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Diabetes red eyes

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Group of metabolic disorders Not to be confused with diabetes insipidus. Medical ConditionsDiabetes MellitusSuniversal the blue circle symbol for diabetes. [1] pronunciation / \tilde{A} "-a \tilde{A} DAA \tilde{C} \tilde{A} "bi Tiz, ta \tilde{A} \tilde{C} \tilde{A} "bi Tiz, ta \tilde{A} Increased thirst, increased hunger [2] Complicationsdiabetic Ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state, heart disease, stroke, pain / pins and needles in the hands and / or feet, chronic renal failure, ulcers of the foot, cognitive impairment, gastroparesis [2] [3] [4] [5] risk History 1: History of the family [6] type 2: obesity, lack of exercise, genetic [2] [7] Method diagnostic Guardiasta blood sugar [2] protective Diet, exercise [2] MedicazioneSulina, anti-diabetic drug metformin as [2] [8] [9] Frequenza463 million (8.8%) [10] Deaths4,2 million (2019) [10] Diabetes mellitus (DM), commonly known as just diabetes, is a group of metabolic disorders characterized by a high level of blood sugar over an extended period of time. [11] The symptoms often include frequent urination, increased thirst and increased appetite. [2] If untreated, diabetes can cause many health complications may include diabetic ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state or death. [3] The serious long-term complications include cardiovascular disease, stroke, chronic kidney disease, foot ulcers, nerve damage, eye damage and cognitive impairment. [2] [5] Diabetes is due to the pancreas not produced. [12] There are three main types of diabetes mellitus: [2] Type 1 diabetes results from the failure of the pancreas to produce due to the loss of beta cells enough insulin. [2] This module was previously referred to as "diabetes mellitus insulin-dependent diabetes." [2] The loss of beta cells is caused by an autoimmune response. [13] The cause of this autoimmune response is unknown. [2] Start type 2 diabetes with insulin resistance, a condition in which cells fail to respond properly to insulin. [2] As the disease progresses, it can also develop a lack of insulin. [14] This module was previously referred to as "diabetes mellitus insulin-dependent" (NIDDM) or "adult-onset diabetes to." [2] The most common cause is a combination of excessive and insufficient exercise body weight. [2] Gestational diabetes is the third major form and occurs when pregnant women without a prior history of diabetes should be managed with insulin injections. [2] The prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes involves the maintenance of a healthy diet, regular exercise, a normal body weight and avoiding the use of tobacco. [2] Type 2 diabetes it can be treated with drugs such as insulin sensitizers to insulin with or without [15]. The control of blood pressure and maintain adequate foot and eye care are important for people with the disease. [2] Insulin and some oral drugs can cause low blood sugar. [16] The weight loss surgery in those with obesity is sometimes an effective measure in those with type 2 diabetes constitutes about 90% of cases. [10] The rates are similar for women and men. [19] The trends suggest that rates will continue to rise. [10] Diabetes least doubles the risk of Early one person. [2] In 2019, diabetes lead to about 4.2 million deaths. [10] It is the seventh major cause of death globally. [20] [21] The global economic cost of diabetes health expenditure in 2017 was estimated at US \$ 727 billion. [10] In the United States, diabetes costs almost US \$ 327 billion in 2017. [22] Medical medical expenses among people with diabetes are about 2.3 times higher. [23] Signs and symptoms Overview of the most significant symptoms of diabetes are non-intentional weight losses, polyuria (increased urination), Polidesia (increased thirst) and polyphagia (greater hunger). [24] Symptoms can develop quickly (weeks or months) in type 1 diabetes, while they usually develop much more slowly and can be thin or absent in type 2. diabetes even if they are not specific to the disease. In addition to the known symptoms listed above, they include blurred vision, headache, fatique, slow healing of the cuts and pruriginous skin. High prolonged blood sugar can cause glucose absorption in the eye lens, which leads to changes in its shape, resulting in vision changes. Long-term vision loss can also be caused by diabetic retinopathy. A number of cutaneous eruptions that can occur in diabetes are collectively known as diabetic dermavadromes. [26] Diabetic emergencies People with diabetes (usually not exclusively in type 1 diabetes) can also experience diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), a metabolic disorder characterized by nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain, the smell of acetone on Breath, deep breath known as Kussmaul's breathing, and in severe cases a reduced level of consciousness. DKA requires an emergency treatment in the hospital. [27] A rare condition but more dangerous is the hyperglicemic ipperosmolar state (HHS), which is more common in type 2 diabetes and is mainly the result of dehydration caused by large blood sugar. [27] Low blood sugar related to treatment (hypoglycemia) is common in people with type 1 and also type 2 diabetes depending on the drug used. Most cases are mild and are not considered medical emergencies. The effects may vary from feelings of discomfort, sweating, trembling and increased appetite in mild cases to more serious effects such as confusion, changes of behavior as aggressiveness, convulsions, unconsciousness and rarely permanent brain damage or death in serious cases. [28] [29] Rapid breathing, sweating and cold, pale skin is characteristic of low blood sugar but not definitive. [30] Mild-to-moderate cases are self-treated eating or drink something high in carbohydrates guickly absorbed. Serious cases can lead to unconsciousness and must be treated with glucose or intravenous injections with glucose or injection in the glucose or injection injection injection injection injection injecti long-term complications. These typically develop after many years (10 "20) but can be the first symptom in those who otherwise have not received a diagnosis before that time. [Necessary quote] The main long-term complications refer to the damage to blood vessels. Diabetes doubles the risk of cardiovascular disease [32] and about 75% of deaths in diabetes are due to artery coronary disease. [33] Other macrovascular diseases include stroke and peripheral artery disease. [Request required] The first complications of diabetes due to damage in small blood vessels include damage to the eyes, kidneys and nerves. [34] Eye damage, known as diabetic retinopathy, is caused by damage to blood vessels in the eye retina and can can Comporting a loss of gradual vision and a possible cecietÃ. [34] Diabetes also increases the risk of having glaucoma, cataract and other eye problems. It is recommended that the pers. One with diabetes visit an ophthalmologist once a year. [35] Kidney damage, known as diabetic nephropathy, can lead to tissue scars, loss of protein â €

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