

Diabetes mellitus, sometimes known as diabetes, is a collection of metabolic illnesses defined by a persistently high blood sugar level. Frequent urination, increased thirst, and increased appetite are common symptoms. Diabetes, if left untreated, can lead to a slew of health issues. Diabetic ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar hyperglycaemia, and mortality are examples of acute complications. Cardiovascular disease, stroke, chronic renal disease, foot ulcers, nerve damage, eye damage, and cognitive impairment are all serious long-term consequences.

Diagnosis

Diabetes is caused by either a lack of insulin production by the pancreas or a lack of insulin response by the body's cells. Insulin is a hormone that aids in the transport of glucose from food into cells for use as energy. Diabetes mellitus is divided into three types: Type 1 diabetes is caused by the loss of beta cells in the pancreas, which

2. Krishnasamy S, Abell TL (2018). "Diabetic Gastroparesis: Principles and Current Trends in Management". *Diabetes Therapy* 9:1–42.
3. Saedi E, Gheini MR, Faiz F, Arami MA (2016). "Diabetes mellitus and cognitive impairments". *World Journal of Diabetes* 7 (17): 412–422.
4. Type 1 diabetes through