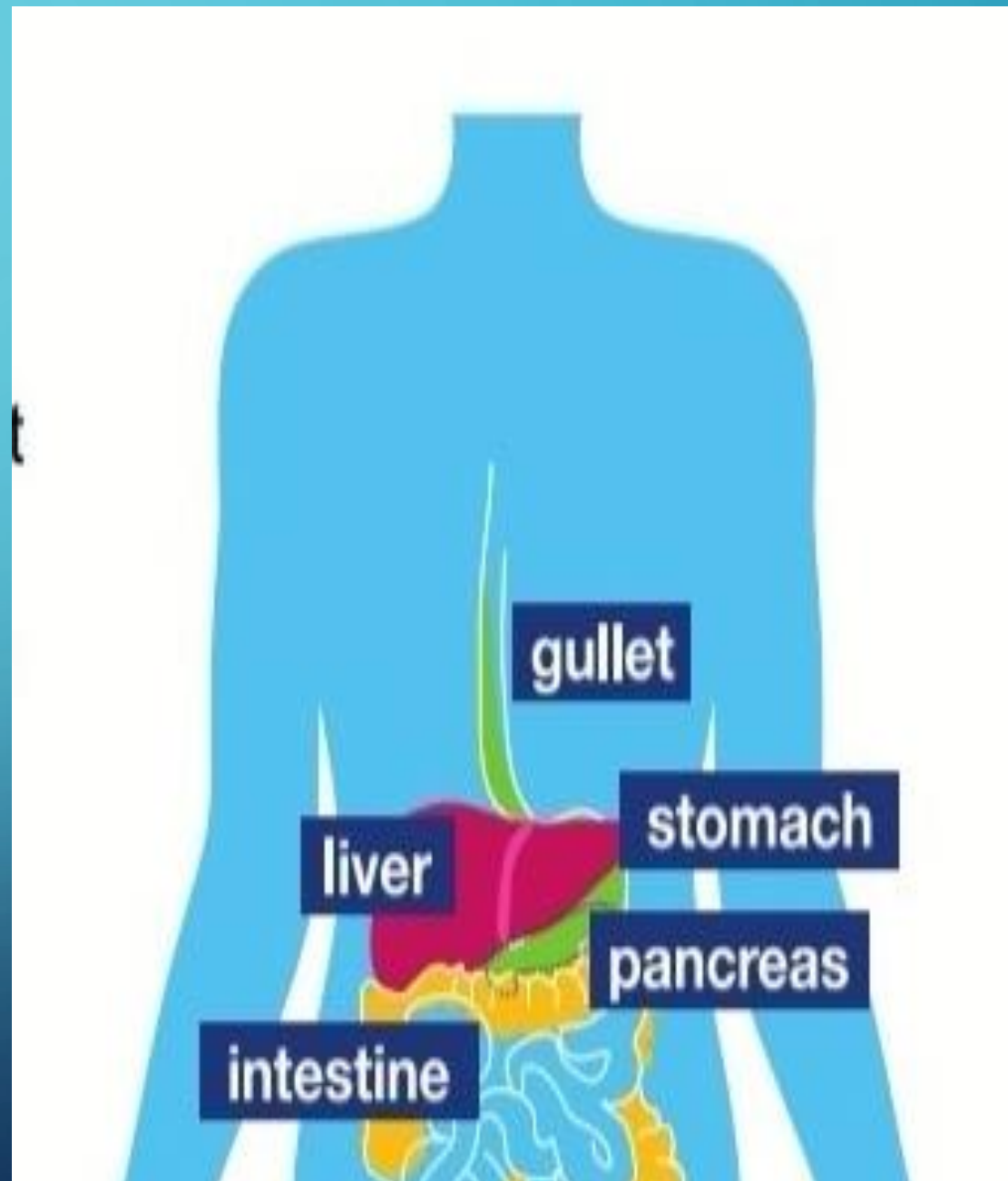
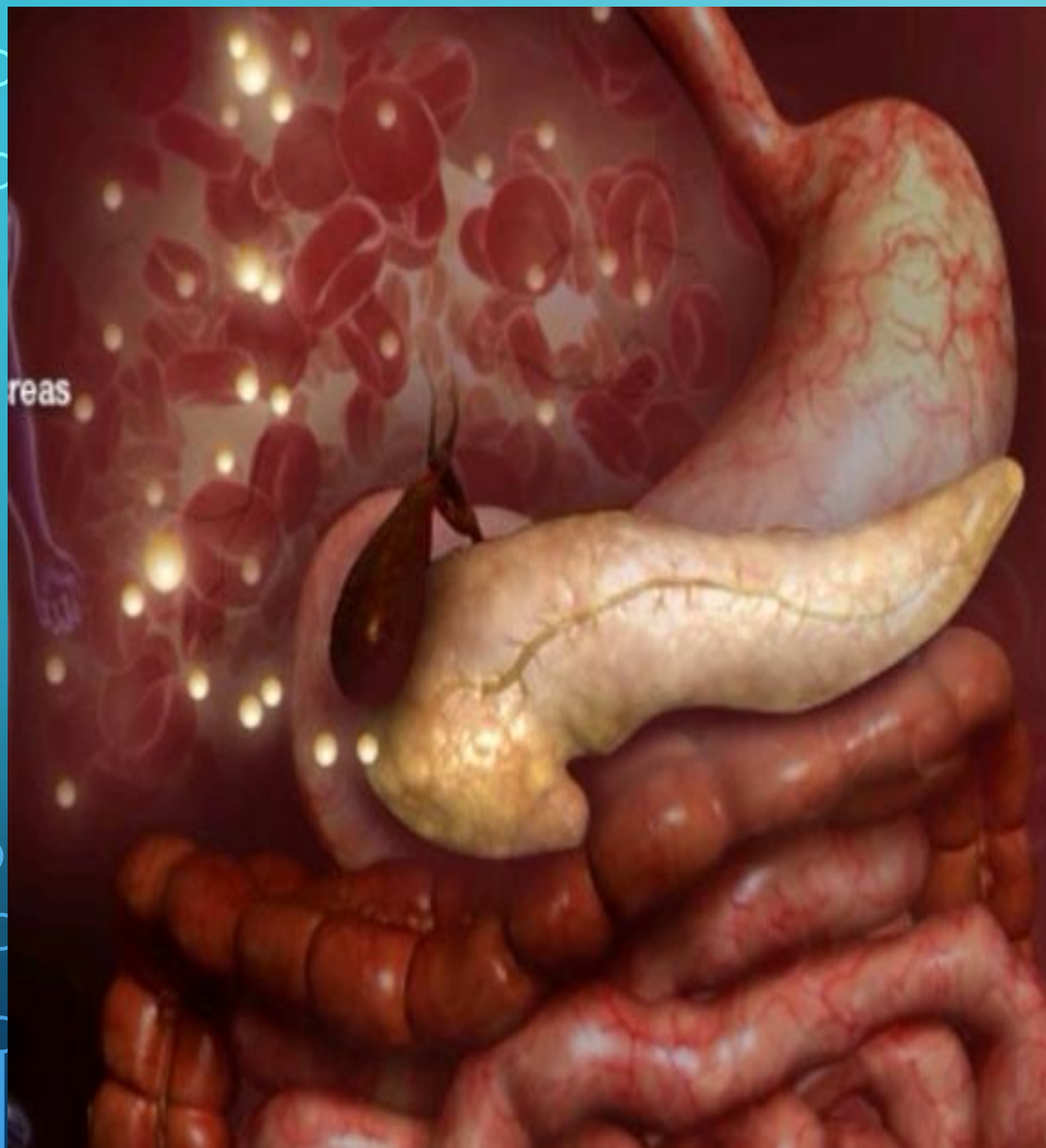


لە یادی پوڤی جیهانی نهخۆشی
شهکره داواکارم له خوای گهوره
یارمهتی ههموو نهخۆشانی شهکره
بدات

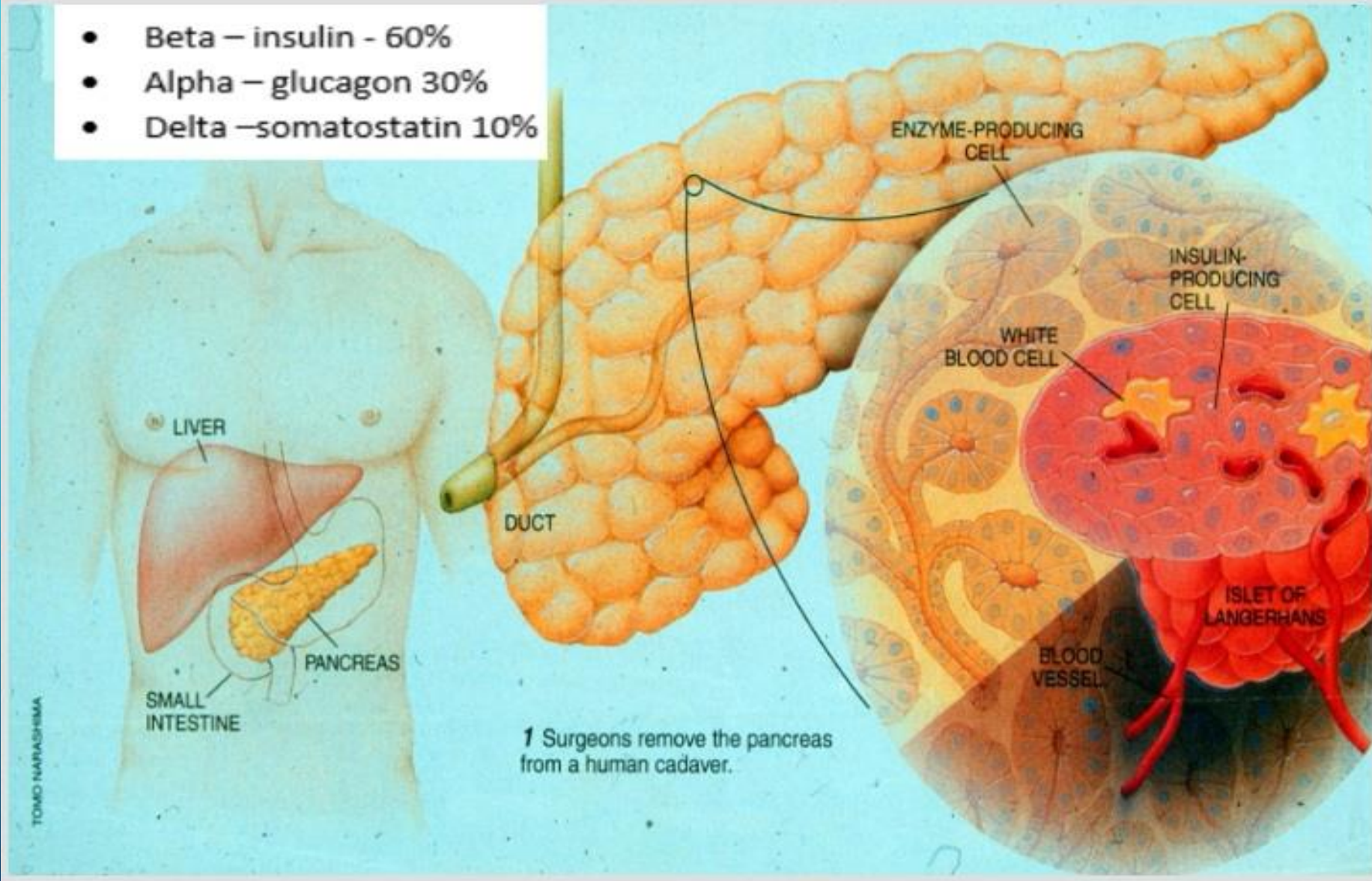


DIABETS





- Beta – insulin - 60%
- Alpha – glucagon 30%
- Delta –somatostatin 10%



Definition

A metabolic disease in which the body's inability to produce **any or enough insulin causes elevated levels of glucose in the blood.**

WHAT IS DIABETES?

DIABETES IS WHERE THE AMOUNT OF GLUCOSE (SUGAR) IN THE BLOOD IS TOO HIGH BECAUSE THE BODY CANNOT USE IT PROPERLY. THIS HAPPENS WHEN:

1- THE PANCREAS DOES NOT MAKE ANY OR ENOUGH INSULIN.

2- THE INSULIN DOES NOT WORK PROPERLY.

3- OR SOMETIMES IT CAN BE A COMBINATION OF BOTH.

SYMPTOMS OF DIABETES

- 1- UNUSUAL WEIGHT LOSS.**
- 2- EXTREME THIRST AND DRY MOUTH.**
- 3- INCREASED URINATION.**
- 4- INCREASED APPETITE ALWAYS HUNGRY.**
- 5- POOR ENERGY UTILIZATION.**
- 6- FATIGUE.**
- 7- NAUSEA, PERHAPS VOMITING.**
- 8- BLURRED VISION.**
- 9- SLOW-HEALING SORES OR CUTS.**
- 10- ITCHING SKIN. LOSS OF BODY TISSUE, H_2O .**
- 11- OSMOTIC CHANGES.**

DIABETES TYPES

Type 1 diabetes: In adults, this type is also known as juvenile diabetes for all diagnosed cases of diabetes. It is usually diagnosed in children and young adults. When the body's immune system destroys the insulin-producing cells in the beta cells of the pancreas - which produce insulin. Only 5% of people have this disease, the body does not produce insulin Absolutely.

The reasonse?

- 1/ Genetics .
- 2/ Weather and viruses in the environment.
- 3/ Severe shock, fear and panic cause disease

TYPE 2 DIABETES

- MOST COMMON FORM OF DIABETES ABOUT 90% OF CASES. USED TO BE CALLED ADULT ONSET.**
- NON INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES BODY PRODUCES INSULIN, BUT DOES NOT USE IT PROPERLY.**
- GLUCOSE DOESN'T MOVE INTO CELLS, THEY PILE UP IN THE BLOODSTREAM.**

INSULIN FINALLY AVAILABLE - 1922

Miracle of Insulin



Patient J.L., December 15, 1922



February 15, 1923

Causes of a hypo

- 1- Too much insulin.**
- 2- Delayed or missed meal or snack.**
- 3- Not enough carbohydrate food**
- 4- Sometimes no obvious cause. .**
- 5 - Unplanned activity.**

Treating a hyper

- 1- Check blood ketone level.**
- 2- Drink sugar free drinks.**
- 3- May need extra insulin.**
- 4- If untreated, can lead to:**
 - a- Vomiting.**
 - b- Breathing difficulties.**
 - c- Collapse.**

Signs

- Needing to pass urine.**
- Feeling very thirsty.**
- Feeling very tired.**
- Tummy ache and headache.**

Blood Sugar Classification	Fasting Blood Sugar Levels	Post Meal Blood Sugar Levels
Normal	70-100 mg/dL	70-140 mg/dL
Prediabetes	101-125 mg/dL	141-200 mg/dL
Diabetes	125 mg/dL and above	200 mg/dL and above

TAKING INSULIN BY INJECTION: WITH EACH MEAL

- 1- WHEN BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL IS HIGH.
- 2- INJECTIONS WILL BE NEEDED AT SCHOOL BY PUMP:
CONTINUOUS INFUSION OF INSULIN.
- 3- EXTRA INSULIN WITH FOOD/WHEN BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL IS HIGH.



What do children with Type 1 diabetes have to do ?

- 1- Take insulin.**
- 2- Test blood glucose level regularly.**
- 3- Follow a healthy balanced diet.**
- 4- Take regular physical activity.**
- 5- Have regular appointments with their doctor and nurse.**

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

