



METADATA

Title: Diabetes Mellitus

Other Titles: Faced with developments in theory and practice

Language: Greek

Authors: Giotaki, E., Professor Retired, UOI, Giotaki, Z., Endocrinologist, Karanatsis, N., Specialist Pathologist

ISBN: 978-618-5726-01-0

Subject: MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES, LIFE SCIENCES, BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Keywords: Amputation / Oral antidiabetic drugs / Glucagon-Like Peptide Receptor Agonists / Sodium-Glucose Cotransporter 2 Inhibitors / DPP-4 Inhibitors

Bibliographic Reference: Haratsi - Giotaki, E., Giotaki, Z., & Karanatsis, N. (2023). Diabetes Mellitus [Monograph]. Kallipos, Open Academic Editions. <http://dx.doi.org/10.57713/kallipos-136>

Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder with elevated blood glucose levels. It is one of the most challenging health issues affecting approximately 450 million people worldwide and this number is estimated to increase to 693 million by 2045. The cost of managing diabetes in the US exceeds \$322 billion each year with emergency room visits due to the complications of diabetes. Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death for people with diabetes. Diabetic retinopathy is the most common cause of new cases of blindness in adults aged 20-74 years in developed countries. Diabetic chronic kidney disease is the 16th leading cause of loss of life worldwide. The aim of this publication is the possibility of a holistic approach to the Diabetic Disease by students, doctors, researchers and health professionals, based on a documented review of the most recent literature, with an analysis of the mechanisms of the pathogenesis and complications of diabetes, with familiarity

with modern diagnostic control methods, information on the therapeutic approaches of the future, and emphasis on the importance of diabetes prevention. It is striking how much money is currently being spent on treating diabetes, which is driving the costs of care for National Health Systems sky high, and how little benefit is actually flowing to the users. This difference demonstrates a set of problems to be investigated, the main one being the lack of prevention programs. Micro- and nano-technologies have provided solutions to limit painful conventional insulin therapy. Although tele-medicine today incorporates parameters extremely helpful in the management of diabetes, such as two-way video, smartphones, tablets, wireless monitors supported by real-time algorithms, however, a small percentage of patients enjoy these benefits who have the skills and financial ability to access them. Therefore, national health systems must prioritize the provision of patient-centred care.

