

DIABETIC JOURNEYS

A PROJECT FROM THE CENTER FOR NEUROSCIENCE AND CELL BIOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA, PORTUGAL

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DIABETES IS A CHRONIC DISEASE THAT AFFECTS MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WORLDWIDE. BUT WHAT DOES IT EXACTLY ENTAIL?

THE LEVELS OF **GLUCOSE** (THE PRINCIPAL SUGAR WE USE TO OBTAIN ENERGY) IN A DIABETIC PATIENT ARE TOO HIGH.

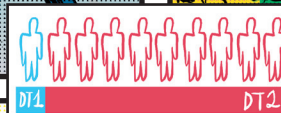
GLUCOSE REMAINS IN CIRCULATION BUT IT IS NOT AVAILABLE, WHICH CAN CAUSE SECONDARY EFFECTS. THE ROLE OF INSULIN IS CRUCIAL IN THIS PROCESS; INSULIN HELPS GLUCOSE ENTER THE CELLS, WHERE IT WILL BE TRANSFORMED INTO ENERGY.

ACTUALLY, THERE ARE TWO MAIN TYPES OF DIABETES.

TYPE I DIABETES (T1DM) GENERALLY APPEARS AT A YOUNG AGE CAUSED BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PANCREATIC CELLS IN CHARGE OF PRODUCING INSULIN.

TYPE II DIABETES (T2DM) IS CHARACTERIZED, NOT BY THE ABSENCE OF INSULIN, BUT RATHER BY THE RESISTANCE OF THE ORGANISM TO ITS ACTION. IT APPEARS GENERALLY AT A MORE ADVANCED AGE AND IT IS RELATED WITH A SEDENTARY LIFESTYLE AND WITH A DIET EXCESSIVELY HIGH ON FAT AND SUGAR.

THIS IS, BY FAR, THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF DIABETES, REACHING ALMOST EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS.

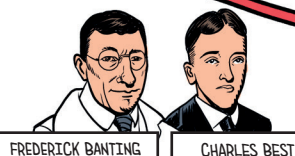


KNOWLEDGE ON DIABETES EVOLVED IN PHASES:

1869: THE GERMAN PHYSICIAN LANGERHANS DISCOVERED THE "LANGERHANS ISLETS" WHICH PRODUCE INSULIN IN THE PANCREAS.



1921: DISCOVERY OF INSULIN BY THE CANADIANS BANTING AND BEST, FOLLOWING TREATMENT WITH INSULIN INJECTIONS OF A DOG WITHOUT A PANCREAS.



1926: FOUNDATION OF THE ASSOCIAÇÃO PROTETORA DOS DIABÉTICOS DE PORTUGAL (APDP), THE FIRST DIABETIC PATIENT ASSOCIATION IN THE WORLD.

1923: THE NOBEL PRIZE ON PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE WAS AWARDED TO THE DISCOVERY OF INSULIN. DIABETES DAY IS COMMEMORATED ON THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER, THE BIRTHDAY OF FREDERICK BANTING.

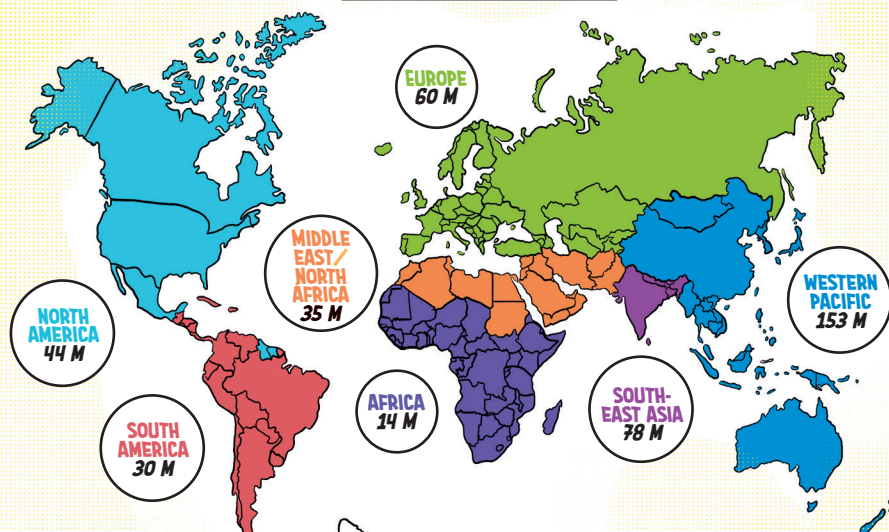
LANGERHANS ISLETS

BETA CELLS

INSULIN

DIABETES IS NOWADAYS ONE OF THE MAJOR THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE WORLD.

THERE ARE **424 MILLION PEOPLE** LIVING WITH DIABETES



IT IS EXPECTED THAT THESE NUMBERS WILL DOUBLE IN THE UPCOMING YEARS.

IN PORTUGAL, MORE THAN A MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITH THIS DISEASE.

ONE OUT OF TWO ADULTS WITH DIABETES IS NOT DIAGNOSED.

DIABETES HAS IMPLICATIONS IN ALMOST ALL ORGANS OF OUR BODY, CAUSING, OR EXACERBATING, DIFFERENT PATHOLOGIES.

CNC

BRAIN

INCREASED PROPENSITY TO SUFFER FROM NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES (LIKE ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE) AND STROKE.

COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENTS AND MEMORY.

DYSREGULATION OF APPETITE (IT AFFECTS THE NORMAL FUNCTION OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS, THE REGULATORY CENTER OF ENERGY BALANCE).

VISION

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY
CATARACTS

CNC

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SLEEP APNEA OR OTHER SLEEP DISTURBANCES INCREASE THE PREDISPOSITION TO SUFFER FROM DIABETES.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

ONE OF THE MAJOR RISK FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES.

CNC

JOINTS

RISK FACTOR TO DEVELOP OSTEOARTHRITIS, CHARACTERIZED BY PAINFUL AND RIGID JOINTS.

CNC

EXTREMITIES

LOSS OF SENSITIVITY IN THE EXTREMITIES, CHRONIC INFLAMMATION AND PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE - CHRONIC WOUNDS (DIABETIC FOOT)

ALTERATIONS IN THE SKIN MICROBIOME THAT CAN LEAD TO INFECTIONS IN CHRONIC WOUNDS.

CNC

LIVER

HIGHER PROBABILITY TO SUFFER HEPATIC PROBLEMS.

KIDNEYS

PREDISPOSITION TO RENAL FAILURE - DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY

CNC

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

INFERTILITY PROBLEMS IN BOTH MEN AND WOMEN. DURING PREGNANCY, DIABETES CAN HAVE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES BOTH FOR THE MOTHER AND THE FETUS.



FROM THE DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES USED BY ANCIENT EGYPTIANS UP UNTIL NOW, THE KNOWLEDGE ON DIABETES HAS EVOLVED DRAMATICALLY.

THERE ARE ALSO PHARMACOLOGICAL AND CELLULAR STRATEGIES TO CONTROL TYPE II DIABETES, NAMELY WITH INCREASED ACTIVITY OF MITOCHONDRIA (THE POWERHOUSES OF OUR CELLS), OR THE MINIMIZATION OF DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE DIFFERENT ORGANS.

POR EXEMPLO, A INVESTIGAÇÃO EM BIOMARCADORES NA URINA OU SALIVA PERMITE IDENTIFICAR PESSOAS EM RISCO E INTERVIR ANTES DA DOENÇA SE INSTALAR..

HOWEVER, THE MOST EFFICIENT THERAPY CONSISTS OF FOLLOWING A HEALTHY DIET, REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE, AND ADOPTING GOOD SLEEP HABITS, TOGETHER WITH EDUCATIONAL AND AWARENESS INITIATIVES.

FOOD WHEEL



YOU DON'T NEED TO BE A SCIENTIST TO CONTRIBUTE EFFECTIVELY IN FIGHTING DIABETES AND IMPROVING HEALTH ISSUES IN THE POPULATION.

AND WHO KNOWS, MAYBE EVENTUALLY IT WILL NO LONGER BE NECESSARY TO COMMEMORATE THIS DAY.

world diabetes day
14 November

The
Usefulness
of Useless
Knowledge