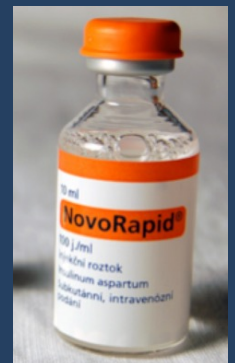
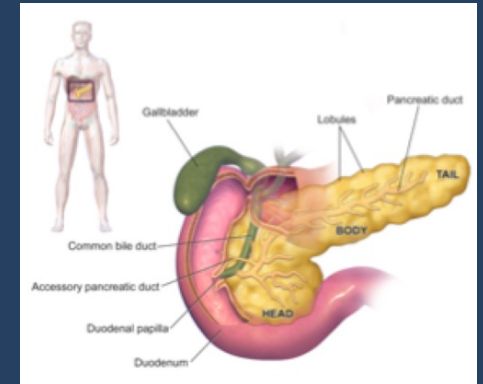


Diabetes Mellitus

- What is diabetes mellitus?
- The Different Types of Diabetes
 - Type I
 - Type II
 - Gestational
- Insulin
- Causes of Diabetes
- Diagnosing Diabetes
- Diabetes Symptoms
- The Consequences of Diabetes
- How is Diabetes Treated?
- Monitoring Your Blood Sugar Levels
- Future Diabetes Treatments



SAMPLE FILE

Thank you for your interest in my lesson.

The following slides will give you a good idea of how this lesson is structured although, much of the information has been removed.

For instance, when you see, that represent text that has been removed.

Note: This sample was created from the student version of the PowerPoint. Furthermore, the videos have also been removed.

If you have any questions, please send me an email –
devon@teachwithfergy.com

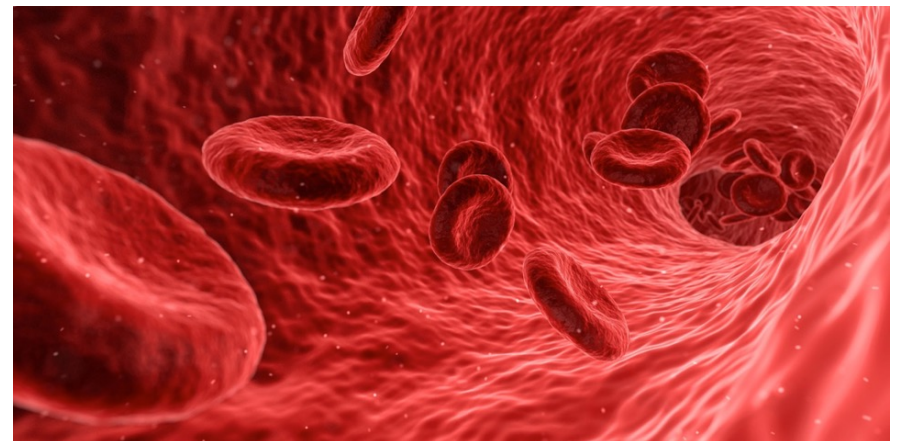
Diabetes Mellitus



What is diabetes mellitus?

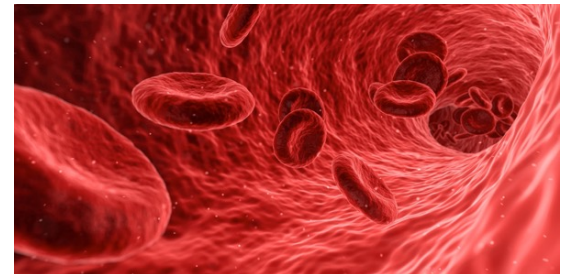
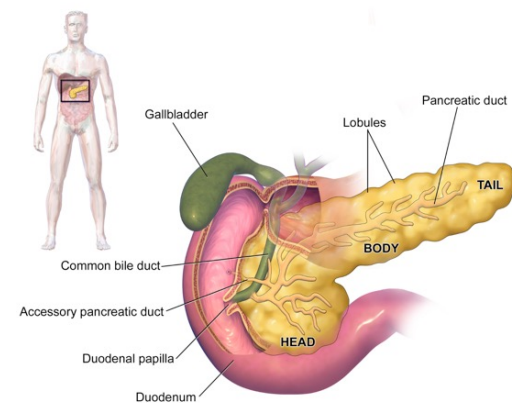
- Diabetes mellitus (also referred to simply as diabetes) is a disease that alters how the body uses glucose (blood sugar)

- _____



Diabetes Mellitus

- _____
- Lack of insulin causes glucose to build up in the bloodstream
- Insulin is created inside the pancreas so if the pancreas malfunctions, insulin production will suffer



What are the Different Types of Diabetes?

There are three general types of diabetes:

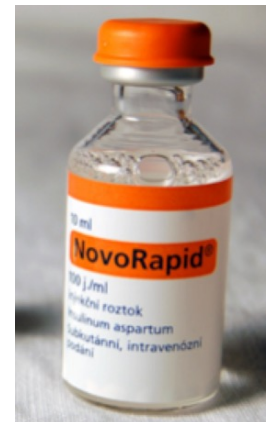
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

DIABETES



Type I Diabetes

- Generally, type I diabetes begins in childhood or young adulthood
- It comprises only 5% of diabetes cases
- _____
- To survive, someone



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Type II Diabetes Stats

- The number of people with diabetes has increased from 108 million in 1980 to 422 million in 2014.
- The global prevalence of
- Diabetes prevalence has risen faster in middle- and low-income countries.
- In 2016, an estimated 1.6 million deaths were directly caused by diabetes. Another
- _____

Gestational Diabetes

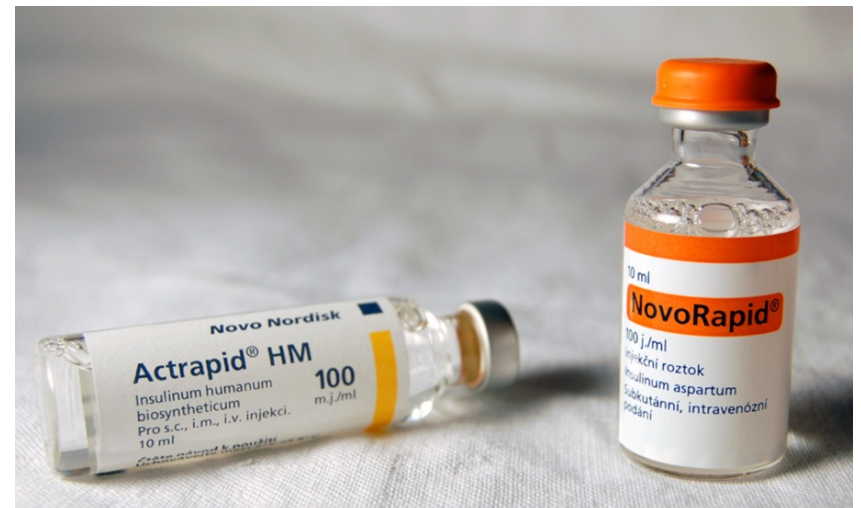
- _____
- Causes spikes in blood sugar levels after meals and can cause blood sugar levels to remain elevated which can endanger the growing fetus
- Women who have experienced gestational diabetes are at risk for developing type II diabetes after they give birth



Insulin

- _____
- When there is glucose in the blood stream, the pancreas secretes insulin to help the body use the glucose by carrying it from the blood into the cells

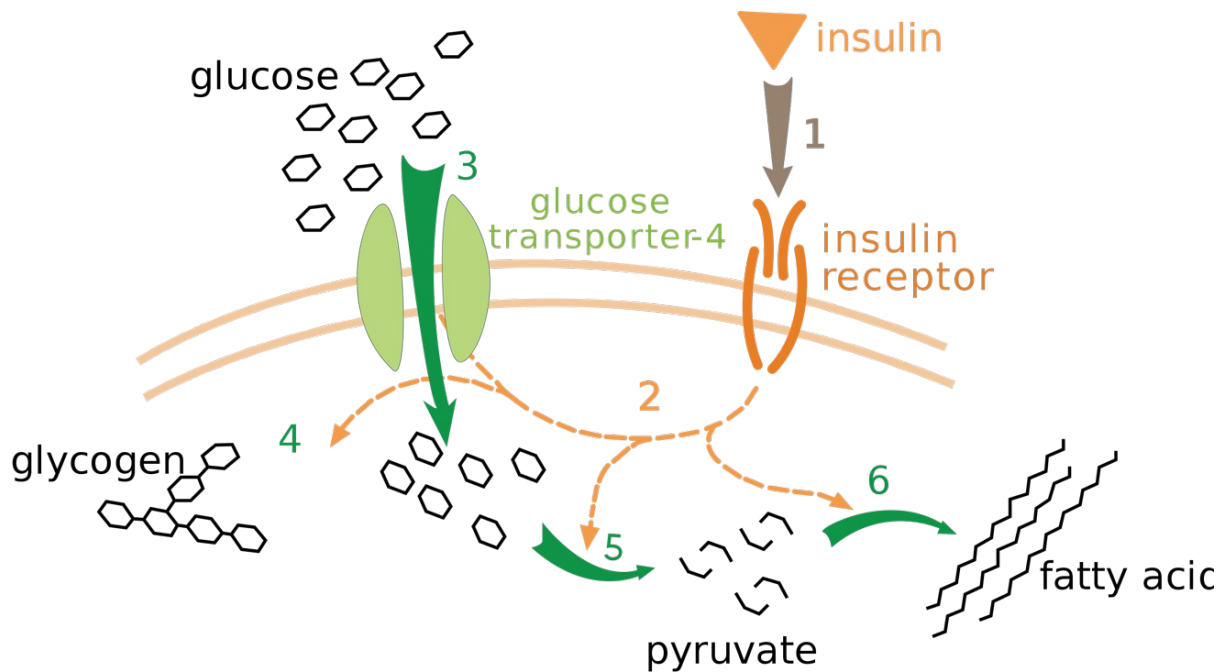
Two vials of insulin



Insulin

- _____

- _____



The introduction of insulin (1) begins the process that eventually allows glucose to enter the cell (3)

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Causes of Gestational Diabetes

- _____
- While it's not clear why some women develop gestational diabetes, there are some factors that increase the risk
 - Women
 - Women with a
 - Women who are overweight
 - Women who are nonwhite



Diagnosing Diabetes

- A doctor will perform one or more of the following tests to diagnose diabetes
- Glycated hemoglobin (A1C) test – A blood test that indicates your average blood sugar for the past two to three months
 - An A1C level of 6.5 % or higher is an indication of diabetes
- Random blood sugar test, Fasting blood sugar test, and Oral glucose tolerance test
- A
- Urine tests can also be used



Diabetes Symptoms

- What are the
- Type II and gestational diabetes can develop with little or no symptoms
 - In fact, gestational diabetes usually carries no obvious signs
- Common symptoms of types I and II include

Diabetes Symptoms

- Specific to type I diabetes is weight loss despite increased food intake

- _____



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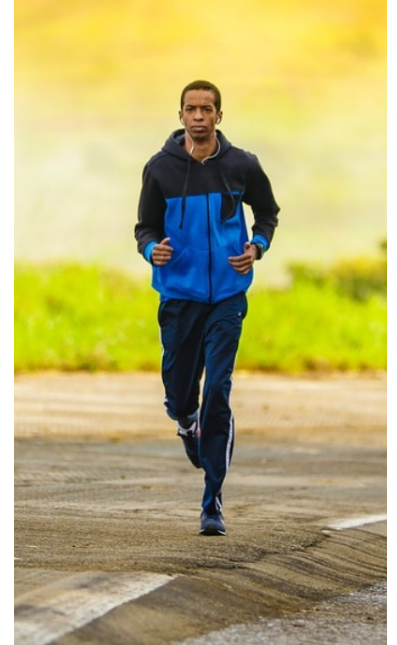
The Consequences of Diabetes - Gestational

- _____
- Babies born to mothers with gestational diabetes can be:
 - born too early, resulting in respiratory problems
 - they may grow too large before birth
 - born with
 - at greater



How is Diabetes Treated?

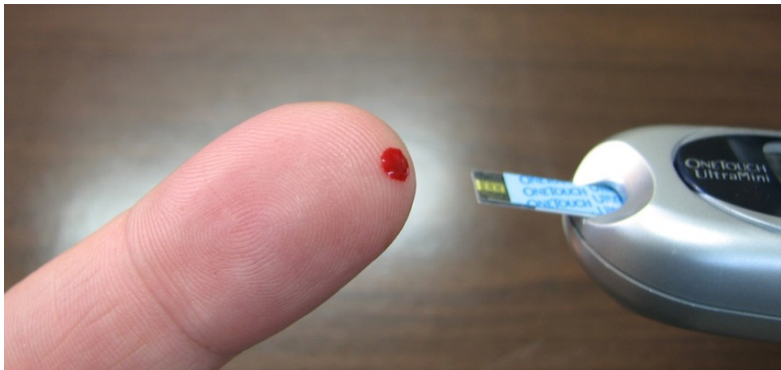
- _____
- People with any type of diabetes can do things to control the disease
- Strategies include:
 - eating a healthy and balanced diet
 - exercising
 - keeping track of their blood glucose
 - taking insulin and/or medications



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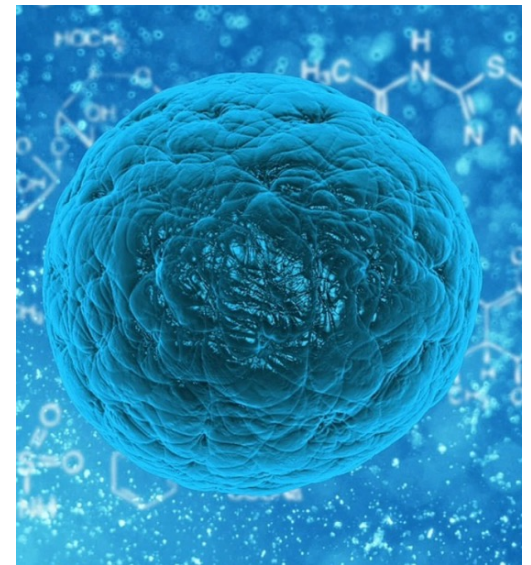
Monitoring Your Levels

- _____
- Alternatively, a continuous glucose monitor can be used
 - A device attached right under your skin is always checking



The Future of Diabetes Treatment

- Auto-insulin injections (Insulin Pump)
 - Small, computerized devices that mimic the way your pancreas works by actively monitoring your glucose levels and delivering insulin doses when needed



- _____
 - _____