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Peer 1:

Diabetes condition occurs in different ways, and all the illness have varying pathophysiology. For instance, I concur that type 1 diabetes mellitus occurs since the automatic immune obliteration of the insulin creates beta cells of Langerhans' islets. The disease procedure happens in genetically vulnerable individuals and can be prompted by other ecological factors. The patient can take several years or months before realizing it because the disease progresses slowly and is asymptomatic and euglycemic. Also, I consent that type 2 diabetes mellitus is a heterogeneous illness associated with malfunctioning insulin generation and peripheral insulin fight. Similarly, insulin resistance is the primary reason for individuals having type 2 diabetes mellitus, hence making individuals susceptible to succeeding disturbance of normal glucose homeostasis. Insulin resistance is rewarded by more insulin generation, allowing glucose metabolism to continue being as expected. I also consent that diabetic ketoacidosis is a severe and critical life-intimidating problem of diabetes. The cause of diabetic ketoacidosis comprises insulin shortage and augmented insulin counter-controlling hormones such as cortisol, development hormone, and glucagon. Nevertheless, a patient with diabetes can have diabetic ketoacidosis when they are dehydrated because their body will not generate a stress reaction; hormones start to break down muscles, fatty acids, and liver cells to utilize as fuel.

What organs are affected by ketoacidosis?**Peer 2**

The main aim of diabetes management is to ensure the blood glucose levels are near the usual level because the disease has other significant risk factors such as having heart disease. Therefore, I agree the treatment of diabetes type 1 can be through insulin injection every day to

maintain normal insulin levels. Moreover, another way of treatment would comprise regularly monitoring the blood sugar, taking healthy foods, and doing physical exercise. On the other hand, type 2 diabetes mellitus can be treated using different methods such as frequent exercise, weight loss, and eating healthy foods. A lifestyle change will be vital in monitoring blood sugar levels. Nevertheless, insulin injection may be used as a treatment primarily if the blood sugar could not be controlled using lifestyle change and other medication. I accord that the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis can occur in three ways, including fluid replacement, insulin therapy, and electrolyte replacement. Additional fluids to the patients help replace the lost fluids on frequent urination and aid in diluting the excess sugar in the blood. Insulin therapy is essential in reversing the procedure that results in diabetes ketoacidosis, and it will be through an injection. Finally, is the addition of electrolytes through a vein to assist in maintaining the heart, nerve cells, and muscles to continue working.

What are some of the signs that the patient blood sugar is high or low?

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