

What are the causes and or prevention of type 1 diabetes

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Topic Causes And/Or Prevention Of Type Diabetes Type I diabetes is one of the areas that has attracted a great wealth of research. Over years, many researchers have focused on the causes or prevention of type, I diabetes using many approaches. Souto and Miranda (2011) conducted a research on the effect of using physical activity and glycemic controls as means of preventing the occurrence of diabetes type, I. In their research, the two researchers designed a qualitative research that entailed sampling the articles from the ScienceDirect and Pubmed database that passed the inclusion criteria. Among the articles searched, about 24 of them satisfied the inclusion criteria paving way for the use. From these articles, the researchers found out that physical activity, and sufficient glycemic control had a positive effect of increasing insulin sensitivity in patients affected by type, I diabetes.

In another research, Karvonen, Cepaitis and Tuomelehto (1999), conducted a research to determine the effective at carrying out a H influenza type B vaccination. In this qualitative research, two groups of children were taken to be the sample for use in the research. The study used three cohorts of Finnish children with each group being vaccinated at a different time. In total, the study used 128 936 children. The theoretical model used entailed the assumption that the timing of the vaccination had an effect on controlling the onset of type I diabetes. From the results of the study, the researchers concluded that timing the vaccination of H influenza had no impact on preventing type I diabetes.

Mendez et al (2003) did a research to investigate the occurrence of type I

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diabetes because of genetic susceptibility of “ HLA-DQA1 and HLA-DQB1 genotypes” (p. 787). in this study, the researchers gathered quantitative data using a population based study, as well as a case comparison study. To ensure that estimation was done correctly, the researchers employ the use of Bayes theory, as a technique for carrying out estimation of both the case-control studies and population-based incidences. The results of the study indicate that HLA-DQ genotypes have positive association with the occurrence of type I diabetes.

Kouznetsova et al (2007) carried out a research to determine the effect of POP- contaminated waste on the rate of hospitalization of patient with diabetes. In this quantitative study, the researcher determined the number of patients that had been hospitalized at age 24- 74 in New York between 1993 and 2000. The research collected data from hospital’s records for people living in clean sites and those in regions having POP wastes. At the end of the study, the researchers found out that people living in areas with POP contaminated waste had a significant number of type I diabetes prompting their hospitalization.

From the research articles, there is clear evidence that many researchers have focused on genetic factors as a cause of type I diabetes. Similarity, it is clear that some research has dwelt on effect of wastes such as dioxins in causing diabetes. From these studies, it is clear that type I diabetes can be caused by many factors. Presently, there seems to be a consensus among the researchers that many factors have an influence on the occurrence of type I diabetes. Whereas some of these researchers point to some critical information such as the use of exercise and glycemic control in preventing

type I diabetes, there is need for more research to focus on the effectiveness of these strategies. In doing so, there are better chances that researchers will arrive at better prevention techniques of type I diabetes.

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