

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (biochemistry)

Type 2 is the predominant form of Diabetes Mellitus. Patients are **not dependent on exogenous insulin for life**, because insulin production is not reduced, or is reduced less than in the case of type 1 DM.

The cause of this type of diabetes lies in the **malfunction of insulin action**. This is the so-called **resistance to insulin** (insulin resistance) due to a malfunction of the insulin receptor or a malfunction in the transmission of the insulin signal to the cell.

Blood insulin concentrations are initially elevated due to insulin resistance. In the further course of the disease, a disorder of insulin secretion also occurs, β -cells gradually lose their ability to respond to increased glucose levels by synthesizing insulin.

The disease manifests mainly in **adulthood**, usually over the age of 40. Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus has a high heritability, so a family history is often evident. Unlike type 1, patients are **not prone to ketoacidosis**. In 60-90% it is associated with obesity.

Links

related articles:

- Diabetes mellitus
- gestational diabetes mellitus
- diabetes mellitus type I
- metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance