7074 - Diabetes



What is Diabetes?

Diabetes is a health condition that is caused by the body's inability to properly process glucose. There are two common types: Type I (insulin dependant) and Type II (insulin independent).

Type I diabetes is most often detected early in life because the pancreas does not produce any insulin. It is termed insulin dependant because the treatment is a lifelong dependence on insulin injections. There is no cure for type I diabetes.

Type II diabetes is often called adult onset diabetes because it is diagnosed in adults over 40. This form of diabetes results from the body's inability to react to insulin in the body. The two main causes are being overweight and a living a sedentary lifestyle.



Symptoms

- ✓ Constant thirst
- ✓ Frequent urination
- ✓ Fatigue
- ✓ Blurred vision
- ✓ Frequent infections
- ✓ Slow healing injuries
- ✓ Unplanned weight loss

Long-Term Effects

Living with diabetes can have serious lifelong effects.

- Damage to Arteries leads to hearth attack and stroke
- Vision loss/blindness due to damaged arteries in the eye
- > Loss of circulation in the legs and feet which can lead to amputation
- Kidneys can become damaged and fail if diabetes is poorly controlled for a long time.
- Nerve cell damage which leads to loss of feeling to touch, heat, cold and pain.

Risk Factors for Type II Diabetes:

- Weight Being overweight and carrying most of the weight in your abdominal section
- 2. Exercise Exercise helps keep your weight down and increased your body's ability to process insulin
- Diet A diet low in fat, reduced calories and low in refined carbohydrates/sugars
- Heredity Family history of diabetes increases your risk of developing it yourself.
- 5. Age risk increases with age, especially after 40
- 6. Sex Women are more prone than men
- Race African Americans, Hispanics and Native Americans are at higher risk.

Prevention

There are steps that can be taken to prevent the onset of Type II diabetes.

Keeping a Daily Physical Activity Balanced diet, moderate fat, low sugar and high in fruits, wholegrains and vegetables

Avoid smoking and drinking

Monitoring blood glucose if at risk DIABETES FREE

