

Diabetes



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Treatment of Diabetes Diabetes is a bodily disorder that affects people by bringing unto them excessive thirst as they produce large quantities of urine. There are two varieties of the disease which are namely the diabetes mellitus and the diabetes insipidus (Lopez-Larrea, et. al., 2012). The former disease which has several types affects the human pancreas by making it produce small insulin quantities which help it in the absorption of glucose (Soto-Gutierrez et. al, 2011). The latter ailment is mainly caused by an insufficient amount of vasopressin, a hormone emanating from the pituitary gland and responsible for control of the quantities of urine that are secreted from the human kidneys (Hakim et. al., 2010).

The use of pig cells for the purpose of treating diabetes was originally researched and practiced in treating Australian and oceanic region patients ailing from the disease (Soto-Gutierrez et. al, 2011). However, it has been increasingly used in treating patients suffering from the disease through the injection of cells that produce insulin throughout the globe. These cells are taken directly from pigs which are healthy and are mainly utilized on patients suffering from type 1 diabetes (Lopez-Larrea, et. al., 2012). The cells injected into humans are collected from the pancreas of pigs which are coated with the seaweed gel. The cells are then implanted into human abdomens for the purpose of producing insulin that later on helps in controlling the amounts of sugar in the blood stream (Soto-Gutierrez et. al, 2011). Reports indicate that when using the technology, all risks of infections from the animal cells should first be examined and eliminated to ensure that patients receiving the treatment are safe from animal infections. In the previous tests carried out on the use of these cells, the patients developed no side-effects and were seen to be staying away from the usual insulin injections that were

expensive for most of them (Hakim et. al., 2010). Subsequently, the new method of treating the ailment has enabled patients who have been suffering from an unstable diabetic condition to seek adequate treatment since the use of injected insulin has become uncontrollable (Soto-Gutierrez et. al, 2011).

In the recent past, many diabetes patients have been able to abstain from utilizing insulin in the treatment of the disease since they received the pig cells. The cells have benefited the patients by producing extra amounts of insulin to aid in the absorption of the glucose found within their bodies (Hakim et. al., 2010). The use of syringes has been linked to the transmission of several diseases via the blood shared between the patients sharing them which include diseases like AIDS. This is mainly because the pig cells utilized in the transplant are normally picked from pigs that have been raised in sterile and non contaminated areas (Lopez-Larrea, et. al., 2012). The technology has additionally proved to be an effective and a safe long-term control method for the disease by the authorities in many countries (Soto-Gutierrez et. al, 2011). This is mainly because the cost of obtaining and dispensing insulin among populations that are increasingly threatened by newer infections has been drastically reduced by the new technology (Hakim et. al., 2010). The patients, on the other hand, have additionally benefitted by having the costs utilized in getting treatment through insulin reduced (Lopez-Larrea, et. al., 2012). Due to the long term ability of the pig cells to reproduce and fight the large production of glucose in the body has enabled governments across the globe in controlling the spread and effects of the disease (Soto-Gutierrez et. al, 2011). Previous reports indicate that the use of injections on diabetes patients causes diseases like blindness along with

kidney failures due to its inefficiency in controlling the amounts of glucose that are secreted by the body. This has luckily been dealt with by the new technology which facilitates the permanent production of cells secreting insulin within the body (Hakim et. al., 2010).

References

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