Causes And Signs/Symptoms Of Type 2 Diabetes

Physiological disorders are a disorder that affects the functioning of a particular body system, and typically has many other reactions on body systems and how they work. An example of a physiological disorder is endocrine system disorders, which is what type 2 diabetes is. The endocrine system consists of endocrine glands – which emanate chemicals called hormones directly into your bloodstream. Hormones can travel through the bloodstream to affect other systems of the body. The endocrine system is a contact system between various parts of the body.

Causes of type 2 diabetes:

Type 2 diabetes is a disease in which the insulin your pancreas produces can not function properly, or your pancreas can not produce enough insulin.

Insulin is hormone that plays a variety of roles in the metabolism of the body. It controls the way the body uses and stores glucose and fat. Many cells in the body depend on insulin to take glucose out of the blood for energy.

If there is no/not enough insulin in the body glucose levels will keep rising. Your body still breaks down carbohydrates from your food and beverages to transforms it into glucose. The pancreas reacts to this by releasing insulin. Since this insulin can not function properly, the blood sugar levels keep rising. This ensures that more insulin is released. Some people with type 2 diabetes may gradually tire their pancreas out, meaning that their body makes even less insulin. This can lead to even higher blood sugar levels and mean you are at risk of hyperglycaemia (an excess of glucose in the bloodstream).

Signs/symptoms of type 2 diabetes:

Some of the signs of type 2 diabetes include unintentional weight loss and cuts or wounds taking longer to heal.

Inadequate insulin prevents the body from bringing glucose from the blood into the body’s cells to use it as energy. As this happens, the body begins burning fat and the muscles for energy, which decreases the body’s total weight.

High blood glucose levels caused by diabetes can damage the nerves and contribute to poor blood circulation, making it difficult for the blood – required to heal the skin – to reach areas of the body with wounds.

A few symptoms of type 2 diabetes are urinating more than usual (especially at night), often feeling thirsty, fatigue and blurred vision.

Normally, the body re-absorbs glucose when it passes through the kidneys, but when diabetes increases your blood sugar, your kidneys may not be able to get it all back in. This allows the body to produce some of the urine. You might get thirsty because your urinating too much. If

you drink more, you are going to urinate even more.

If there is not enough insulin or if the insulin does not work well, it means that the sugar in our blood can not get into our cells, so our cells do not get the energy they need. We feel tired as a result.

In a person with diabetes, fluid can pass in and out of the eye due to elevated blood sugar levels. This will cause the lens of the eye to swell. If the shape changes, blurriness results, since the lens focuses light on the back of the eye.