Psychosocial Issues Common To People Experiencing Diabetes Mellitus

Introduction

Diabetes pathophysiology is associated to the levels of insulin within the body, and the body's capability to make use of insulin. The beta-pancreatic cells usually discharge insulin as a result of blood glucose dilutions. When your immune system strike and damages beta cells that produces insulin of pancreases, it leads to type 1 diabetes. According to scientists, environmental factors and genes also leads to diabetes type one. Nearly all the types of diabetes mellitus develop from complicated interactions of environmental and genetic factors. Polygenic type 1 diabetes mellitus and multifactorial is greatly influenced immune system controlled by genes. Complex relations of environmental and genetic issues lead to all kind of diabetes mellitus. Type 1 diabetes mellitus is mainly affected by genes regulating the immune system. Heterogeneous type 2 diabetes mellitus is caused by several genes defects contained in insulin secretion and action. Type 2 diabetes mellitus causes obesity and hyperlipidemia. Gestational diabetes mellitus is caused by intrauterine environmental and genetic slang term diabetes leads to health problems such as macrovascular complications; microvascular complications and damage of hear large blood vessels. Environmental factors which lead to the cause of diabetes include contaminated water air, soil, detrimental food, lack of vitamin D and destruction to immune cells.

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Emotional and behavioral problems

When one is diagnosed by type I diabetes mellitus it is accompanied by denial first then later one starts to accept the condition. This leads to feelings such as stress and grief. Their families start questioning whether their emotional response may be disappearing, whether family cohesion is still there and whether age when diagnosed affect the patients and their families. The following issues lead to people with type 1 diabetes mellitus to develop psychological problems; families with single parenting, families which are dysfunctional, on efficient communication between families and responsible health professions.

Anxiety and Depression

Depression causes low glycemic control. Depression can also be caused due to psychosocial issues since the patients and their families are stressed by the day-to-day need of type 1 diabetes care and how it can be managed.

Cognitive disorders

Cognitive damage in children, as well as young persons suffering from type 1 diabetes, is as a result of patient-related traits and fluctuations in glycemic control. Neurocognitive dysfunction might occur if the onset of diabetes occurs below five years of age according to some studies.

Social work intervention strategies

There are several ways of improving the treatment of type 2 diabetes in social work early involvement. They include; recognizing the positions of the social workers, higher training of the social workers in medical conditions, delivering learning that is more experienced and providing the social workers with more knowledge on how to handle the patients. The upcoming study should focus on issues like the environment of the client and their behavior and how they influence the performance of the social workers and also how they shape them in several responsibilities that they do in the early intervention skills.

Policy, Organizational and Biotechnological relevant to Diabetes

The government and private sector requires setting strategies that improve healthy nutrition and also agricultural strategies which support more physical activity and help citizens who are at a high risk to afford the prevention measures. The public health segment plays the role such as translating the findings into practical and also observing continuously how to progress the prevention measures. Medical technological issues include electronic health records whereby one can be able to access his or her cash using a credit card or an ATM worldwide. Patients records are also kept in the computer system and it cannot be easily accessed by staff of another hospital since they are password protected. There is also continuous glucose monitoring whereby a sensor is used and it is placed under the skin so as to read the amount of glucose in one’s body after every five minutes whereby it is shown on a monitor. The monitor displays the level of glucose whereby it shows if it is rising or falling and if it is not normal it sounds an alarm. There is also the use of robots, presence of artificial pancreas and long-distance patient care.

Ethical Issues and Dilemmas Social Workers encounter when dealing with Diabetic Patients

Receiving gifts; Receiving a gift from client due to their hard work as a thank you is complicated since there are other factors to consider other than the client-based bonds such as societal, relationship and cultural. The ethical values involved are integrity and human relations. [8: D’Souza, Russell. 'Ethical Issues associated with diagnosing and managing diabetes.'

Involuntary commitment; This is when a client wants to injure himself or any other person and this is one of the most challenging moments that the social workers face. The ethical principles involved are the dignity and worth of the patient and also the importance of human relationship.

Breaches of confidentiality with minor clients; this is when a patient doesn’t want the social worker to disclose information to someone else but due to the law you have to tell the parent or law enforcement department. Commission of illegal acts; this is whereby a client commits bad things such as child abuse and child neglect. Other times the rules have to be bent if the clients are drug abusers commonly

Critical issues and Future Direction for Medical Treatment, Social Work Intervention, and Policy Change

Diabetes is a popular, chronic and expensive disease that is life-threatening to persons all over

the world. There has been collaboration in biomedical research endeavors which has brought about prevention, treatment and probably even the cure for diabetes in the aim of improving health and decreasing the health cost. Emerging opportunities and advances in researching diabetes has involved numerous stakeholders through the development of a vibrant planning procedure.

Conclusion

In conclusion, if diabetes is not controlled it can cause serious problems such as eye damage and feet infections to the feet. It can also lead to kidney disease as well as poor blood circulation. These problems can be avoided by taking low fat, low intake of diet, maintaining favorable body weight and exercising at least thirty minutes five days in a week. This can also help reduce the ability of one having diabetes.

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