DIABETES

Some medications include Insulin Pumps and Jet Injectors. These methods allow for insulin to be pumped inside the body without actually taking a pill. Type 1 diabetes creates a risk of heart disease and stroke and also damages the blood vessels in your eyes, nerves, and kidneys.

Type 1 Diabetes, also known as "Insulin-Dependent Diabetes" begins at a young age. The issue is caused because the body attacks its own pancreas, therefore giving the pancreas a hard time to create insulin.

Type 1

Type 2

Type 2 Diabetes, also known as "Non-Insulin Diabetes" or "Adult-Onset Diabetes" has infected over 26 million Americans, and is the most common out of all of them. It can occur during any time within the lifespan, due to being caused by genetic traits.

In Type 2 Diabetes, the pancreas produces some insulin. Medications such as "Tradjenta", "Amlodipine", "Rosuvastatin", and "Aspirin" are commonly used to help the insulin levels stay put.

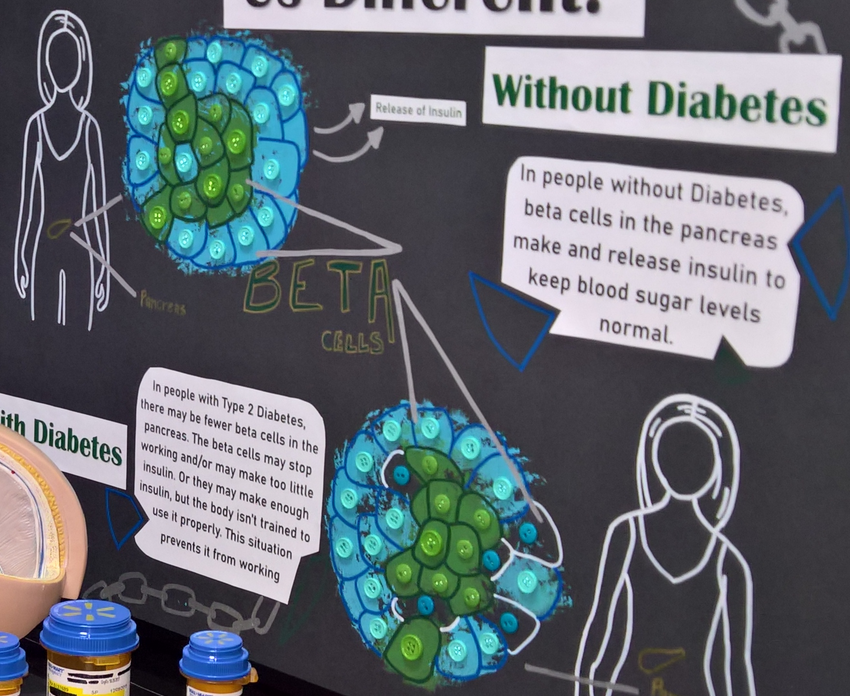
Insulin shots such as " Novolin" and "Levemir" are used in both Type 1 and Type 2. It can also be controlled with weight management, nutrition, and exercise, although increasing the risk of heart disease and stroke.

It can be soothed with the proper medication, careful meal planning, exercise and controlling the excess weight from the pregnancy. Type 3 Diabetes puts women at risk, but puts the unborn baby at risk even more as the baby can suffer from abnormal weight gain, breathing problems, higher obesity levels and a higher risk of diabetes.

Type 3 Diabetes, more commonly known as "Gestational Diabetes" is triggered during the middle or end of the pregnancy cycle, and usually occurs between 2%-10% of pregnancies. It is caused by high blood sugar levels during the pregnancy.

Type

How Does it Make Us Different?



Without Diabetes

In people without Diabetes, beta cells in the pancreas make and release insulin to keep blood sugar levels normal.

With Diabetes

In people with Type 2 Diabetes, there may be fewer beta cells in the pancreas. The beta cells may stop working and/or may make too little insulin. Or they may make enough insulin, but the body isn't trained to use it properly. This situation prevents it from working