

MIRACLE Academy

كلينيكال زميلتكم جنين الخطيب



قال تعالى (يَرْفَعِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ)

Glucose Metabolism and diabetes Mellitus

بعد ما يخل الجلوكوز رح يصير اله activation عن طريق انزيم ال glucokinase ويتحول glucose 6 phosphate بعدها بيصير اله glycolysis وينتج ATP

لما يرتفع الATP داخل الخلية رح يعمل inhibition لل K+ channel ورح يبدأ يتراكم البوتاسيوم داخل الخلية

glucose uptake GLUT2

glycolysis, respiration

glucokinase

ارتفاع ال+k رح يعمل depolarization ويتغير الفرق في الجهد بين داخل وخارج الخلية وهذا التغير رح يفتح الحالسيوم للخلية

الكالسيوم رح يحفر ال releasing الـ insulin من ال-B-cells ورح يطلع كمية insulin مساوية لكمية الـ glucose اللي دخلت

لما الواحد ياكل سكر ويبلش

يصير اله uptake لداخل

الglucose يرتفع بالدم رح

الB-cell في البنكرياس عن

طريق GLUT2 اللي موجودة على الcell membrane

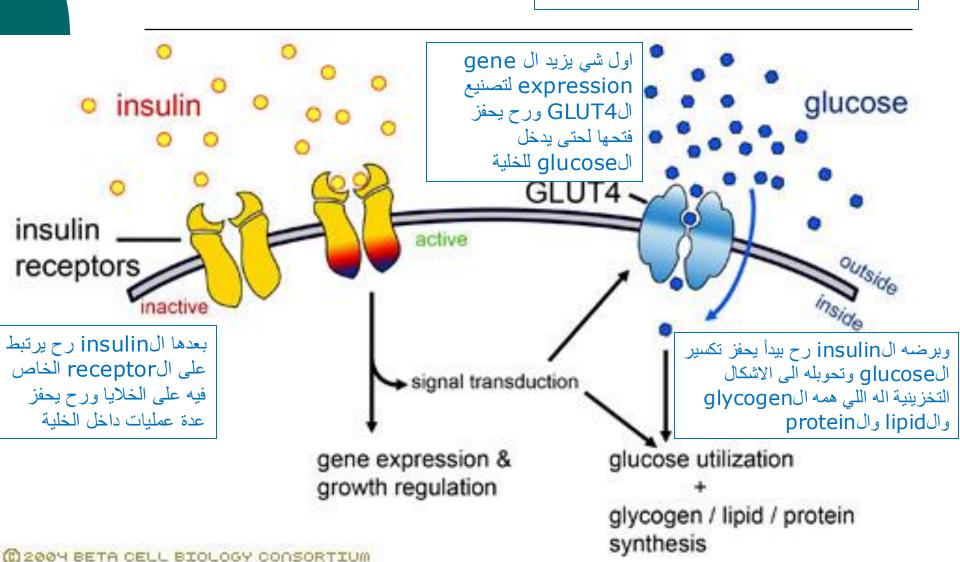
voltage-gated calcium channel storage granules
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ATP-sensitive

potassium

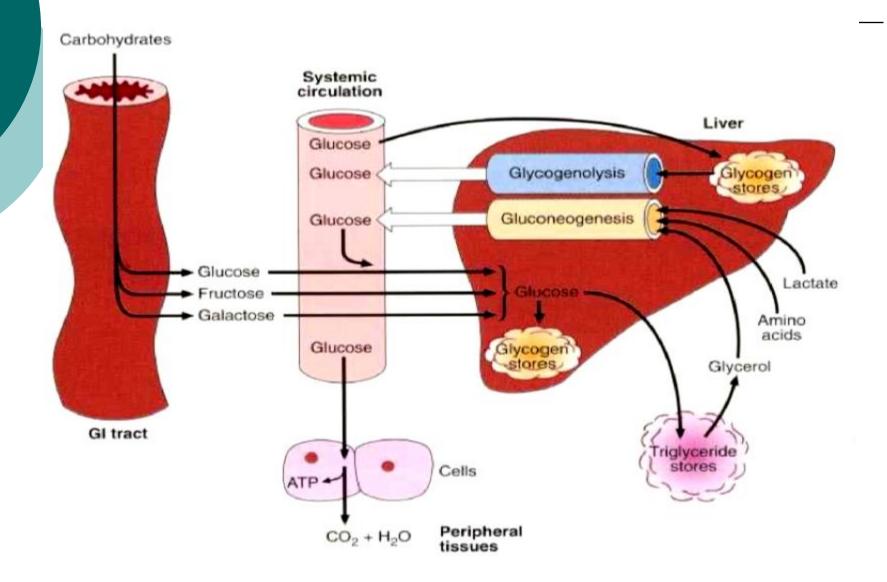
channel

هاي الmechanism موجودة اكتر اشي بالskeletal muscles وال tissue



Insulin is important for all metabolism processes in cells not just for glucose

- Carbohydrate
- Facilitates the transport of glucose into muscle and adipose cells
- Facilitates the conversion of glucose to glycogen for storage in the liver and muscle.
- Decreases the breakdown and release of glucose from glycogen by the liver
- Protein
- Stimulates protein synthesis
- Inhibits protein breakdown; diminishes gluconeogenesis
- o Fat
- Stimulates lipogenesis- the transport of triglycerides to adipose tissue
- Inhibits lipolysis prevents excessive production of ketones or ketoacidosis



Introduction

Type 1 diabetes

- Most frequently affects children and adolescents.
- Symptoms include excessive thirst, excessive urination, weight loss and lack of energy. (signs appears suddenly)
- Daily insulin injections required for survival.

Type 2 diabetes

- Occurs mainly in adults.
- Usually people have no early symptoms.

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الاعراض بتطول لحتى تظهر الانه الانخفاض في الinsulin بيكون تدريجي
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 People may require oral hypoglycaemic drugs and may also need insulin injections.

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في البداية بنعطيه ادوية لكن في مراحل متقدمة ممكن يحتاج لinsulin
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Diabetes mellitus

Family history is associated with type 2 diabetes more than type 1

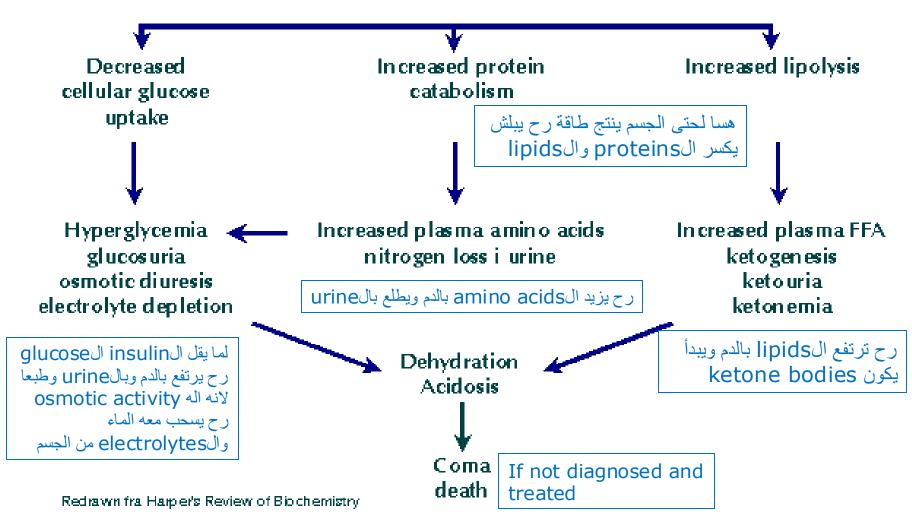
 Disease in which the body doesn't produce or properly use insulin, leading to hyperglycemia

Main Features	IDDM	NIDDM
Epidemiology Frequency in Northern		
Europe	0.02-0.4%	1-3%
Predominance	N. European	Worldwide
The state of the s	Caucasians	Lowest in rural areas of developing countries
Clinical Characteristics		
Age	<30yrs	>40vrs
Weight	Low	Normal or increased
Onset	Rapid	Slow
Ketosis	Common	Under stress
Endogenous insulin	Low/absent	Present
HLA associations	Yes	No
Islet cell antibodies	Yes	No
Pathophysiology		
Aetiology	Autoimmune destruction	Unclear. Impaired insulin secretion
	of pancreatic islet cells	and insulin resistance
Genetic associations	Polygenic	Strong
Environmental factors	Viruses and toxins implicated	Obesity, physical inactivity

HLA:
Human
Leukocyte
Antigen

Diabetic Metabolism

Insulin Deficiency (and glucagon excess)



النخص hypoglycemia النظم diagnosis النخص السخص النظم diabetes النظم السكري اذا كان الشخص مرضى السكري اذا كان aibetes النظم السكر 80 او 90 بعتبر hypoglycemia بينما لو كانت القراءة هيك عند شخص سليم رح اعتبره normal

Hypoglycemia

Hypoglycemia involves decreased plasma glucose levels

The plasma glucose concentration at which glucagon and other glycemic factors are released is between 65 and 70 mg/dL; at about 50 to 55 mg/dL, observable symptoms of hypoglycemia appear all related to the central nervous system.

انا فعليا بعتبر انه الانسان معه hypoglycemia لما يكون قياس الglucose عنده glucose وعند القراءة هي رح تبدأ الاعراض تظهر على المريض , لسوء الحظ اعراض الهpoglycemia هي نفسها اعراض الهpperglycemia واللي هي التعرق بشدة بتزيد ضربات القلب عنده يبلش يدوخ وبعدها رح يفقد الوعي هسا اذا انا بعرف انه هاد الشخص عنده سكري فبروح بقيس السكر اله عطول واشوف اذا هو مرتفع او نازل طيب اذا انا ما عندي جهاز فحص السكري شو اعمل ؟ بعطي المريض اشي حلو لانه اذا كان عنده hyperglycemia بكون انقذت حياته واذا كان المريض باسرع وقت على المستشفى .

 The release of epinephrine into the systemic circulation and of norepinephrine at nerve endings of specific neurons act in unison with glucagon to increase plasma glucose.

في حلات الhypoglycemia بيزيد افراز الepinephrine واله ما معادمة norepinephrine وهاد هو الي بسبب الhypoglycemia

- Glucagon is released and inhibits insulin.
- Epinephrine is released, increases glucose metabolism and inhibits insulin.
- In addition, cortisol and growth hormone are released and increase glucose metabolism

برضه الhypoglycemia رح تحفز افراز هرمونات اخرى كمحاولة من الجسم انه يرفع الglucose لكن بالعادة مش كتير بيفيد

TABLE 13-8 CAUSES OF HYPOGLYCEMIA

PATIENT APPEARS HEALTHY

No coexisting disease Drugs Pancreatic cancer بيزيد افراز الانسولين Pancreatic cancer لحدا ما عنده diabetes تضخم في خلايا البنكرياس /Islet hyperplasia nesidioblastosis مثل واحد اخد دوا السكري ونسي Factitial hypoglycemia from انه اخده فبير جع يو خده كمان مرة Insulin or sulfonylurea Severe exercise Keto diet وهي انه الواحد بيزيد الدهون باكله Ketotic hypoglycemia على حساب السكر بات و البر و تبنات Drugs/disease Compensated coexistent PATIENT APPEARS ILL

Druas

Predisposing Illness

Hospitalized patient

Laboratory Testing in Diabetes

- Fasting morning venous glucose is the best initial test for diagnosing diabetes.
 - هسا اول اشي لازم اعراض مرض السكري تكون ظاهرة على المريض بعمله فحص وبشوف السكر كيف عنده اذا كان مرتفع فبطلب منه في يوم محدد الربيجي يسحب عينة دم بعد ما يكون صايم لمدة 16-12 ساعة وبناء على النتيجة بحدد اذا الشخص معه فعليا سكري او كان ارتفاع السكر عنده عارض لسبب اخر
- An oral glucose tolerance test is reserved for people with equivocal fasting glucose results.
 - Patients with impaired glucose tolerance or impaired fasting glucose benefit from lifestyle intervention and annual review.
- هاد الفحص بنعمله اذا المريض كانت ظاهرة عليه اعراض السكري لكن لما عملته الfasting glucose test كانت النتيجة normal فبنعمل هاد الفحص لحتى نشوف اذا المشكلة هي انه الانسولين ما بيفرز كمية كافية للglucose اللي دخل عالجسم وقت الاكل وبرضه اذا مريضة حامل بنعمل الها بالعادة فحص للسكري بهاد الtest
- \circ HbA_{1C} is the best test of glycaemic control in diabetes.
 - هاد الtest مفيد لحتى اكشف على الlong term control للسكري يعني واحد عنده موعد يوم الاحد كان طوال الاسبوع بيوكل سكر ودهون وماخد راحته وجمعة وسبت عمل control وبطل يوكل لا سكر ولا دهون فلما راح يوم الاحد والدكتور عمله فحص السكر وكانت النتيجة ممتازة والدكتور فكر انه المريض ملتزم ووضعه تمام لكن لما عمل اله فحص الحال كثير مرتفع هون بتكون انت وقعت في شر اعمالك. برضه هاد الفحص بيستخدم لما بدك تعمل ملتزم ووضعه تمام لكن لما حكينا ارتفاع السكر بيكون فيه تدريجي وبنفس الوقت الHbA1c رح يكون بيرتفع تدريجي مع السكر.
- Patients with diabetes benefit from aggressive monitoring and management of all cardiovascular risk factors.

كل ما كان مريض السكري ملتزم بادويته وبالنظام الصحي المناسب ومتابع نفسه كل ما كان احتمال اصابته بامراض القلب اقل.

People at high risk of diabetes

Unfortunately the risk factors for diabetes, unlike those for cardiovascular disease, have not been quantified.

Factors associated with increased risk for diabetes include:

Pacific or Indian ethnicity

Increasing age

الما عمليات ال metabolism بجسمه كلها تتخربط اذا كان عند المريض 5 او اكتر من هدول بيتشخص Metabolic syndrome Impaired glucose tolerance 140 اكتر من glucose الما يرتفع ال metabolic syndrome-

- Polycystic ovary syndrome
 البنات اللي بيصيبهم هاد المرض يكونو اكتر عرضة للاصابة بالسكري
 History of gestational diabetes or having a baby over 4 kg
- Family history of diabetes
- Physical inactivity
- Increased BMI (Body Mass Index)

• Central obesity أ لما تكون الدهون متجمعة في منطقة البطن

Hypertension

السكري بيعمل ضغط والضغط بيعمل سكري طيب كيف؟ هسا الglucose لما يرتفع بالدم ولأنه اله osmotic activity راح يسحب الماء والelectrolytes من داخل الخلايا للدم فبير تفع الضغط مرض الضغط لانه بيخربط عمليات الmetabolism بكل الجسم

- Adverse lipid profile
- Elevated LFTs (Liver Function Test) liver اینم بال control علی ال glucose اینم بال
- Patients taking some drugs e.g. prednisone or anti-psychotic drugs (haloperidol, chlorpromazine, and newer atypical anti-psychotics).

People at high risk of diabetes

Three or more of the following risk factors listed below are required for a diagnosis of metabolic syndrome.

Risk Factor	Defining Level	
Waist circumference*	Men ≥ 100 cm Women ≥ 90 cm	
Triglycerides	≥ 150 mg/dL	
HDL cholesterol النظام للازم يكون عالي	Men < 40 mg/dL Women < 50 mg/dL	
Blood pressure	SBP ≥ 130 or DBP ≥ 85	
Fasting glucose	≥ 100 mg/dL	

People with the metabolic syndrome are at increased risk of diabetes, cardiovascular disease, sub-fertility and gout despite only moderate elevation in individual risk factors.

*It is likely that people of Indian ethnicity will have features of the metabolic syndrome at lesser waist circumferences than people of European or Pacific ethnicity.

هون ما معه HTN لكنه بالupper limit يعني قرب يصير معه

Prevention and identification

Opportunities for prevention

Both impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) and impaired fasting glucose (IFG) refer to metabolic stages intermediate between normal glucose homeostasis and diabetes, in which there is an increased risk of progressing to diabetes.

Who to test

Asymptomatic people without other known risk factors, Men (45 years) and women (55 years)

People with one or more risk factors, Men (35 years) and women (45 years)

Testing for diabetes

Fasting morning blood glucose is the best initial test.

الحتى اعمل diagnosis صحيح لمريض سكري لازم اعمل الfasting morning glucose حتى لو كنت عاملة الrandom test وكان ال glucose عالي , ولازم على الاقل اعمل نوعين من الفحوصات ويطلع الglucose فيهم عالي لحتى اقرر انه الشخص مريض سكري

Our of the new protocols

⊙ما بنستخدمه كتير لانه مش دقيق ممكن اي واحد ماكل كميات كبيرة من السكر يبين عنده glucose بالurine ومش sensitive لازم يوصل تركيز الglucose ل180 عشان يبين بالurine فهو لا يعتبر indication لمرض السكري

People with symptomatic hyperglycaemia

Symptomatic hyperglycaemia may have an acute onset, usually in younger people with type 1 diabetes, or a more insidious onset, usually in older people with type 2 diabetes. The usual symptoms of hyperglycaemia are thirst, polyuria and weight loss but hyperglycaemia can also cause fatigue, lack of energy, blurring of vision or recurrent infections, such as candida.

اكتر اشي بتبين عن مرضى الtype 1 diabetes لانه حكينا بتبين فجأة على المريض اما مرضى ال type 2 ما بتبين عليهم الاعراض من البداية اولها بيكون stress بتبين لما الواحد يتعرض لstresc ويرتفع عند الadrenaline بعدها السكر رح يرتفع وتبين عليه الاعراض اللي هي المناه والمحاودة والمعالية والمناه والمحاودة ومن ثم كله المناه والمناه والمن

For people with symptomatic hyperglycaemia, a single fasting glucose of \geq 126 mg/dl

OR

a random glucose of ≥ 200 mg/dl is diagnostic of diabetes.

Action following fasting venous plasma glucose

American Diabetic Association

Criteria have been recommended by ADA for the diagnosis of diabetes, IGT and IFG.

Normal			Diabetes
Fasting glucose result	< 110	110-125	≥ 126 mg/dl
Interpretation	Normal result	IFG	Diabetic
Action	Retest in five years or three years for those at risk.	Assess with OGTT. Re-test annually those with IFG or IGT	Two results > 126 on two different days are diagnostic of diabetes. OGTT is not required.

IFG: Impaired Fasting Glucose OGTT: Oral Glucose Tolerance Test IGT: Impaired Glucose Tolerance طبعا الشخص في هي المرحلة ما بيكون مصاب بالسكري فلازم انصحه انه يهتم بنمط حياته باكله ويصير يمارس رياضة لحتى يحمى نفسه

Gestational diabetes mellitus

Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) increases the risk of many fetal and maternal complications in pregnancy and the development of type 2 diabetes later in life. Screening is currently recommended for all women between 24 - 28 weeks gestation.

Screening for GDM using 50 gram load

If the one hour blood glucose is \geq 190 mg/dL, a two hour OGTT is performed.

اي ست حامل لما تصير في الاسبوع 28-24 من الحمل لازم تعمل هاد الفحص وهو انها تيجي عندي fasting اعطيها 50g من الglucose واستنى ساعة وOGTT اللي هو الOGTT) واقحص العصيب والمحتوي الكان اكتر من 190 برجع اعمل فحص تاني هاي المرة بعطيها 75g من الglucose وبرجع افحص بعد ساعتين (اللي هو الOGTT)

OGTT for diagnosis of GDM

A fasting glucose \geq 105 and/or a 2 hour value \geq 165 mg/dL is diagnostic of GDM.

متل ما حكينا فوق هاد الفحص يعني اني اعطى 75g من الglucose واستنى ساعتين بعدين افحص الglucose وطبعا لازم المرض بيجي fasting على الدكتور قبل ما اعطيه الوقت عم يتم استهلاكه بالخلايا قبل ما اعطيه الوقت عم يتم استهلاكه بالخلايا

Consequences of gestational diabetes:

- ممكن السكر يرتفع عندها شوي بس عادي ما بيأثر
 - الinsulin رح يقل شوي
- كمية اكبر من الglucose رح توصل البيبي طبعا البيبي بيفرز his own insulin ما بيعتمد على تبع الام فرح يرز كمية insulin على قد الglucose اللي دخل اله و لانه الnsulin هو anabolic substance فرح يزيد وزن البيبي طالما هو ببطن امه الوضع تمام لكن المشكلة بعد ينولد رح يصير مصدر الغذاء هو حليب الام اللي كمية الglucose فيه مش كبيرة كتير ومع الinsulin العالى عنده رح يصير عنده sever hypoglycemia واذا ما تم اكتشاف المشكلة ممكن البيبي يموت فسكري الحمل مشط=كلة مش بسيطة لازم يتم حلها اثناء الحمل عن طريق اعطاء الام insulin

Interpretation of the glucose tolerance test

A 75 gram oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) is used to follow up people with equivocal results who may have diabetes, IFG or IGT.

حفظ

	Fasting mg/dL		2 hours post load mg/dL
Normal	< 110	and	< 140
IFG	110-125	and	< 140
IGT	< 126	and	140-200
Diabetes mellitus	≥ 126	and/or	≥ 200
GDM	≥ 105	and	≥ 165

Target level for HbA_{1C}

Any sustained reduction of HbA_{1C} is worthwhile because there appears to be a direct relationship between cardiovascular risk and HbA_{1C} .

كل ما كانت الHbA1c اقل كل ما كانت نسبة الاصابة بامراض القلب اقل

The goal is to achieve an HbA_{1C} as low as possible, preferably less than 7.0%, without causing unacceptable hypoglycaemia.

ال guidelines الله بتتغير من فترة لاخرى كانت زمان لحد 7 لكن حاليا صارت لحد 6.5

• $HbA_{1C} > 7\%$ is a sign of inadequate control for most people.

طبعا مثل ما حكينا هي بتعطيني indication على الـlong term control تقريبا لاخر 3 اشهر

 \circ HbA_{1C} targets need to be individualised, taking into consideration the patient's age and co-morbidities.

هاد الفحص مهم لانه بيعطيني indication على نسبة الاصابة بامراض القلب وايضا لمعدل الوفيات بسبب السكري

Stable diabetes	Test six monthly
Changes in treatment	Test no more than three monthly

اذا كان الواحد وضعه stable بعمله كل 6 اشهر اذا كان مرتفع رح اغير الدواء للمريض واخليه يرجع يعمله بعد 3 اشهر

Self monitoring blood glucose (SMBG)

OPeople who take insulin should regularly self monitor blood glucose (3-4 times daily according to ADA).

اذا الواحد كان بيتعالج بinsulin واللي همه بالعادة مرضى ال type 1 فهو بيكون بيحسب حصص insulin على قد الاكل اللي بده يوكلة مثلا حبة التفاحة بيكون محسوب الها كم حصة insulin بياخدها فبل الاكل بنص ساعة تقريبا وطبعا لازم كل مرة يحسب حصة الnsulin يقيس السكر بدمه كيف وبعدين يحسب كمية السكر بالاكل اللي بده يوكله وبعدين يحسب كم يوخد insulin وبعد ما يوكل المفروض يرجع يفحص السكر كمان مرة يعني ازا بده يوكل وجبات باليوم رح يفحص 6 مرات

OFor people with non-insulin treated type 2 diabetes testing is most useful if patients use the results to learn and alter behaviour, or medication.

اما مرضى الtype 2 اللي ما بياخدو insulin هدول بيفحصو سكر لما يتعبو او يدوخو لحتى يعرفو اذا السكر مرتفع او نازل عندهم برضو ممكن يفحصو قبل ما يوكلو اكله دسمة نفسهم يوكلوها فبيفحصو ويتأكدو من السكر ويقررو اذا بيقدرو يوكلو او لأ

Methods of glucose measurement

O Glucose oxidase method: اكتر اشي منتشر لانها رخيصة كتير

B-D-Glucose
$$+ H_2O + O_2 \xrightarrow{GOD}$$
 D-Gluconate $+ H_2O_2$

$$\begin{array}{c} H_2O_2 \\ \hline POD \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} D\text{-Gluconate} + H_2O_2 \\ \hline Quinoneimine} + H_2O \end{array}$$
Quinoneimine $+ H_2O$ $\longrightarrow UV-Visible UV-Visib$

- Hexokinase method (more accurate than GO):
 - Glucose + ATP Hexokinase → Glucose-6-P +ADP
 - Glucose-6-P +NADP $\xrightarrow{G-6-PD}$ NADPH + Phosphogluconate

moles of glucose = moles of glucose-6-P = moles of NADPH من المعادلة

- Clinitest
 - Reducing substance + Cu +2 → CuO

هاد كان يستخدم زمان بالurine لكن بطلو يستخدموه لانه فيه كتير interferences

Methods of glucose measurement

The patient should be on a normal-to high carbohydrate diet and fasting for at least 10 hrs and not more than 16 hrs

الواحد لما بده يفحص fasting blood glucose قبل ما بيصوم لازم يكون ماكل اكل فيه كميات منيحة من الglucose ما يكون عامل keto diet الواحد لما بده يفحص protein diet لازم يصوم لمدة مش اقل من 10 ساعات لحتى تكون عملية protein diet لازم يصوم لمدة مش اقل من 10 ساعات لحتى تكون عملية الوmetabolism للglucagon انتهت ومش اكتر من 16 ساعة لانه بفترة الصيام الadrenaline والoradrenaline وال glucagon شغالين فممكن انهم يرفعو السكر بعد 16 ساعة

- The test should be performed in the morning because of the hormonal diurnal effect on glucose
- The preferred specimen for glucose analysis is fluoride oxalate plasma
 لانه بيعمل inhibition الglycolysis
- Before and during performance of OGTT, the patient should not exercise, eat, drink (only water), or smoke
- In OGTT, the adult dose of glucose solution is 75 g and children receives 1.75 g/kg of glucose to a maximum dose of 75 g

يعني حتى لو كان وزن الطفل عالي كتير يعني 90kg مثلا هون بصير اعتبره انه adult وبعطيه بس 75 g

Measurement of glucosylated hemoglobin

The specimen required is EDTA whole blood sample

انا هون بدي احسب الglucose اللي رابط على الhemoglobin فالserum والserum ما بيزبطو معي بدي اخد plasma الله whøle blood sample

Method based on structural differences

اعتمادا على الphysicochemical prosperities لل emoglobin اله physicochemical prosperities واللي اله hemoglobin واللي اله اله اله hemoglobin واللي اله يكون 6.5

- Immunoassay (antibodies against the glycated N-terminal of Hb)
- Affinity chromatography (separated based on chemical structure using borate to bind glycosylated proeins.
- الفرق بالشحنة بين الglycated hemoglobin والـ hemoglobin المعادي glycated hemoglobin
 - Ion exchange Chromatography (positive charge resin bed) الهم رح تكون مختلفة affinity
 - Electrophoresis (difference in charge) البروتينات بتتحرك من الشحنة السالبة للشحنة رح ينفصلو بناء على اختلاف السرعة بالحركة
 - Isoelectric focusing (method uses isoelectric point for separation) مختلفة isoelectric point التنين الهم isoelectric point : the Ph at which the net charge of the molecule is equal to zero
 - HPLC (ion exchange column)

الaffinity الهم مختلفة

Ketones

بيكون مرتفع اكتر اشي بالstress في حلات الtype 1 diabetes في حلات الstress

They increase in case of DM, starvation/fasting, high-fat diet (keto diet), prolonged vomiting and glycogen storage disease

نفس فكرة الstarvation

Metabolic disease

Measurement of ketones:

- Nitroprusside: with acetoacetic acid and alkaline pH gives purple colour
- Enzymatic: NADH + acetoacetic acid __B-HBD ____ NAD+ + B-hydroxybutarate

هاد فكرته اخدناها بالفيرست اني بحسب تركيز المادة من الفرق في تركيز الNADH على الطول الموجي 340nm لانه الNADH بيمتص على 340 وال+NAD ما بيمتص على هاد الطول الموجى فكمية الNADH اللي بتتحول ل+ NAD تساوي كمية ال acetoacetic acid الموجودة بالعينة

الketones بيكون موجود على شكلين الacetoacetic acid والا acetoacetic وانا بهدول الطريقتين بس بقدر اقيس acetoacetic acid الله acetoacetic acid

Laboratory tests to prevent and delay complications of diabetes

People with diabetes usually die from macrovascular complications of their diabetes; namely cardiovascular disease. This is influenced by all of the commonly recognised risk factors for cardiovascular disease as well as glycaemic control. Fasting lipid levels are measured three monthly until stable and then 6 - 12 monthly thereafter.

It is important that management should be individualised

الipid profile من الفحوصات الدورية اللي لازم تنعمل لمريض السكري لانه السكري هو عبارة عن metabolism فلما يصير مشكلة في الmetabolis طبعا اي للاصادة التخريط معه كل العمليات الحيوية بالجسم ومنها الipids طبعا اي الفحوصات كلها مهمة لانه اي غلط فيها هو risk factor للاصابة بامراض القلب, وطبعا هي الفحوصات بتنعمل كل 3 شهور لحتى اتأكد انه وضع المريض مستقر بصير اخليه يعملها كل 6 شهور او كل سنة

Parameter	Optimal value
Total cholesterol	< 4 mmol/L
LDL cholesterol	< 2.5 mmol/L
HDL cholesterol	> 1 mmol/L
TC:HDL ratio	< 4.5
Triglycerides	< 1.7 mmol/L
HbA _{1C}	< 7 %

الHbA1c حكينا انها كانت زمان 7 هلأ صارت 6>

Diabetic renal disease

The best way of testing for diabetic renal disease is by urinary albumin:creatinine ratio (ACR) and serum creatinine with estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR). These tests are performed on everyone with diabetes at diagnosis and repeated at least annually – more frequently if there is proteinuria, microalbuminuria or reduced eGFR.

Albumin:creatinine ratio

بهاد الtest بفحص تركيز الalbumin والcreatnine بالuri8ne وبقسم تركيز الalbumin على تركيز الcreatinine هاي النسبة بالوضع الطبيعي لازم تكون قليلة كتير لانه الalbumin هو protein المفروض انه ما يطلع بالurine الاكميات جدا بسيطة والcreatinine هو waste product لازم يطلع كله بالurine .

- ACR provides an estimate of daily urinary albumin excretion.
- Microalbuminuria cannot be detected on a conventional urinary protein dip stick.
- Microalbuminuria is urinary albumin excretion between 30 and 300 mg/day; above 300mg/day represents proteinuria.

ال microalbuminuria هو الprotein اللي فعليا بيطلع بالurine بالوضع الطبيعي بيطلع بكمية بين 30-300 و هاي تعتبر كمية بسيطة واصلاً لحتى اقدر افحصها لازم استخدم sensitive method مثل الsensitive method لكن اذا طلع اكتر من هيك بيصير اسمه kiidney و هاي مشكلة تدل على خلل في عمل الkiidney

 ACR is best measured in the laboratory using a first morning urine sample where possible when the patient is well.

العينة احسن اشى اخدها الصبح لانه بتكون مركزة كتير

An abnormal initial test requires confirmation by testing on two further occasions. If at least one of these tests is positive microalbuminuria has been confirmed.

اذا عملت الفحص وكانت النتيجة تدل على انه في مشكلة برجع اعمل فحص تاني لحتى اتأكد

Renal testing in diabetes

ACR mg/mmol (confirmed)		eGFR mL/min/1 .73 ²	Risk	Management
men < 2.5 women < 3.5	and	> 60	2 - 4% per year progress to microalbuminuria.	Annual ACR and eGFR. Good diabetes & BP management.
men ≥ 2.5 women ≥ 3.5	or	< 60 Stage 3	One third progress to overt nephropathy. CVD risk doubled. يعني الprotein بلش يرتفع creatinne و الcreatinne	Review ACR and eGFR at each visit. Intensive management of glycaemia and CVD risk factors. Use ACE inhibitor and low-dose aspirin. Avoid nephrotoxic drugs. Investigate if suspicious of causes other than diabetes*
> 30	or	< 30 Stage 4	Almost all proceed to end stage renal disease or die prematurely of CVD.	Overt nephropathy Refer specialist

^{*}Non-diabetic renal disease is suspected when there is absence of diabetic retinopathy in a person with renal disease, there are urinary abnormalities such as haematuria or casts, or when there is renal disease without microalbuminuria or proteinuria.

اذا المريض عنده nephropathy مع retinopathy معناها مريض سكري , اما اذا عنده بس nephropathy معناها عنده مشكلةً بالkidney وما عنده سكري

Other tests

Testing of LFTs is recommended for people with diabetes:

- at diagnosis,
- at the start of antidiabetic drug therapy, and
- at any other time indicated by clinical judgement

Other laboratory tests

In patients with type 1 diabetes, intermittent checks for other autoimmune conditions may be useful. This could include testing for thyroid dysfunction or coeliac disease.

هاد فحص خاص بال type 1 لانه هو عبارة عن autoimmune disease بيضرب الb-cells في البنكرياس فبروح بفحص الantibodies بالجسم وبرضه بما انه autoimmune disease فممكن انه الجهاز المناعي يكون ضرب اعضاء اخرى بالجسم فبفحص الthyroid او اي autoimmune diseaesa ممكن انه يصير .

نهاية مادة السكند

تم بحمد الله

" اللهم اني استودعك ما حفظت وما قرأت وما وقعت عيني عليه فرده عند حاجتي اليه انك على كل شئ قدير "

An 18-year-old, male high school student who had a 4-year history of diabetes mellitus was brought to the emergency department because of excessive drowsiness, vomiting, and diarrhea. His diabetes had been well controlled with 40 units of NPH insulin daily until several days ago, when he developed excessive thirst and polyuria. For the past 3 days, he has also had headaches, myalgia, and a low-grade fever. Diarrhea and vomiting began 1 day ago.

- 1. What is the probable diagnosis of this patient based on the data presented?
- What laboratory test(s) should be performed to follow this patient and aid in adjusting insulin levels?
- 3. Why are the urine ketones positive?
- 4. What methods are used to quantitate urine ketones? Which ketone(s) do they detect?

URINALYSIS RESULTS		CHEMISTRY TEST RESULTS	
Specific gravity	1.012	Sodium	126 mEq/L
рН	5.0	Potassium	6.1 mEq/L
Glucose	4+	Chloride	87 mEq/L
Ketone	Large	Bicarbonate	6 mEq/L
		Plasma glucose	600 mg/dL
		BUN	48 mg/dL
		Creatinine	2.0 mg/dL
		Serum ketones	4+

A 58-year-old, obese man with frequent urination is seen by his primary care physician. The following laboratory work was performed, and the following results were obtained:

CASUAL PLAS	MA GLUCOSE	225	mg/dL			
URINALYSIS R	URINALYSIS RESULTS					
Color and appearance	Pale/clear	Blood	Negative			
pH	6.0	Bilirubin	Negative			
Specific	1.025	Urobilinogen	Negative			
Glucose	2+	Nitrites	Negative			
Ketones	Negative	Leukocyte esterase	Negative			

- What is the probable diagnosis of this patient?
- 2. What other test(s) should be performed to confirm this? Which is the preferred test?
- 3. After diagnosis, what test(s) should be performed to monitor his condition?

A 14-year-old, male student was seen by his physician. His chief complaints were fatigue, weight loss, and increases in appetite, thirst, and frequency of urination. For the past 3 to 4 weeks, he had been excessively thirsty and had to urinate every few hours. He began to get up 3 to 4 times a night to urinate. The patient has a family history of diabetes mellitus.

LABORATORY DATA

Fasting plasma glucose	160 mg/dL	
Urinalysis	Specific 1.040 gravity	
	Glucose	4+
	Ketones	Moderate

- Based on the preceding information, can this patient be diagnosed with diabetes?
- 2. What further tests might be performed to confirm the diagnosis?
- 3. According to the American Diabetes Association, what criteria are required for the diagnosis of diabetes?
- 4. Assuming this patient has diabetes, which type would be diagnosed?

A 13-year-old girl collapsed on a playground at school. When her mother was contacted, she mentioned that her daughter had been losing weight and making frequent trips to the bathroom in the night. The emergency squad noticed a fruity breath. On entrance to the emergency department, her vital signs were as follows:

Blood pressure	98/50 mm Hg
Respirations	Rapid
Temperature	99°F

Stat lab results included:

RANDOM URINE		SERUM CHEM	SERUM CHEMISTRIES	
pН	5.5	Glucose	500 mg/dL	
Protein	Negative	Ketones	Positive	
Glucose	4+	BUN	6 mg/dL	
Ketones	Moderate	Creatinine	0.4 mg/dL	
Blood	Negative			

- Identify this patient's most likely type of diabetes.
- Based on your identification, circle the common characteristics associated with that type of diabetes in the case study above.
- 3. What is the cause of the fruity breath?

A 28-year-old woman delivered a 9.5-lb infant. The infant was above the 95th percentile for weight and length. The mother's history was incomplete; she claimed to have had no medical care through her pregnancy. Shortly after birth, the infant became lethargic and flaccid. A whole blood glucose and ionized calcium were performed in the nursery with the following results:

Whole blood glucose	25 mg/dL
lonized calcium	4.9 mg/dL
Plasma glucose was drawn laboratory to confirm the	and analyzed in the main whole blood findings.
Plasma glucose	33 mg/dL

An Intravenous glucose solution was started and whole blood glucose was measured hourly.

- Give the possible explanation for the infant's large birth weight and size.
- 2. If the mother was a gestational diabetic, why was her baby hypoglycemic?
- 3. Why was there a discrepancy between the whole blood glucose concentration and the plasma glucose concentration?
- 4. If the mother had been monitored during pregnancy, what laboratory tests should have been performed and what criteria would have indicated that she had gestational diabetes?

Laboratory tests were performed on a 50-year-old lean white woman during an annual physical examination. She has no family history of diabetes or any history of elevated glucose levels during pregnancy.

LABORATORY RESULTS

Fasting blood glucose	90 mg/dL
Cholesterol	140 mg/dL
HDL	40 mg/dL
Triglycerides	90 mg/dL

- 1. What is the probable diagnosis of this patient?
- Describe the proper follow-up for this patient.
- 3. What is the preferred screening test for diabetes in nonpregnant adults?
- 4. What are the risk factors that would indicate a potential of this patient's developing diabetes?

For 3 consecutive months, a fasting glucose and glycosylated hemoglobin were performed on a patient. The results are as follows:

	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 3
Plasma glucose, fasting	280 mg/dL	85 mg/dL	91 mg/dL (FPG)
Glycosylated hemoglobin	7.8%	15.3%	8.5%

- 1. In which quarter was the patient's glucose the best controlled? The least controlled?
- 2. Do the fasting plasma glucose and glycosylated hemoglobin match? Why or why not?
- 3. What methods are used to measure glycosylated hemoglobin?
- 4. What potential conditions might cause erroneous results?

A 25-year-old, healthy, female patient complains of dizziness and shaking 1 hour after eating a large, heavy-carbohydrate meal. The result of a random glucose test performed via fingerstick was 60 mg/dL.

- Identify the characteristics of hypoglycemia in this case study.
- 2. What test(s) should be performed next to determine this young woman's problem?
- 3. To which category of hypoglycemia would this individual belong?
- 4. What criteria would be used to diagnose a potential insulinoma?

A nurse caring for patients with diabetes performed a fingerstick glucose test on the Accu-Chek glucose monitor and obtained a value of 200 mg/dL. A plasma sample, collected at the same time by a phlebotomist and performed by the laboratory, resulted in a glucose value of 225 mg/dL.

- Are these two results significantly different?
- Explain.