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Diabetes – Acute and chronic complication

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Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic condition characterized by high blood sugar levels. It is a long-term condition caused by insulin resistance or insufficiency of insulin. Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) are the two main kinds of diabetes and later accounts more than 90% cases of diabetes. Diabetic complications are primarily caused by prolonged exposure to high glucose levels in the body. The glucose flow in the polyol pathway increases during hyperglycemia (> 30% compared to normoglycaemic condition). In the polyol pathway, aldose reductase (AR or ALR2) plays a crucial role as first and rate limiting enzyme and it is a legitimate target for the management of diabetic complications. Diabetes associated complications can be classified as acute and chronic complications.

Keywords: Aldose reductase (ALR2), Diabetes mellitus, Diabetic complications.

Biography

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