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| **ID** | **QUESTION** | **ANSWER** |
| 1 | What are the symptoms of diabetes? | Excessive thirst  Frequent urination  Itching  Infection of the skin and mucous membranes  Headache  Vomiting  Nausea  Fatigue and weakness  Sensory disturbances  Visual disturbances  Difficulty healing of wounds  Deterioration of the general health condition  Abdominal pain  Lose weight often gain weight  Befuddled or become unconscious due to high blood sugar level |
| 2 | How many types of treatment are available? | Diabetes is treated with diabetes diet, exercise and medication.  The medical treatment aims either:  - Increase the amount of insulin in the blood (tablets and insulin).  - Lowering insulin requirements (tablets).  - Lowering the absorption of glucose from the intestine (tablets). |
| 3 | Are there alternative therapies for D2? | No. Alternative treatments should be used as a supplement and not as a substitute. |
| 4 | Are blood clots in the brain hereditary? | Stroke occurs as mentioned most often in older people and more often in men than women, when they are under 75 years. There may also be an inherited tendency in families. However, some risk factors can be treated: Diabetes |
| 5 | Influence fatty foods on D2? | They are now focus on the green, coarse and low-fat diet because they have found out that fat is probably an even greater sin than the sugary food. |
| 6 | Can it be dangerous to have diabetes when you're pregnant? | Diabetes in pregnancy in women with known diabetes before pregnancy (type 1 and type 2) In a woman with dysregulated diabetes or diabetes complications, increased risk of complications during pregnancy and birth for both mother and baby At the mother increases the risk of: Pre-eclampsia, preterm birth, severe insulin reactions and the development of sight-threatening severe diabetic retinopathy At the child increases the risk of: Congenital malformations, perinatal morbidity and mortality Optimal treatment before and during pregnancy reduces these complications. |
| 7 | Can I drink alcohol in moderation? | Most alcoholic beverages (beer, sweet wines, hot wines, liqueurs) contain sugar and will affect blood sugar levels. A glass of beer to food has less effect on blood sugar. Red wine, dry white wine and unsweetened liquor contains very little sugar and does not affect blood sugar levels significantly. |
| 8 | How to prevent diabetes? | T1: There's nothing you can do to avoid this. - T2: There is a well-known correlation between the degree of obesity and the subsequent risk of developing type 2 diabetes. It has been shown that weight loss is the most efficient prevention of the development of type 2 diabetes. |
| 9 | What causes diabetes? | If overweight / obesity is an increased release of harmful fat (fatty acids) from fat tissue. The free fatty acids seem to play a key role in the relationship between overweight / obesity and type 2 diabetes. A sustained increased release of these fatty acids from the fatty tissue over time, can result in insulin resistance in muscle tissue, which is important for the regulation of blood sugar levels as 80-90 percent of the sugar just recording is carried out in the muscle tissue. The increased release of these fatty acids affect, among other things, liver function, where the consequences in the long term is that the liver has an inappropriate increased release of particularly sugar with resulting higher blood sugar. |
| 10 | Do people with Down syndrome often get diabetes? | The exact cause of diabetes is unknown, although both genetic and environmental factors and life-style factors (eg. Obesity and lack of exercise) appears to play a role.  Arthritis, atlanto axial subluxation, diabetes mellitus, leukemia, obstructive sleep apnea and epilepsy occurs more frequently among Down's patients |
| 11 | I'm too fat, I can get diabetes? | T1: There's nothing you can do to avoid this. - T2: There is a well-known correlation between the degree of obesity and the subsequent risk of developing type 2 diabetes. It has been shown that weight loss is the most efficient prevention of the development of type 2 diabetes. |
| 12 | Can you inherit diabetes? | Both diabetes types are hereditary. However, only approximately one in ten new type 1 diabetic patient who already have diabetes in the family, whereas up to 40 percent of each new type 2 diabetes patients already have diabetes in the family.Dia |
| 13 | Can plenty of water to prevent diabetes? | The exact cause of diabetes is unknown, although both genetic and environmental factors and life-style factors (eg. Obesity and lack of exercise) appears to play a role. |
| 14 | Have high cholesterol level nothing to do with diabetes? | In addition, high blood pressure and cholesterol indicate that there is something wrong with the regulation of blood sugar. According to the current Danish guidelines, patients with high blood pressure or cholesterol are offered testing for diabetes because they are at high risk for developing diabetes. |
| 15 | Diabetes can be transmitted via saliva? | Diabetes is not contagious |
| 16 | Can I eat chocolate? | It's ok to eat sweets, ice cream and chips on special occasions, but it becomes a part of daily life, it affects your blood glucose and your weight unfavourably. Chocolate and chips are high in fat and if you eat excessive amounts, you take on weight, whether you have diabetes or not. However, you can take a small chocolate bar, 24 g carbohydrate to replace a snack. |
| 17 | Is there a cure for diabetes? | Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease |
| 18 | Can you be bald by diabetes? | diabetes mellitus visible hair loss |
| 19 | Can you eat medicaments for diabetes? | Diabetes mellitus Type 1 diabetes Drugs for type 1 diabetes Insulin Fast-acting insulin Intermediate-acting insulin combination of fast and intermediate-acting insulin Insulin Type 2 Diabetes Drugs for type 2 diabetes, oral antidiabetic agents β-cell stimulants Non-β-cell stimulants α Glitazones -glucosidasehæmmere combination products GLP-1 analogs and DPP-IV inhibitors, GLP-1 analogs DPP-IV inhibitors |
| 20 | How many carrots you have to eat? | Diabetes Association recommends that you eat at least 300g of vegetables a day if you have diabetes. |
| 21 | Is D2 harmful to the tendons in the body? | DM2 can cause effects in the form of arteslores and decreased vascularity and changed the composition of bindevævsindhold why connective tissue (including tendons) can eventually weaken. |
| 22 | What happens if you stop going to the chiropodist? | A chiropodist adapts nails and observe pressure - if this does not happen, then there is a risk of ulcers on the feet - especially if at the same time is nerve inflammation and / or reduced blood circulation (cold if necessary. Blue toes). It causes severe wounds and thus risk in the worst cases, gangrene. |
| 23 | Can one be blind by diabetes? | A person with diabetes, or diabetes, can develop damage to small blood vessels that provide nutrients to the retina. When the blood vessels in the retina are damaged, they can leak, swell and develop many small branches and bulges. This damage can lead to diabetic retinopathy. People with diabetic retinopathy may experience blurred vision, blurry areas or glaring light spot when staying in bright light. As the disease progresses, there will appear blurred vision, blind spots and black spots. The black spots will be floating in the visual field. Untreated diabetic retinopathy leading to blindness. It is therefore important that people with diabetes go for regular check by an ophthalmologist. |
| 24 | What should my blood pressure be on? | A normal blood pressure is around 120/80 |
| 25 | Can diabetes be measured in the amniotic fluid? | Forster and newborns do not have diabetes. Why question is not relevant |
| 26 | Which senses are affected by diabetes? | The sensor, pressure and sense of vision due. Retinopathy and neuropathy |
| 27 | May I smoke pot? | Marijuana and other drugs also affect your blood sugar. At the same time changing the substances your consciousness and behaviour. |
| 28 | Can diabetes cause heart disease? | Here is a summary of the most frequent complications:  Cardiovascular |
| 29 | What complications have D2? | Cardiovascular diseases, Nerve Complications, Kidney Complications, Foot ulcers, Eye Complications, Gingivitis and periodontal disease, Gastroparesis, Sexual complications in men, Sexual complications in women |
| 30 | Have diabetes patients decreased fertility? | In the female, the reason may be that she does not produce eggs. This may be due to congenital deficiency of the precursors of eggs, such as. Turner syndrome, where the woman is missing an X chromosome. Deusuden may be because she's gone into early menopause, she has hormonal diseases or dysfunctions as such. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCO). |
| 31 | What to do if your blood sugar is too high / too low? | If blood sugar is low you must either drink or eat sugar. Someone has a glucagon injection. Talk to your doctor about what to do when blood sugar, as it depends on your treatment form. |
| 32 | What symptoms are there on diabetes type 1? | frequent urination fatigue, decreased appetite and weight loss itching around the genitals infections of the skin and the slimhinder. Symptomerne is present in both type 1 and type 2 diabetes patients, but type-1 diabetes patient's symptoms develop over days to a few weeks whereas type 2 diabetes often have a very long process (up to 10 years) where the patient has no symptoms. |
| 33 | Can surgery for diabetes? | Pancreas transplantation is carried out in some cases. Islet transplantation is so far an experimental treatment. |
| 34 | It does not matter where you put it? | Injection sites: Rapid-acting insulin injected in the abdomen. Slow-acting insulin injected in the thigh alternatively in the buttock. Insulin mixture can be injected at both thighs as the abdomen. |
| 35 | What medications do you get when you have diabetes? | "Insulin is the body's most powerful anabolic hormone, and is necessary for building up glycogen, fat deposits and protein. The addition of insulin to lift all of the insulin defect-related abnormal metabolic processes. Insulin compositions differ from one another by the duration of activity (see Table 1), the physical state, pH and ability to enter into stable compounds. " |
| 36 | What is most dangerous, diabetes 1 or 2? | Cannot answered |
| 37 | Are there side effects of diabetes medicine? | Cannot be answered without knowing medicine |
| 38 | Have diabetes patients decreased fertility? | In women - may be the reason that she not produce eggs. This may be due to congenital lack of precursors of eggs, for example. by Turner syndrome, where the woman is missing one X chromosome. Deusuden it may be because she hasearly menopause. That she has hormonal disordersor dysfunctions that as polycystic ovary syndrome (PCO).  There may bestructuralcauses in women, which reduces fertility, for example. after a chlamydia infection, the egg heads can be destroyed by arvæv. Other causes of egg-heads may be that after the surgical procedure can be together waxing, prevent passage of eggs, or they can be operated enddog away. Structural causes in the womb, for example. fibroids in the uterus, can reduce the possibility that the fertilized eggs can become lodged in livmoderslimhinden, ie. reproductive system.  In men - Reduced semen quality in the man or the total absence of sperm in ejaculation (release) can lead to infertility. Reduced semen quality may include, due to environmental impact. Seat quality is measured both in the number of sperm in ejakulatet, but also in each of spermatozoa movement and appearance. Lack of sperm by ejakuluation may be due to previous infections in man. |
| 39 | Is it an advantage to be in good physical shape to avoid diabetes? | As with all non-diabetics, exercise is really good, and studies shows that people with diabetes can be improved by exercise. |
| 40 | Can diabetics do sports? | As with all non-diabetics, exercise is really good, and studies shows that people with diabetes can be improved by exercise. |
| 41 | What onset diabetes? | Man needs food because it gives us energy. In a healthy body helps a substance called insulin to get the energy into the cells so that you can grow, move, keep warm and so on. But you have type 2 diabetes, reacts your cells no longer so well on insulin. They say that insulin sensitivity decreases. This means that the energy from the food you eat, is in the blood and gives you high blood sugar instead of energy - hence the name diabetes. |
| 42 | Helps motion against Diabetes type 2? | Exercise is an important part - perhaps the most important part - in the treatment of type 2 diabetes because exercise striker insulin resistance, which causes the blood sugar is high in people with type 2 diabetes. |
| 43 | Can physical activity affect diabetics? | Some things about physical activity is specific for insulin-dependent diabetics. In all who exercise consumes extra glucose (sugars). Therefore, there is a risk for low blood glucose (blood sugar) during and after physical activity. For the insulin-dependent diabetic, it is necessary to eat or drink some carbohydrate, so blood sugar rises. |
| 44 | Does it affect in daily life to have diabetes? | When blood sugar rises, you will get some classic symptoms, primarily due to the sugar begins to be excreted in the urine. These symptoms are: thirst frequent urination fatigue, decreased appetite and weight loss itching around the genital infections of the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms are present in both type 1 and type 2 diabetes patients, but type 1 diabetes patient symptoms develop over days to a few weeks, whereas type 2 diabetes often have a very long process (up to 10 years) where the patient has no symptoms. |
| 45 | What should I do if my child has diabetes? | When a child is diagnosed with diabetes, changes the family's life in several ways. Both the child, parents and siblings. Food, physical activity, insulin and blood sugar gets suddenly a central role in family life. |
| 46 | Can I get an overdose of insulin? | Overproduction or overdose of insulin lowers glucose levels in the blood to an extent which can also cause death. |
| 47 | May I smoke a little? | People with diabetes - diabetics - are at increased risk of developing complications in relation to the disease if they smoke. This applies to diabetic patients with insulin-dependent and non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus - type 1 and 2 diabetes. Smoking is of particular concern in the context of arteriosclerosis of the blood vessels to the heart and in the legs and in diabetic kidney disease. The complications can lead to blood clots, heart failure and renal failure. |
| 48 | Affects D2 circulation? | Smoking, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, lack of exercise, obesity (especially "bodega-vom" apple shape) and fatty foods are the main risk factors for calcification. In addition, diabetes is in itself a major risk. One reason for the elevated blood sugar. |
| 49 | Makes all diabetes 2 patients an accompanying disease? | As a type 2 diabetic, you have (without medical treatment) up to three to four times increased risk of heart disease compared to people without diabetes. The risk of getting heart disease is also increased in patients with type 1 diabetes. |
| 50 | Does diabetes affects pregnancy? | More and more young women of childbearing age has diabetes type 2, and they have nine times greater risk of losing the baby during the pregnancy or shortly after birth than other women. Women with diabetes (type 1) does not have a harder time becoming pregnant than other women. |
| 51 | Falling life expectancy when you have diabetes? | Reply downloading in the National Patient Registry or Denmark's statistics |
| 52 | If you get bad smell of diabetes? | Diseases elsewhere in the body: Diabetes can cause a smell of acetone if your blood sugar gets too high. |
| 53 | Is it harmful to a fetus? | Previously, the risk of birth defects significantly greater for children of diabetics compared with other children. This is unfortunately still if diabetes control in early pregnancy is bad. Fortunately, the risk has been reduced significantly in recent years as better treatment and control. |
| 54 | Affects D1 one's sleep? | Fatigue, tiredness, weakness Depression Feeling |
| 55 | Is there a difference between being female or male relative to diabetes? | Type 1 Diabetes: This disease is also called juvenile diabetes and requires insulin treatment. It is caused by an error in insulin production in the pancreas, and debuts in childhood or adolescence. Type 2 diabetes: This type is also called age-related or "adult-onset" diabetes, because it is rarely seen before the age of 40. Unlike type 1 due to this decreased sensitivity to insulin without the muscle cells. Pancreas still produce insulin, if necessary, in slightly reduced scale. By increasing pressure on the gland may be insulin production substantially impaired. |
| 56 | Being pancreas damaged by D1? | Type 1 diabetes is caused by a progressive destruction of the insulin producing cells of the pancreas. |
| 57 | Can diabetes be caused by infection? | Type 1 diabetes occurs when an autoimmune reaction causes the pancreas to stop producing insulin. Type 2 diabetes occurs when the ratio of sugar and insulin in the body are out of balance. |
| 58 | Is diabetes deadly? | Uncontrolled Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes can lead to potentially lethal biochemical imbalances, such as diabetic ketoacidosis and coma. Diabetic coma is the most feared acute complication of diabetes and in severe cases can lead to death. |
| 59 | Have leptin a connection to diabetes? | On another hereditary mouse obesity with diabetes (diabetes mellitus) is elevated leptin levels in the blood; disease is caused by a defective leptin receptor so that leptin can act on the brain. |
| 60 | What causes a person to have insulin shock? | When hypoglycemia is defined as a state of low blood sugar. |
| 61 | Being organs damaged by too little insulin? | Poor diabetes control leads to deposits and constrictions in the body's small blood vessels. These constrictions leads eventually damage the eyes, kidneys, nerves, feet, brain and heart. |
| 62 | Is diabetes a chronic disease? | It is a lifelong condition, one can live well with, but it is also a condition to die by improper treatment |
| 63 | What to do if a diabetic collapses? | First. Possibly give something sweet to eat or drink if you are unsure of the diagnosis. Call 112 and call the ambulance. Register regular vital functions as degree of reaction (consciousness), breathing and pulse until help arrives |
| 64 | What happens at low blood sugar? | When hypoglycemia is defined as a state of low blood sugar. The first symptoms of low blood sugar is also referred to touch. You may want. upscale inner turmoil, shaking hands, dizziness, sweating, rapid pulse and heart palpitations, mood swings and hunger. You may also experience headaches and difficulty concentrating at a low blood sugar, and you can also become confused and aggressive. |
| 65 | Where in the body, insulin is? | Insulin is a vital hormone produced in the pancreas. |
| 66 | How do I discover that I have diabetes? | Patients have affected the general state of fatigue and weakness, are thirsty, often have the toilet and urinate may have vision changes and they lose weight often gain weight. Blood sugar levels can become so high that the patient becomes befuddled or become unconscious. |
| 67 | How produced insulin the body? | To produce the hormones insulin and glucagon. These hormones play a central role in the regulation of blood sugar in the body. |
| 68 | How diabetes damage the kidneys? | Diabetic renal disease is a term complication of diabetes and is due to the kidney's small blood vessels being damaged due to poor controlled diabetes. |
| 69 | Why is the liver damaged by diabetes? | In the early stages, patients often have increased the iron and iron storage, and high blood percent. In advanced disease, there may be loss of body hair, small testes, breast development in men, and gray or bronze colored skin. Hudforandringen may be combined with the development of diabetes, and for this reason the disease is called also "bronze diabetes". Enlargement of the liver will eventually be detected, and in some also enlarged spleen. Swollen, red, hot and painful joints may indicate precipitation of iron in the joints. |
| 70 | When a patient must use insulin? | Indications - Diabetes mellitus. |
| 71 | Can cause circulatory problems? | Diabetics have an increased risk of heart attack (infarction) and brain (stroke). This risk increases if you have more of the other risk factors mentioned above. |
| 72 | Affects D2 hearing? | Hearing impairment has come up with the list of effects of diabetes. Several studies indicate that diabetics are at increased risk for hearing loss. The connection between diabetes and hearing loss is still unclear. |
| 73 | Is there any herbal remedies for diabetes? | Alternative treatments should be used as a supplement and not as a substitute for the medical treatment of diabetes. Thus, it is important to include participation by your own doctor if you want to use natural remedies, supplements, acupuncture etc. |
| 74 | Can diabetes cause blood clots in the brain? | Stroke occurs as mentioned most often in older people and more often in men than women, when they are under 75 years. There may also be an inherited tendency in families. However, some risk factors can be treated: Diabetes |
| 75 | What food should be avoided with diabetes 1? | Should we limit the amount of saturated animal fat and instead choose more of the healthy fats from fish and plant sources. |
| 76 | Raises alcohol blood sugar? | Most alcoholic beverages (beer, sweet wines, hot wines, liqueurs) contain sugar and will affect blood sugar levels. A glass of beer to food has less effect on blood sugar. Red wine, dry white wine and unsweetened liquor contains very little sugar and does not affect blood sugar levels significantly. |
| 77 | Increases blood sugar by consuming fat? | Fat and protein does not directly affect blood sugar levels, but it does carbohydrates contrast |
| 78 | What Hba1c? | HbA1c is a blood sample (also referred to as long term test), which shows the mean glucose levels approximately the last 8-12 weeks. |
| 79 | Can you become resistant to insulin? | In some people keep the tissues stop responding naturally to insulin. They say that these people are resistant to insulin. |
| 80 | Can you have sex when you have diabetes? | If you are diabetic patient feel that they have problems with their sex life, you can talk to her doctor about it. It is important to clarify whether the genes caused by an organic disorder as part of diabetes - in the nervous system or circuit, for example - or whether the explanation is perhaps the so-called psychosomatic. This means that external circumstances or just that one has diabetes, also can cause that one's sex life does not work as you might wish. |
| 81 | Can I get cancer from diabetes? | Diabetes doubles the risk of liver, pancreas, and endometrial cancer. It increases the risk of colorectal, breast, and bladder cancer by 20% to 50%. But it cuts men's risk of prostate cancer. People with diabetes tend to have some known risk factors for cancer: older age, obesity, poor diet, and physical inactivity. |
| 82 | Do you drink coffee? | Coffee can be easily blood sugar-lowering and coffee in moderation can inhibit appetite. There is no proven cancer-causing effect of coffee, so coffee in moderation is okay |
| 83 | Are women more vulnerable to D1? | Women make up 49% and men 51% of the total number of diabetes1 |
| 84 | Do you drink milk when you have diabetes? | Milk and sour milk products containing milk sugar, which gives rise in blood sugar. The content of milk sugar are similar in all products without added sugar. The fat content is different. When the fat is predominantly saturated fat, i.e., unhealthy fat, we recommend that you select the lean products. During a day you can drink or eat a total of ½ l fat milk and / or milk fermented. |
| 85 | What happens if you take too much insulin diabetes? | Overproduction or overdose of insulin lowers glucose levels in the blood to an extent which can also cause death. |
| 86 | Is there any connection between diabetes and stress? | the relationship between stress and diabetes, and found out that people's increased blood glucose, when exposed to stress. Stress hormone reduces simply the action of the body's insulin that helps lower the amount of sugar in the blood. |
| 87 | Can you live a normal life with diabetes? | The answer must be that diabetics must accept his change lives and thus have "a normal life" |
| 88 | Have D1 influence on mood? | Fatigue, tiredness, weakness Depression Feeling |
| 89 | Can diabetes lead to coma? | Uncontrolled Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes can lead to potentially lethal biochemical imbalances, such as diabetic ketoacidosis and coma. Diabetic coma is the most feared acute complication of diabetes and in severe cases can lead to death. |
| 90 | Can animals get diabetes? | On another hereditary mouse obesity with diabetes (diabetes mellitus) is elevated leptin levels in the blood; disease is caused by a defective leptin receptor so that leptin can act on the brain. |
| 91 | Can diabetes affect me mentally? | With long-term psychological effects, for example. after the death of a spouse, there may be a need for more medication for a period. It is not certain that it is necessary, as you often lose your appetite when you are sad. With short-term stress condition your blood sugar for some become high and others too low. It is highly variable. |
| 92 | Affects 1 diabetes sense of touch? | In feet: The feet may be at risk because of poor blood circulation, reduced sensitivity to pain and temperature changes tend to infection and poor wound healing. |
| 93 | Affects D2 taste? | Some diabetics experiencing an altered sense of taste |
| 94 | Get more cavities of D1? | Most alcoholic beverages (beer, sweet wines, hot wines, liqueurs) contain sugar and will affect blood sugar levels. A glass of beer to food has less effect on blood sugar. Red wine, dry white wine and unsweetened liquor contains very little sugar and does not affect blood sugar levels significantly. |
| 95 | Why attack the body beta cells in the pancreas? | The exact cause of diabetes is unknown, although both genetic and environmental factors and life-style factors (eg. Obesity and lack of exercise) appears to play a role. |
| 96 | Does exercise affects D2? | Exercise is an important part - perhaps the most important part - in the treatment of type 2 diabetes because exercise striker insulin resistance, which causes the blood sugar is high in people with type 2 diabetes. |
| 97 | Does sleep affect his illness? | Increased fatigue / sleep seen by fever and chronic diseases. Can also be seen by impaired metabolism by high blood sugar over time. The question requires more information to be answered further. |
| 98 | Can I eat eggs? | Eggs contain include cholesterol and protein and can be consumed in smaller quantities |
| 99 | How can we stabilize his blood sugar? | To produce the hormones insulin and glucagon. These hormones play a central role in the regulation of blood sugar in the body. |
| 100 | How does an insulin pump? | An insulin pump is a small mechanical pump att løbende pumps insulin from a small vial in the pump itself through a plastic tube and a plastic needle, som leads into the skin of the abdomen. In this way is supplied all the time insulin for the person with diabetes, and dermed there is no need for insulin injections with an insulin pen.  The purpose of an insulin pump er add body insulin in a studeret nemlig similar til normal as much as possible, så person Using the pump, will be such a great blood glucose control as possible. |
| 101 | How does the hair of people with diabetes? | Alopecia, pattern baldness Association for autoimmune diseases such as diabetes, vitiligo and hyper- or hypothyroidism 2.10 pernicious anemia |
| 102 | Why should diabetics having amputated limbs sometimes? | The feet may be at risk because of poor blood circulation, reduced sensitivity to pain and temperature changes tend to infection and poor wound healing. If you have wounds on the feet that heal poorly, but you only brands little, you have to be vigilant and immediately talk to your doctor. If these conditions are not treated in the right way, it can at worst lead to gangrene and amputation. |
| 103 | Why syringes not insulin directly into the blood? | method of administration Fast-acting (clear) insulin preparations can be administered both i.v., i.m. and s.c. |
| 104 | Why insulin injected intramuscularly? | At therapists and people with diabetes, the effect of intramuscular injection sometimes utilized, for example. in an emergency situation by high blood glucose levels, where a rapid uptake of the fast-acting insulin |
| 105 | Can diabetes damage the brain? | Diabetics have an increased risk of heart attack (infarction) and brain (stroke). This risk increases if you have more of the other risk factors mentioned above. To reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease (blood clots) you should have normal blood pressure, quitting smoking, as is the need for medication to lower blood levels of cholesterol and other fats that you may lose weight, exercise more, and that you have a good blood sugar control. |
| 106 | Can I get headaches from diabetes? | T1 Patients have affected the general state of fatigue and weakness, are thirsty, often have the toilet and urinate may have vision changes and they lose weight often gain weight. Blood sugar levels can become so high that the patient becomes befuddled or become unconscious. T2 At the beginning of the disease, usually before the diagnosis is made, there is little or no typical symptoms, but some people may feel tired and sluggish. As hyperglycaemia leads to the occurrence of typical symptoms of thirst, frequent urination, and weight loss. Very rarely, blood sugar levels become so high that one can become dazed or develop unconsciousness. |
| 107 | Can you smell different when you have diabetes? | The patient's breath smells of freshly mown hay or fruit cellar due. Ketones in the breath. |
| 108 | What vitamins are best for diabetes? | It is important multivitamins and minerals - so make sure that there are also selenium and magnesium in the pills. |
| 109 | I've got diarrhea. Should I take less insulin? | No, your need for insulin rises no diarrhea unless you also have a fever. |
| 110 | Can diabetes affect that I am a long time to get over, for example a flu? | A poorly controlled diabetes can affect the course of disease |
| 111 | How to deal with allergies in diabetics? | Allergies can in some cases be removed by, for example, hay fever vaccination, otherwise it is treated by avoiding the triggering event, and by the use of corticosteroid, or locally as tablets |
| 112 | Have age no effect on diabetes? | Type 1 diabetes appears most often in childhood or adolescence, but the disease can, in principle, appear at any age. Type 1½ diabetes typically affects adults Type 2 diabetes appears most often in people over 40 years, but still more and more younger also develop the disease. |