

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (biochemistry)

Type 2 is the **predominant form** of DM. Patients are not vitally dependent on exogenous insulin because insulin production is not reduced or is reduced less than in type 1 DM .

The cause of this type is **a breakdown in the action of insulin** . This is the so-called **insulin resistance** due to *a disorder of the insulin receptor* or a disorder in the **transmission of the insulin signal** to the cell.

Insulin levels in the blood tend to be increased initially due to insulin resistance . In the further course of the disease, **a disorder of insulin secretion also begins** , β -cells gradually lose the ability to respond to increased glucose levels by insulin synthesis.

The disease manifests itself mainly in adulthood, usually over the age of 40. Type 2 DM has a high heredity, so the family burden is evident in the anamnesis. Unlike type 1, patients are not prone to ketoacidosis. 60-90% is associated with obesity.

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