

Name of Journal: *World Journal of Diabetes*

Manuscript NO: 53065

Manuscript Type: REVIEW

Fundamentals about onset and progressive disease character of type 2 diabetes mellitus

Rob NM Weijers

Abstract

ResearchGate is a world wide web for scientists and researchers to share papers, ask and answer questions, and find collaborators. As one of the more than 15 million members, the author uploads research output and reads and responds to some of the questions raised, which are related to type 2 diabetes. In that way, he noticed a serious gap of knowledge of this disease among medical professionals over recent decades.

Match Overview

1	Crossref 219 words Rob N.M. Weijers, Dick J. Bekedam. "The Metformin Paradox", Current Diabetes Reviews, 2020	3%
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Fundamentals- Diabetes Mellitus Flashcards | Quizlet

<https://quizlet.com/321871990/fundamentals-diabetes-mellitus-flash-cards>

Type 2 has a gradual onset, person may go years with **undetected hyperglycemia**; **hyperglycemia** can become severe because of **osmotic fluid** and **electrolyte loss** **Type 2 clinical manifestations** **NONSPECIFIC**, **fatigue**, **recurrent infection**, **vaginal yeast or monilia**, **prolonged wound healing**...

Type 2 diabetes - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic

<https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/...>

< Overview Symptoms Causes Risk Factors Complications >

Type 2 diabetes is a chronic condition that affects the way your body metabolizes sugar (glucose) — an important source of fuel for your body. With type 2 diabetes, your body either resists the effects of insulin — a hormone that regulates the movement of sugar into your cells — or doesn't produce enough insulin to maintain normal glucose levels. Type 2 diabetes used to be known as adult-onset diabetes, but today more children are being diagnosed with the disorder, probably due to the rise in c...

See more on [mayoclinic.org](https://www.mayoclinic.org)

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Trajectories and Associated Risks

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4851215>

Mar 01, 2016 · **Type 2 diabetes mellitus** (T2DM) is one of the fastest growing public health concerns in the United States. 1 There are 29.1 million patients (9.3% of the US populations) suffering from **diabetes** in 2014. **2 Diabetes**, which is the seventh leading cause of death in the United States, is known to be a nonreversible (incurable) chronic **disease**, 3,4 ...

Cited by: 14 **Author:** Wonsuk Oh, Era Kim, M. Regina Castro, ...

Publish Year: 2016

[PDF] Diabetes Mellitus: Pharmacology and Disease Management

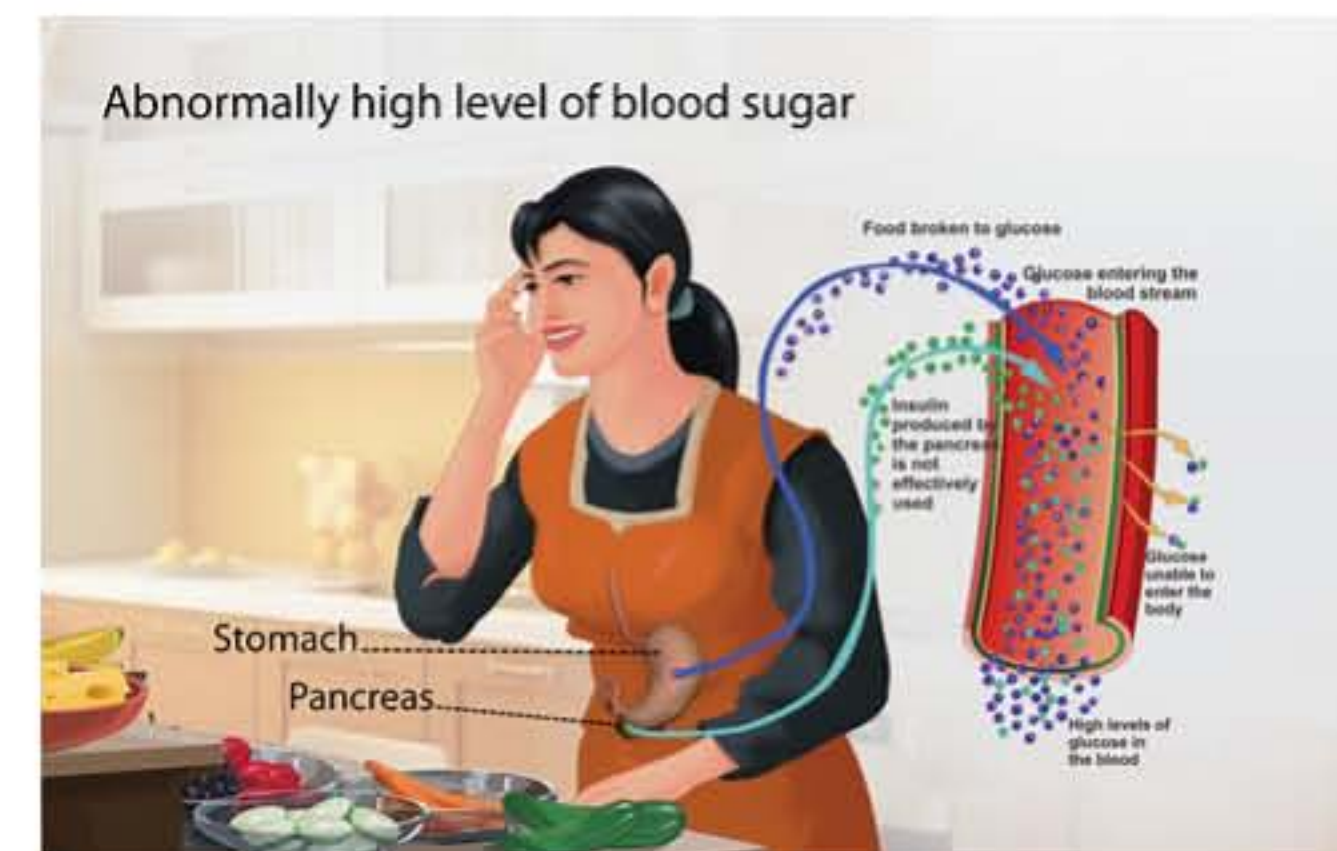
www.cecentral.com/assets/2634/045-King.pdf

Management of Type 2 Diabetes LESS well-validated therapies after lifestyle and Metformin Step 2: –Add

Proglitazone (if no hypoglycemia, edema, HF, bone loss) OR –Add GLP-1 agonist (if no

Type 2 Diabetes

Medical Condition



Results from insufficient production of insulin, causing high blood sugar.

🏠 Very common (More than 3 million cases per year in US)

🧪 Requires lab test or imaging

👨🏻‍⚕️ Treatment from medical professional advised

🕒 Can be lifelong

It is a chronic disease affecting the pancreas. Patient's pancreas doesn't produce enough insulin. This results in abnormal levels of blood sugar. Most common symptom is abnormally high level of blood sugar. Maintaining healthy diet, physical activities and medications help to manage the condition.

Symptoms

Symptoms for type 2 diabetes usually develop slowly and many times



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Fundamentals- Diabetes Mellitus Flashcards | Quizlet

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[PDF] Definition, epidemiology and classification of diabetes in ...

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79) (B). **Type 2 diabetes** is becoming more common and accounts for a significant proportion of **youth onset diabetes** in certain at risk populations (B) (63). • **Epidemiological incidence studies** define the 'onset of type 1 diabetes' by the date of the **first insulin injection** because of ...

Type 2 diabetes - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic

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Overview

Symptoms

Causes

Risk Factors

Complications



Type 2 diabetes is a chronic condition that affects the way your body metabolizes sugar (glucose) — an important source of fuel for your body. With type 2 diabetes, your body either resists the effects of insulin — a hormone that regulates the movement of sugar into your cells — or doesn't produce enough insulin to maintain normal glucose levels. Type 2 diabetes used to be known as adult-onset diabetes, but today more children are being diagnosed with the disorder, probably due to the rise in c...

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[PDF] Diabetes Mellitus: Pharmacology and Disease Management

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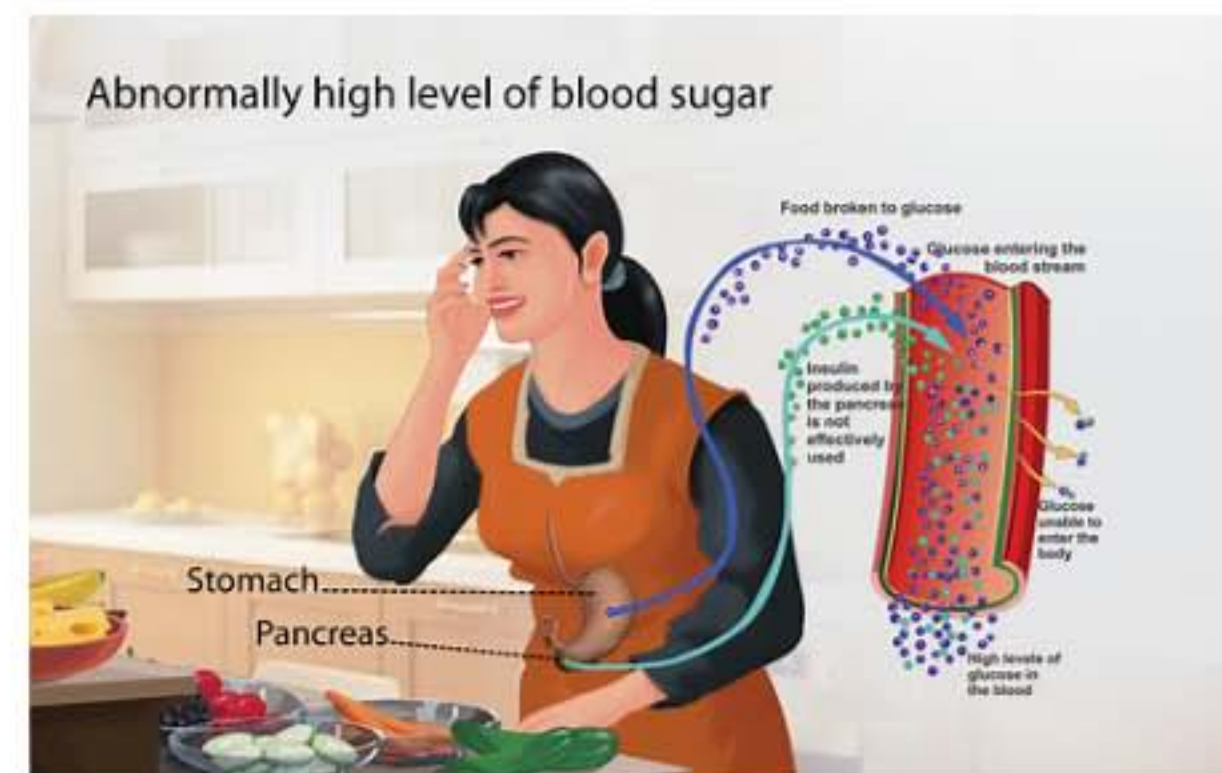
Management of Type 2 Diabetes LESS well-validated therapies after lifestyle and Metformin Step 2: —Add **Pioglitazone** (if no **hypoglycemia**, **edema**, **HF**, **bone loss**) OR —Add **GLP-1 agonist** (if no **hypoglycemia**, **weight loss**, **nausea/vomiting**) Step 3: —Combination of preferred **Sulfonylurea** and **Pioglitazone** (no **GLP-1 agonist**) OR

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Trajectories and Associated Risks

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Type 2 Diabetes

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Symptoms

Symptoms for type 2 diabetes usually develop slowly and many times asymptomatic. Common major symptoms are:

- Frequent urination
- Increased thirst
- Fatigue, tiredness