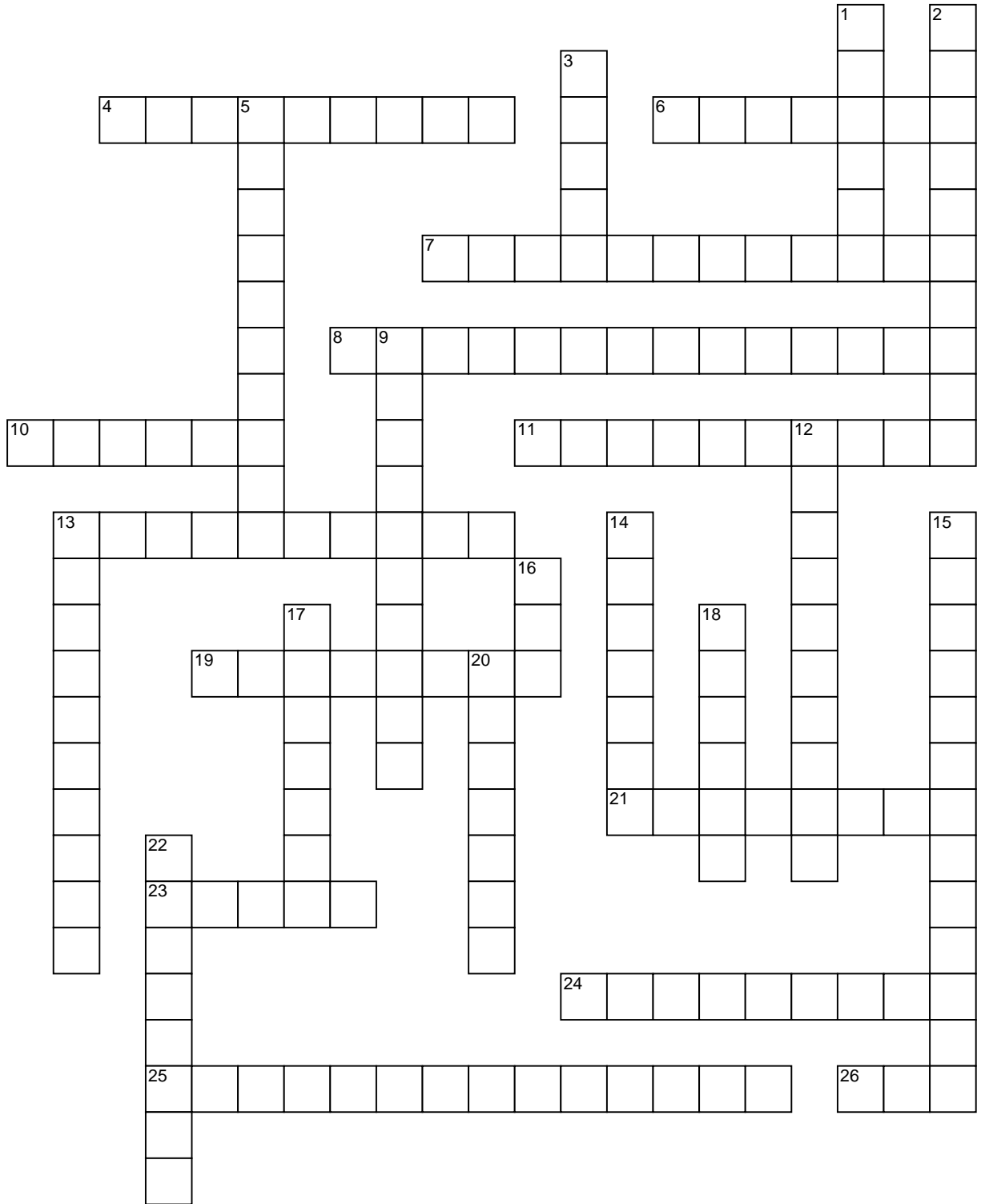


# Care of Patients With Diabetes Mellitus



## ACROSS

- 4 In the United States, diabetes mellitus (DM) is the leading cause of new cases of
- 6 is a risk factor for DM-2
- 7 The production and storage of glycogen in the liver is called
- 8 [blank] disease is the most common complication of diabetes mellitus
- 10 Type 2 diabetes can be delayed by [blank] loss
- 11 excessive thirst
- 13 are stored inside cells as glycogen in the liver and muscles (Hint: 2 words)
- 19 frequent and excessive urination
- 21 excessive glucose is converted to this, which collects in the nerves.
- 23 This organ promotes the production and storage of glycogen
- 24 Insulin lack causes [blank] depletion.
- 25 The function of the liver which inhibits glycogen breakdown into glucose is called
- 26 most patients with Type 1 diabetes have these type of antibodies

## DOWN

- 1 Alpha cells in the pancreas secrete glucagon which [blank] blood glucose
- 2 when the kidneys excrete excess glucose, it is called
- 3 is not used for the diagnosis of diabetes.
- 5 a progressive deterioration of nerves that results in loss of nerve function.
- 9 Type 1 diabetes is this type of disorder
- 12 excessive eating
- 13 is one adverse GI side effect of Metformin
- 14 abnormal breakdown products of fatty acids
- 15 The main feature of (DM) is chronic
- 16 patients who have the tissue type [blank] -DR or -DQ are at an increased risk for Type 1 diabetes.
- 17 The main fuel for the central nervous system (CNS) is
- 18 Beta cells in the pancreas secrete insulin which [blank] blood glucose
- 20 Beta cells in the pancreas produce
- 22 Alpha cells in the pancreas produce