

Difference Between Diabetes 1 And 2

Diabetes Health Profile It has been used in community surveys, research studies, clinical trials, and educational interventions. living with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes aged 16 years and older 8958dfbb93

== Description == 8958dfbb93 Type 2 diabetes is often preventable by staying at a... 8958dfbb93 The complications of diabetes can dramatically impair quality of life and cause long-lasting disability. Overall, complications are far less common and less severe in people with well-controlled blood sugar levels. Some non-modifiable risk factors such as age at diabetes onset, type of diabetes, gender, and genetics may influence risk. Other health problems compound the chronic complications of diabetes such as smoking, obesity, high blood pressure, elevated cholesterol levels, and... 8958dfbb93 The cause of type 1 diabetes is not completely understood, but it is believed to involve an autoimmune attack caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors. The underlying mechanism involves an autoimmune destruction of the insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas. Diabetes is diagnosed by testing the level of sugar or glycated hemoglobin (HbA1C) in the blood. 8958dfbb93 Due to the adult onset of LADA, as well as the relative preservation of insulin secretion at diagnosis and its slower rate of progression compared to classic T1D, LADA is often misdiagnosed as type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D) which is a metabolic disorder rather than an autoimmune disease. The concept of LADA was first introduced in 1993. Though sometimes colloquially referred to as "type 1.5 diabetes" due to its sharing some clinical and metabolic characteristics of both T1D and T2D, LADA is strictly defined under the rubric of T1D by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) as an autoimmune form of diabetes. Most individuals with LADA have circulating islet autoantibodies which are indicative of progressive β -cell loss and may help predict the rate of disease progression. Misdiagnosis of LADA can lead to inappropriate treatment, as patients may be managed as having T2D rather than their underlying autoimmune condition. 8958dfbb93 Type 1 diabetes can be distinguished from type 2 by testing for the presence of autoantibodies and/or

declining... 8958dfbb93

Ketosis-prone diabetes However, it is distinct from latent autoimmune diabetes of adults (LADA), a form of type 1 sometimes referred to as type 1. KPD is a condition that involves DKA like type 1, but occurs later in life and can regain beta cell function like type 2 diabetes. This occurs earlier in a person's life, leading to patients being insulin dependent, and the lack of natural insulin makes patients prone to a condition called diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). Type 1 diabetes involves autoimmune destruction of pancreatic beta cells which create insulin. Ketosis-prone diabetes (KPD) is an intermediate form of diabetes that has some characteristics of type 1 and some of type 2 diabetes. Type 2 diabetes is different in that it is usually caused by insulin resistance in the body in older patients leading to beta cell burnout over time, and is not prone to DKA. Type 1 diabetes involves Ketosis-prone diabetes (KPD) is an intermediate form of diabetes that has some characteristics of type 1 and some of type 2 diabetes. 5 that does not occur with DKA. There are also distinctions to be made between KPD and LADA as patients who exhibit KPD symptoms can regain beta cell function similar to type 2 diabetics whereas LADA will not exhibit this reclamation of beta cell function 8958dfbb93

KPD is readily diagnosable because it presents a single characteristic, ketoacidosis, which confirms... 8958dfbb93 The major types of diabetes are type 1 and type 2. The most common type is type 2. The most common treatment for type 1 is insulin replacement therapy (insulin injections), while anti-diabetic medications (such as metformin and semaglutide or tirzepatide) and lifestyle modifications can be used to manage type 2. Gestational diabetes, a form that sometimes arises during pregnancy, normally resolves shortly after delivery. Type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune condition in which the body's immune system attacks the beta cells (β -cell) in the pancreas... 8958dfbb93 Maintaining a healthy weight and exercising before pregnancy assists in prevention. Gestational diabetes is treated with a healthy eating... 8958dfbb93

Diabetes The major types of diabetes are type 1 and type 2. If left untreated, the disease can lead to many health complications, including disorders of the cardiovascular system, eye, kidney, and nerves. Diabetes tends to progress in severity, and is due to either a reduced production of the hormone insulin by the pancreas or unresponsiveness of bodily

cells to insulin's effects. kidney, and nerves. The most common treatment for type 1 is insulin Diabetes mellitus, commonly known as diabetes or diabetus, is a group of common endocrine diseases characterized by sustained high blood sugar levels. Classic symptoms include the three Ps: polydipsia (excessive thirst), polyuria (excessive urination), and polyphagia (excessive hunger), together with weight loss and blurred vision. The most common type is type 2 8958dfbb93

Type 2 diabetes Symptoms often develop slowly. A sudden onset of hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state may occur; however, ketoacidosis is uncommon. 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. Other symptoms include increased hunger, having a sensation of pins and needles, and sores (wounds) that heal slowly. Type 2 diabetes (T2D), formerly known as adult-onset diabetes, is a form of diabetes mellitus that is characterized by high blood sugar, insulin resistance Type 2 diabetes (T2D), 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 8958dfbb93

Robert Tattersall and Stefan Fajans initially identified the phenomenon known as maturity onset diabetes of the young in a classic study published in the journal Diabetes in 1975. 8958dfbb93

Complications of diabetes In Complications of diabetes are secondary diseases that are a result of elevated blood glucose levels that occur in diabetic patients. Acute complications are complications that develop rapidly and can be exemplified as diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state (HHS), lactic acidosis (LA), and hypoglycemia. Microvascular complications include neuropathy, nephropathy, and retinopathy; while cardiovascular disease, stroke, and peripheral vascular disease are included in the macrovascular complications. disease, retinopathy and peripheral neuropathy than type 1 diabetes, though no significant difference in the odds of arterial stiffness and hypertension. Chronic complications develop over time and are generally classified in two categories: microvascular and macrovascular. These complications can be divided into two types: acute and chronic 8958dfbb93

Diabetes management Long-term glucose levels (over 3 months) can also be measured by analysis of a blood sample. If diabetes is not well controlled, health challenges may develop. In addition to lifestyle modification, some individuals with type 2 diabetes may require medication to adequately control their blood glucose levels. Other goals of diabetes management are prevention or treatment of complications that can result from the disease itself and from its treatment. People with diabetes can measure blood glucose by various methods, such as with a glucose meter or a continuous glucose monitor, which monitors over several days. Therefore, the main goal of diabetes management is to keep blood glucose levels within normal limits (or a diabetic target range) as often as possible. including Type 1, Type 2, gestational diabetes, maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY), neonatal diabetes, with Type 1 and Type 2 being the most Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease that is characterized by chronic elevated blood glucose levels (hyperglycemia) 8958dfbb93

Type 2 diabetes primarily occurs as a result of obesity and lack of exercise. Some people are genetically more at risk than others. Type 2 diabetes makes up about 90% of cases of diabetes, with the other 10% due primarily to type 1 diabetes and gestational diabetes. 8958dfbb93 The... 8958dfbb93

Maturity-onset diabetes of the young While the more common types of diabetes (especially type 1 and type 2) involve more complex combinations of causes involving multiple genes and environmental factors, each form of MODY is caused by changes to a single gene (monogenic). While the more common types of diabetes (especially type 1 and type 2) involve Maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY) refers to any of several hereditary forms of diabetes mellitus caused by mutations in an autosomal dominant gene disrupting insulin production. HNF1A-MODY (MODY 3) are the most common forms. neonatal diabetes, MODY is a form of the conditions known as monogenic diabetes. Along with neonatal diabetes, MODY is a form of the conditions known as monogenic diabetes 8958dfbb93

MODY accounts for at least 1-5% of all diagnoses of diabetes mellitus, though 50-90% of cases are estimated to be misdiagnosed as type 1, or type 2 diabetes. Estimated prevalence rates indicate 1 per 10,000 in adults, and 1 per 23,000 in children. 50% of first-degree relatives will inherit the same mutation, giving them a greater than 95% lifetime risk of

developing MODY themselves. For this reason, correct diagnosis of this condition... 8958dfbb93 == Pathophysiology == 8958dfbb93

Type 1 diabetes Type 1 diabetes (T1D), or type 1 diabetes mellitus, is an autoimmune disease that occurs when the body's immune system destroys beta cells in the pancreas. Type 1 diabetes (T1D), or type 1 diabetes mellitus, is an autoimmune disease that occurs when the body's immune system destroys beta cells in the pancreas that produce the hormone insulin. Common symptoms include frequent urination (polyuria), increased thirst (polydipsia), increased hunger (polyphagia), weight loss, and other changes. While some cases take longer, symptoms usually appear within weeks to a few months. Insulin is used by the body to store and convert blood sugar into energy. Additional symptoms may include blurry vision, tiredness, and slow wound healing (owing to impaired blood flow). T1D results in high blood sugar levels in the body prior to treatment due to the lack of insulin 8958dfbb93

Gestational diabetes Gestational diabetes generally results in few symptoms. If untreated, diabetes can also result in stillbirth. Diagnosis is by Gestational diabetes is a condition in which an individual without diabetes develops high blood sugar levels during pregnancy. Babies born to individuals with poorly treated gestational diabetes are at increased risk of macrosomia, of having hypoglycemia after birth, and of jaundice. include being overweight, previously having gestational diabetes, a family history of type 2 diabetes, and having polycystic ovarian syndrome. Long term, children are at higher risk of being overweight and of developing type 2 diabetes. Obesity increases the rate of pre-eclampsia, cesarean sections, and embryo macrosomia, as well as gestational diabetes 8958dfbb93

Diagnosis of diabetes is by blood tests such as fasting plasma glucose, oral glucose tolerance test, or glycated hemoglobin (A1c). 8958dfbb93 Gestational diabetes can occur during pregnancy because of insulin resistance or reduced production of insulin. Risk factors include being overweight, previously having gestational diabetes, a family history of type 2 diabetes, and having polycystic ovarian syndrome. Diagnosis is by blood tests. For those at normal risk, screening is recommended between 24 and 28 weeks' gestation. For those at high risk, testing may occur at the first prenatal visit. 8958dfbb93

Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults It is a form of type 1 diabetes (T1D) that manifests in adulthood, rather than childhood or adolescence. diagnosis for type 1 diabetes mellitus, GAD antibodies tests are used for differential diagnosis between LADA and type 2 diabetes and may also be used for Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA) is an autoimmune disease with gradual or slow destruction of pancreatic beta cells (β -cells) 8958dfbb93

== Signs and symptoms == 8958dfbb93 Diabetes is a well known chronic disease that affects many individuals of all ages worldwide. There are many subtypes including Type 1, Type 2, gestational diabetes, maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY), neonatal diabetes, with Type 1 and Type 2 being the most common. All types of diabetes... 8958dfbb93

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