

Forum is paper
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[Health & Medicine](#), [Disability](#)



Part 1 -5 Forum: Paraphrasing and Direct Quotations

According to studies conducted by researcher professor Dr. Sandra Black (2002) ' diabetics are at higher than average risk for comorbid health conditions, disability, depression, cognitive impairment, and poor quality of life. Diabetics also have higher rates of disability—almost 30% of those aged 45 to 60 years and over 45% of those 70 years and older report some form of disability, compared with only 10% to 20% of nondiabetics' (Black, 2003, p 40).

In relation to the thesis this researcher is contending that Type 11 Diabetes mellitus is a severe disease that can affect every organ system in the human body impeding the individual's quality of life. Dr. Black's (2002) research conclusions are supportive of the quality of life issues diabetics have to endure along with the tendency to have a shorter life span than people not affected by the disease. The major concern of this research is that many diabetics are not aware of these complications and that they impact the quality of life. Many of them believe that by taking medications they can be healthy until the time of death. However, the course of disease will progress to damaging organs and complications will manifest if the person lives long enough.

Diabetics are easy targets of health conditions that create dependency such as depression; difficulty in understanding and generally inability to cope with the daily activities of living. Precisely, 30 % of diabetics between the ages of 45 to 60 have encountered some degree incapacitation due to the condition. Forty-five percent of diabetics 70 years and older have communicated to health care providers that they have been experiencing difficulty in

functioning normally. This is in relation to 10 % -20% of persons their age (Black, 2003).

Work cited

Black, Sandra. Diabetes, Diversity, and Disparity: What Do We Do With the Evidence? Am J.

Public Health. 92(4). 2002; 23-44. Print

Part 2--- 6 Forum: Introduction to Paper

Type 11 Diabetes mellitus is a severe disease that can affect every organ system in the human body impeding the individual's quality of life. As such, the goal of this research is sensitizing readers of the severe effects of type 11 diabetes mellitus on the health and well-being of individuals, their families, communities and world at large. From preliminary reviews both types 1 and 11 diabetes are well published and documented as high risk nutritional diseases, especially type 11, which accounts for 90% of all diabetic cases, but the complications seem to be mis-represented as being directly a sequel of the disease (Pohl et. al, 2008).

It is known that type 11 diabetes mellitus affects the pancreas whereby the body does not produce enough insulin for carbohydrates metabolism.

Consequently, after carbohydrates are broken down to simple sugars they are not stored in the tissues. Instead they circulate in large quantities in the blood. Readers/ the public is quite aware that the disease causes sugar to circulate in the blood stream and one can go into a coma if the blood sugar is too high or low. Many people in America are affected by the disease (Pohl et. al, 2008).

A misrepresentation concerning the disease is perpetuated in the belief that once one takes medications complications will not occur. Readers and the public need to know that by taking medication only prevent blood sugar levels from being consistently high. There are complications that will occur once the person lives long enough which anti-diabetic medications would not prevent. Medication, diet, and other therapies just postpone or delay complications from occurring earlier than they would (Pohl et. al, 2008)

The information that will be researched for this project includes pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus and sequel of the disease related to how other organ systems become affected; the rate at which it occurs and how quality of life is hampered. It will entail a literature analysis of studies dealing with the complications of diabetes.

Works cited

Pohl, M. Mayr, P., & Lauster, F. Glycemic. Control in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus With a Disease-Specific Enteral Formula: Stage II of a Randomized, Controlled Multicenter Trial. *Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*. 33(1), 2008: 37-49.

Part 3 ---- 7 Forum: Conclusion of Paper 200 words

The foregoing pages of this document outlined a research proposal for exploring the thesis Type 11 Diabetes mellitus is a severe disease that can affect every organ system in the human body impeding the individual's quality of life. This researcher proposed questions, what are the complications of type 11? How do they affect individuals' quality of life?

What is the purpose of taking anti-diabetic medications? An exploratory research technique was proposed along with a qualitative design utilizing databases and questionnaires through a survey to collect data.

The reason for selecting this method lies in the fact that while everyone knows about the disease, type 11 diabetes mellitus important information regarding its complications and effects on quality are not opening discussed with patients and their relatives. Many patients and relatives are led to believe that taking medications is all to the disease resolution even though there is no cure. As such a problem exists in this area regarding understanding the disease that ought to be explored

The main goal of qualitative designs is to investigate questions without trying to quantify any data retrieved. In some situations the researcher may even use a theory to support the thesis statement. Importantly exploratory research techniques often adapt a qualitative design to facilitate explanation of data accessed from literature or surveys (Cohen & Arieli, 2011)

Revised introduction

While the global perspective shows evidence that type 2 diabetes with its complications has risen to an epidemic level, still many people believe that by taking medications they can live with the disease a very long time even though there is no cure. Currently, there are over 150 million adults internationally affected by type 2 diabetes, which represents 90% of all diabetic cases in the world. Projections are that in twenty five years this number double. Importantly, type 2 diabetes is distinctly associated with socioeconomic transition. In developed countries the prevalence (6. 2%) which is about twice the incidence discovered in the developing countries (3.

5%) (Black, 2002). Herein lays this researchers concern for embarking on this project from the assumption that Type 11 Diabetes mellitus is a severe disease that can affect every organ system in the human body impeding the individual's quality of life.

Works cited

Black, Sandra. Diabetes, Diversity, and Disparity: What Do We Do With the Evidence? Am J.

Public Health. 92(4). 2002; 23-44. Print

Cohen, N., & Arieli, T. Field research in conflict environments: Methodological

challenges and snowball sampling. Journal of Peace Research 48 (4), 2011:

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