

DIABETES AN INTRODUCTION



American Diabetes Association

Diabetes is a problem with your body that causes blood glucose (sugar) levels to rise higher than normal.

This is also called hyperglycemia.

When you eat, your body breaks food down into glucose and sends it into the blood. Insulin then helps move the glucose from the blood into your cells. When glucose enters your cells, it is either used as fuel for energy right away or stored for later use. In a person with diabetes, there is a problem with insulin. But, not everyone with diabetes has the same problem.

There are different types of diabetes – type 1, type 2, and a condition called gestational diabetes. If you have diabetes, your body either doesn't make enough insulin, can't use insulin it does make well, or both.

Diabetes may be treated with insulin, oral medications, exercise, and meal planning. If left untreated, diabetes can lead to several complications, such as nerve damage, kidney or eye problems, heart disease, and stroke. But, if managed well, you can live a long, healthy life with diabetes.

Insulin is a hormone made by the beta-cells in your pancreas, which is an organ behind your stomach.



Type 1

In type 1 diabetes, your immune system mistakenly destroys the beta-cells, which are the cells in your pancreas that make insulin. Your body treats these beta-cells as foreign invaders and destroys them. The destruction can happen over a few weeks, months, or years.

When enough beta cells are destroyed, your pancreas stops making insulin, or makes so little insulin that you need to take insulin to live.



Type 2

If you have type 2 diabetes your body does not use insulin properly. This is called insulin-resistance. At first, the beta-cells make extra insulin to make up for it. But, over time your pancreas isn't able to keep up and can't make enough insulin to keep your blood glucose at normal levels.

Some people with type 2 diabetes can manage their diabetes with healthy eating and exercise. However, your doctor may need to also prescribe oral medications (pills) and/or insulin to help you meet your target blood glucose levels. Diabetes is a progressive disease – even if you don't need to treat your diabetes with medications at first, you may need to over time.

Gestational Diabetes

Gestational diabetes (GDM) is diabetes that develops during pregnancy. For most women, blood glucose levels will return to normal after giving birth. If you've had GDM you will need to be tested regularly since you are at much higher risk for developing type 2 diabetes later in life.

Warning Signs

The following symptoms are typical. However, some people with type 2 diabetes have symptoms so mild that they go unnoticed.

Common symptoms of diabetes:

- Urinating often
- Feeling very thirsty
- Feeling very hungry – even though you are eating
- Extreme fatigue
- Blurry vision
- Cuts/bruises that are slow to heal
- Weight loss - even though you are eating more (type 1)
- Tingling, pain, or numbness in the hands/feet (type 2)

25.8
million
Americans
have
diabetes



Diabetes Management

To manage diabetes, you will work with your health care team to make a plan that helps you reach your goals. Together, you'll keep track of the ABCs of diabetes:

A is for A1C: Your A1C check tells you your average blood glucose for the past 2 to 3 months. It's the blood check "with a memory."

B is for blood pressure: Your blood pressure numbers tell you the force of blood inside your blood vessels. When your blood pressure is high, your heart has to work harder.

C is for cholesterol: Your cholesterol numbers tell you about the amount of fat in your blood. Some kinds, like HDL cholesterol, help protect your heart. Others, like LDL cholesterol, can clog your blood vessels and lead to heart disease. Triglycerides are another kind of blood fat that raises your risk for a heart attack or stroke.



1.9
million
Americans
were diagnosed
with diabetes
in 2010



 American Diabetes Association.

For more information, visit us at www.diabetes.org or call 1-800-DIABETES

