

The risk of being a diabetic



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The Risk of Being a Diabetic June 4th, Risks of Diabetes Introduction Diabetes is an endocrine disorder which has become very prevalent in today's world. It is a major debilitating health issue which is considered to be a silent killer disease. Diabetes is classified as a syndrome because it not only affects a single organ but it slowly and progressively alters the metabolism of the entire body and can affect normal bodily functions. Though this disease has a major role in increasing the blood glucose levels but it also modifies the functioning of the major organs of the body. This includes modification with the normal renal functioning, the working of the liver as well as visual problems and vascular changes which may predispose a person to fatal conditions like atherosclerosis. This paper aims to achieve the following three objectives of briefly explaining:

Type one diabetes, its usual symptoms, effects and the most probable treatment

Type two diabetes, its usual symptoms and effects

And to analyze the risks that diabetes brings if not treated properly

Types and Risks of Diabetes

There are two types of Diabetes i. e. type one and type two. Diabetes mellitus type one presents with weight loss and the patient complains of increased thirst, hunger and urination. The patient develops low blood glucose levels often and ketosis is also seen in them. As the patient is not able to produce insulin within the body, the only treatment option for them is the intravenous administration of insulin to control the levels of blood glucose. Insulin pumps can also be used for the delivery of insulin within the body.

In diabetes type 2 the disease progresses with the loss of responsiveness of the tissues of the body to insulin. That is they become resistant to the effect

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of this hormone and hence the metabolism of glucose is altered. The increased levels of insulin and high blood glucose levels alter the functioning of the beta cells which initially respond by increased secretion of the hormone. When this affect does not show a significant result there is loss of function of the beta cells.

Diabetes becomes an even more dangerous disease in its latter stages when it is not being controlled. If early treatment of diabetes is not done in some cases it is seen that amputation is required. By amputation here it is meant that an organ has to be cut off from the body. If the person does not control diabetes it can also lead to heart failure or a heart attack. At times it is seen that diabetes leads to the blockage of vessels in the body. Diabetes can also effect sensitive organs of the body such as eye. It can form a cataract in the eye because of which the vision of an individual is impaired.

Conclusion

Diabetes is a slow poison as it slowly affects the person's metabolic processes. It is necessary that an individual controls it and he regularly takes his medications. The basic treatment of diabetes is dependent upon the presence of insulin in the body. If this insulin is not present in adequate quantities inside the body the person can die because of lack of energy. Diabetes is linked to both genetic and environmental factors and it is recommended that a person should consult a doctor to check as to if he can have diabetes or not.

Bibliography

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