

1, 1.5 and 2: The numbers of diabetes

SOT

Dr. Aminat Ogun [AH-me-not // OH-gun]

OSF HealthCare family medicine physician

"Insulin is a hormone that brings glucose from food from the blood to the body's cells for energy. So in Type 1 diabetes, the pancreas isn't producing insulin. This Type of diabetes is usually seen in childhood and adolescence. It's sudden onset. Symptoms are increased urination, increased thirst, weight loss and blurry vision. A lot of these people are dependent on insulin shots." (:29)

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"Management is lifestyle modifications, like a healthy diet and physical activity. And there are medications to help control blood sugar like Metformin and Jardiance®, plus insulin shots." (:16)

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"It's a slow progressing form of Type 1 diabetes. It's autoimmune like Type 1, but it's usually seen in adults." (:09)

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"But eventually once the autoimmune destruction happens, the person will need regular insulin. One good thing is that if you are aware the person might have Type 1.5, starting insulin earlier is a little bit better. Maybe that can preserve some of the cells in the pancreas and preserve some pancreas function." (:23)