

A Editorial Note on Vascular Thrombosis in Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract

The individuals are at a high risk for cardiovascular events, and this increased risk does not appear to be completely explained by the association of IGT or type II diabetes with such classical risk factors as hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, or cigarette smoking.

Keywords: Diabetes; Type 2 diabetes; Vascular thrombosis.

Introduction

The endothelium appears to be involved in macrophage adhesion to endothelial cells, followed by macrophage migration to the sub-endothelial space. Here, macrophages may be transformed into foam cells. While the endothelial cells are present, peripheral diabetic neuropathy, pain and weakness have developed more rapidly and a decrease in the overall quality of life is seen in people with type 2 diabetes, but it can also affect people who do not have diabetes (nondiabetic limbic acid neuropathy). A history of type 2 diabetes is a major risk factor. It can happen to people who have never had diabetes before or who have diabetes type 1 on a certain occasion. Infection, stroke, amputation, and heart attack are all

potential triggers. Blood glucose levels above 300 mg/dL (600 mg/dL), an osmolarity level above 320 mOsm/kg, and a pH level below 7.35 are of greater risk and cytokines may be released from damaged endothelial cells, macrophages, and smooth muscle cells. Platelet adhesion to the surface of macrophages, activation and release of thromboxane and prostaglandin. Smooth muscle cells may proliferate and migrate, accompanied by thrombogenesis, calcification, and occlusion. On the other hand, many neuropathies remain. A final note, the pathogenesis of accelerated atherosclerosis in diabetes is a complex complication, and it is probably a multifactorial imbalance in one or more of the biochemical processes, including major contributors. Finally, many conditions are associated with hypertension, cholesterol, certain forms of type 2 diabetes, acromegaly, and inulinoma, which do not appear to have accelerated atherosclerosis.

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