

Diabetes Mellitus: Regulator

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Introduction

Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia. It is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. The pathogenesis of Diabetes Mellitus is complex and involves genetic and environmental factors. The disease is characterized by a deficiency of insulin or its ineffective action, leading to a state of chronic hyperglycemia. This hyperglycemia is associated with a variety of complications, including cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, and nerve damage. The pathogenesis of Diabetes Mellitus is complex and involves genetic and environmental factors. The disease is characterized by a deficiency of insulin or its ineffective action, leading to a state of chronic hyperglycemia. This hyperglycemia is associated with a variety of complications, including cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, and nerve damage.

Oxidative Stress, Cellular Survival and Programmed Cell Death

Oxidative stress is a key factor in the pathogenesis of Diabetes Mellitus. It is characterized by an imbalance between the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the body's ability to detoxify them. ROS can damage DNA, proteins, and lipids, leading to cellular dysfunction and death. In Diabetes Mellitus, hyperglycemia leads to increased production of ROS, which in turn leads to oxidative stress. This oxidative stress is associated with a variety of complications, including cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, and nerve damage. The pathogenesis of Diabetes Mellitus is complex and involves genetic and environmental factors. The disease is characterized by a deficiency of insulin or its ineffective action, leading to a state of chronic hyperglycemia. This hyperglycemia is associated with a variety of complications, including cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, and nerve damage.

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Diabetes Mellitus and clinical implications

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