetic diet is a diet that is used by people with diabetes mellitus or high blood sugar to minimize symptoms and dangerous complications of long-term elevations in blood sugar (i. : cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, obesity) c3fa5b5c29

History of diabetes For a long time, the condition was described and treated in traditional Chinese medicine as xiāo kě (消渴; "wasting-thirst"). Early accounts often referred to diabetes as a disease of the kidneys. In 1674, Thomas Willis suggested that diabetes may be a disease of the blood. Physicians

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of the medieval Islamic world, including Avicenna, have also written on diabetes. 1550 BC). 1550 BC). The condition known today as diabetes (usually referring to diabetes mellitus) is thought to have been described in the Ebers Papyrus (c. The term diabetes traces back to Demetrius of Apamea (1st century BC). Ayurvedic The condition known today as diabetes (usually referring to diabetes mellitus) is thought to have been described in the Ebers Papyrus (c. Johann Peter Frank is credited with distinguishing diabetes mellitus and diabetes. Ayurvedic physicians (5th/6th century BC) first noted the sweet taste of diabetic urine, and called the condition madhumeha ("honey urine") c3fa5b5c29

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