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PATHOGENESIS OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IN OBESE CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTSROLE OF ECTOPIC FAT DEPOSITION IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF INSULIN RESISTANCE; THE -CELL IN THE STORM OF INSULIN RESISTANCE; THERAPY OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IN YOUTHS; CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES; References; Chapter 7 - Diabetes Pathophysiology: A Nutritional Perspective; INTRODUCTION; DIETARY TREATMENT FOR DIABETES AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY; DIETARY RECOMMENDATIONS; GLUCOSE CONTROL; LOW-CARBOHYDRATE DIETS; CONCLUSIONS; References; Chapter 8 - Diabetes Mellitus: A Nursing Perspective; INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW NURSING PERSPECTIVE

Sommario/riassunto

Diabetes mellitus affects approximately 20 million people in the US, or nearly 7% of the population. It is expected to increase by 70% within the next 25 years and numerous epidemiologic studies have demonstrated that type 2 diabetes increases the risk of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. It is estimated to cost over 92 BILLION in health care costs and lost productivity. The increased risk is due to the detrimental vascular effects of prolonged exposure to a hyperglycemic, oxidant rich environment yielding associated cardiovascular risk factors: atherosclerosis, hypertension and clot