Ask Weber

Session 3

Topic 7

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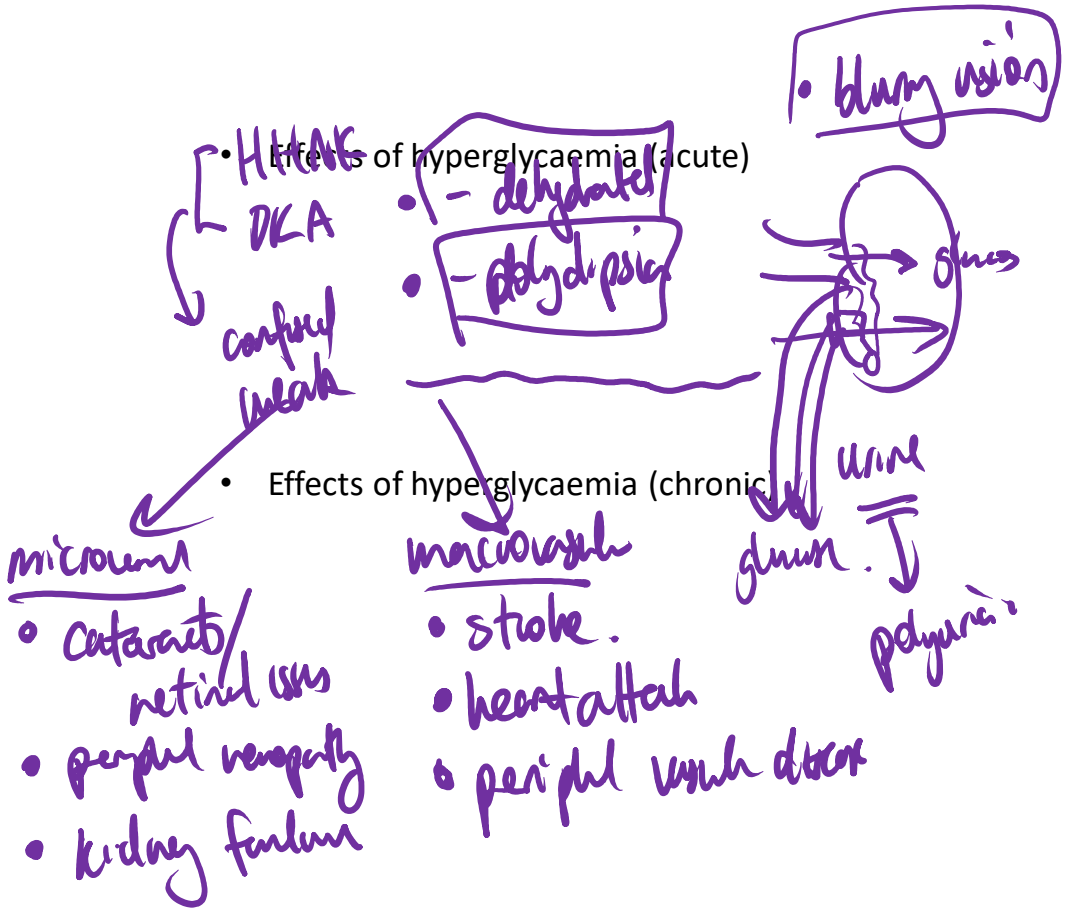
- Symptoms of hypoglycaemia

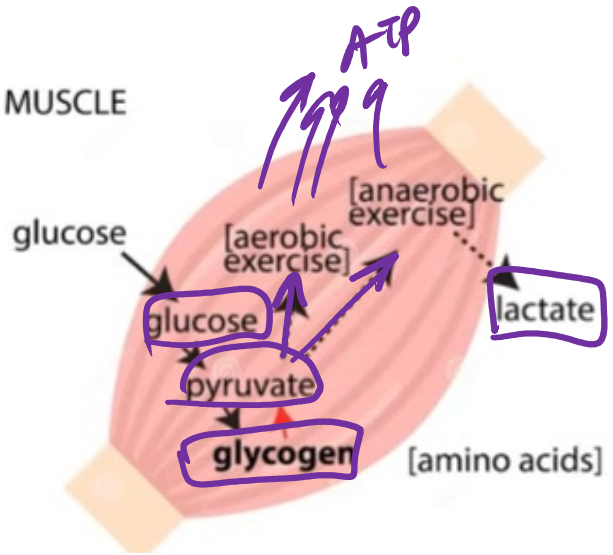
- Symptoms of hyperglycaemia

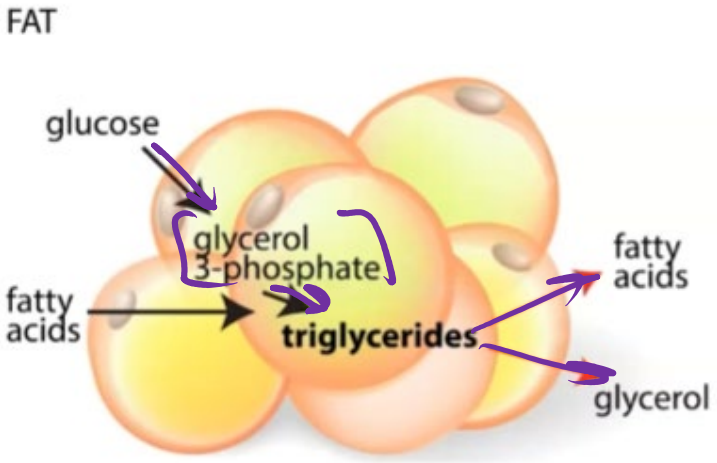
- Effects of hyperglycaemia (acute)

- Effects of hyperglycaemia (chronic)

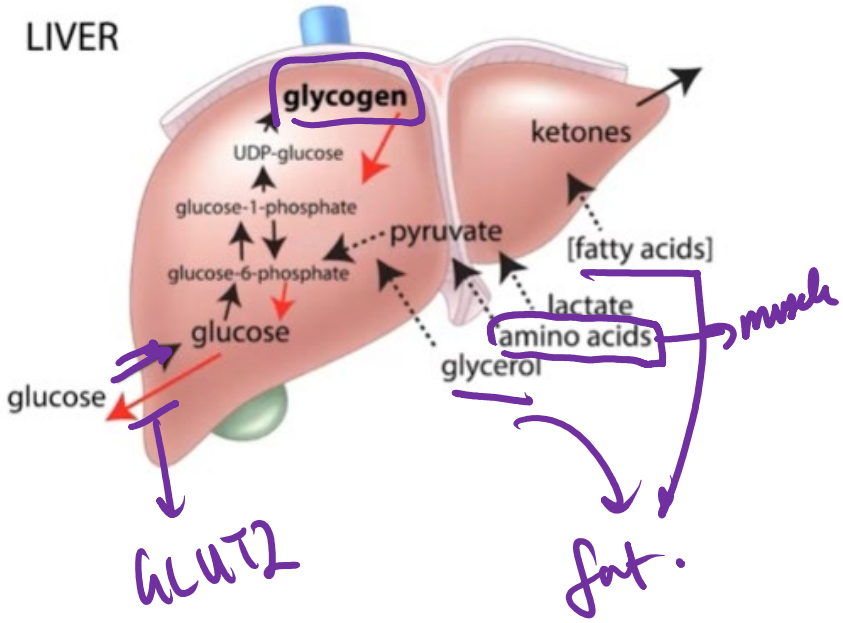


1. **Describe the process in which glucose is used in muscle tissue**
2. **Describe the process in which glucose is turned into fats in fat cells**

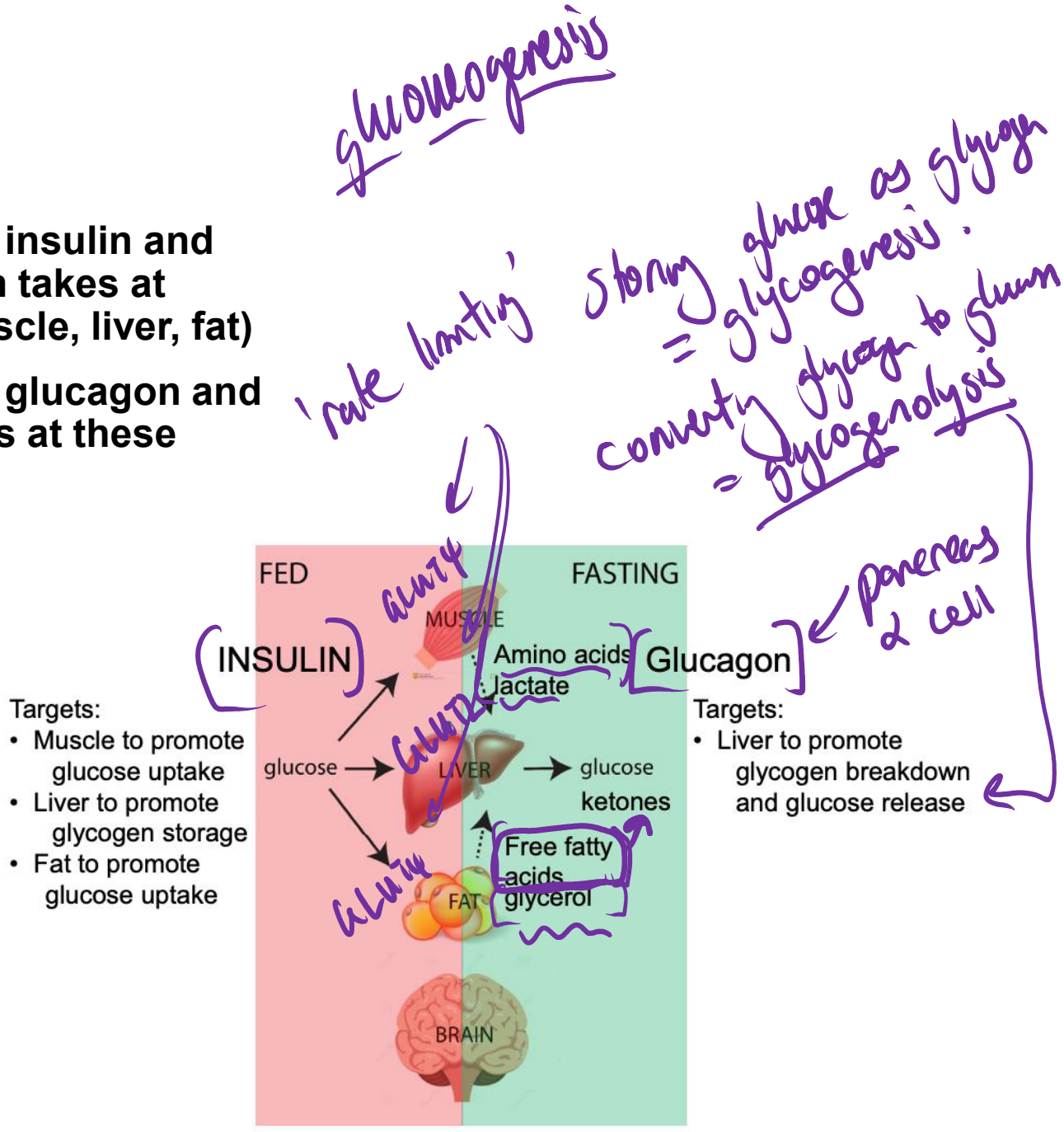




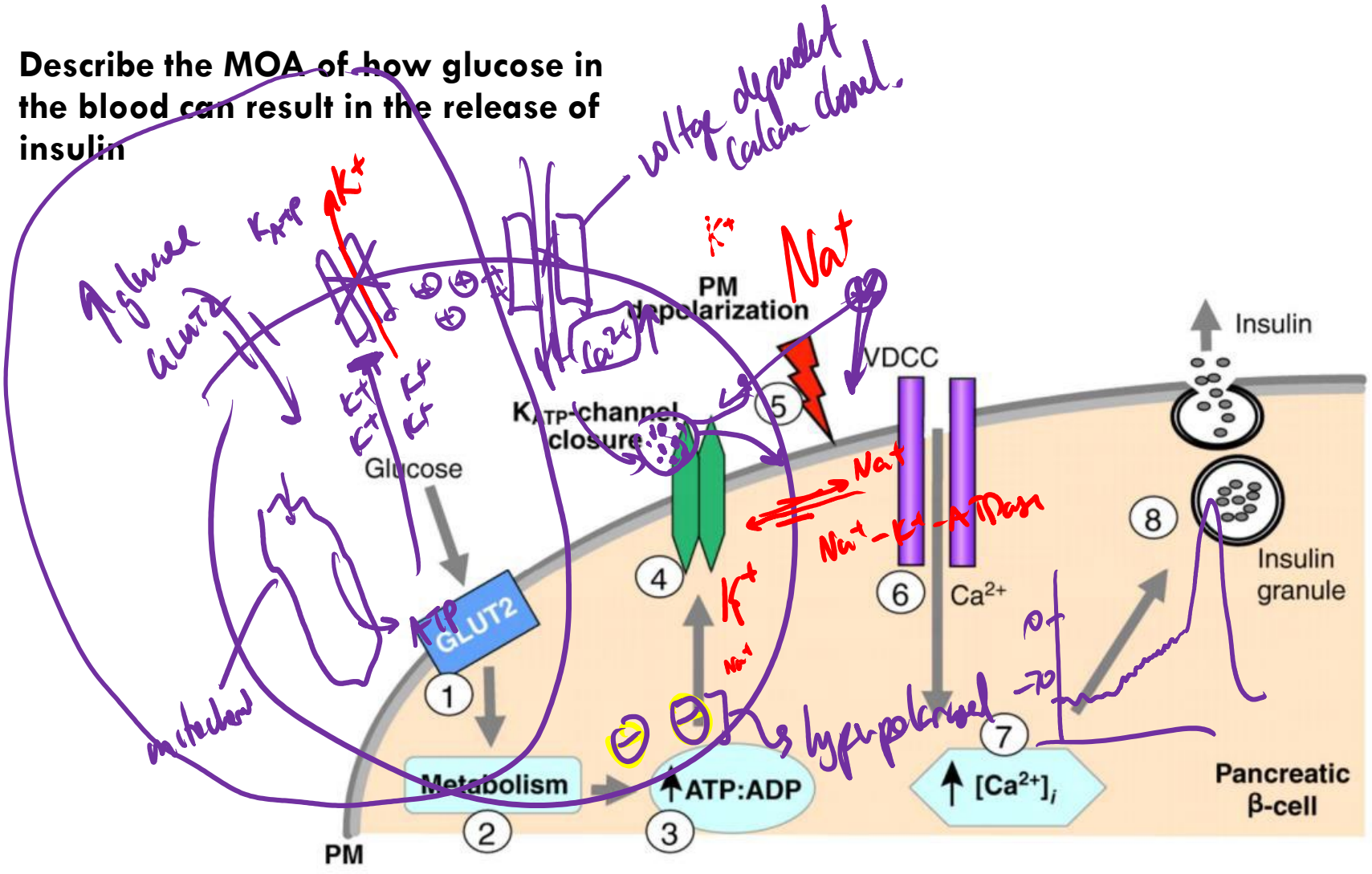
1. **Describe the process in which glucose is stored in the liver**
2. **In the ketogenic diet, the participant aims to stop intake of carbohydrates (i.e. anything that will produce glucose). Describe the process in which ketones are made**



1. **List the targets of insulin and the 'action' insulin takes at these targets (muscle, liver, fat)**
2. **List the targets of glucagon and the 'action' it takes at these targets.**

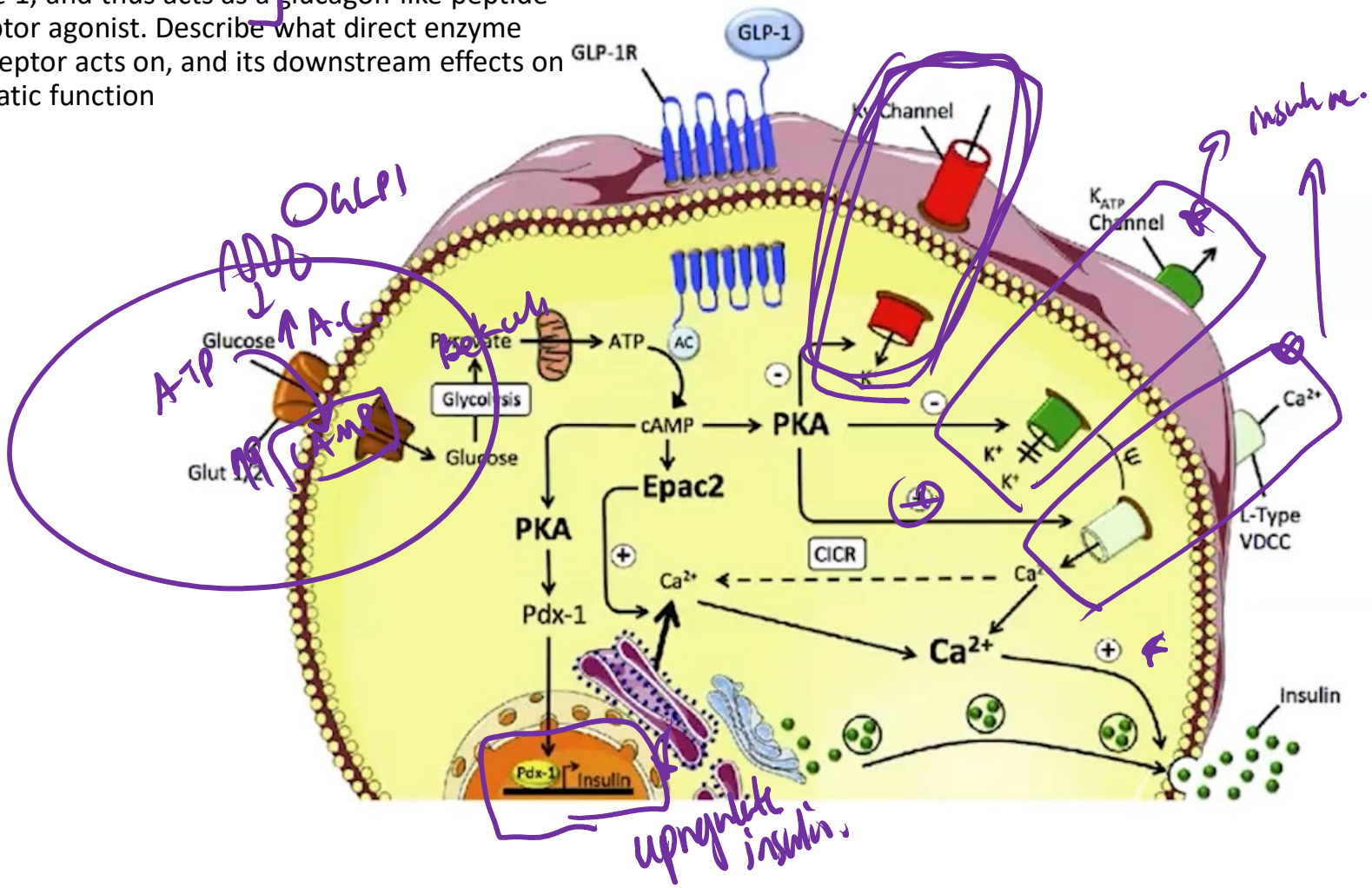


- **Describe the MOA of how glucose in the blood can result in the release of insulin**



- Where do you find pancreatic beta cells

- Exenatide is a medication used in Type 2 diabetes. It is pharmacodynamically similar to the glucagon-like peptide 1, and thus acts as a glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist. Describe what direct enzyme the receptor acts on, and its downstream effects on pancreatic function



Type 1 diabetes

- Describe the mechanism of Type 1 diabetes and its pathophysiology, including explanation of polyuria and polydipsia

- Type 1 diabetes is inheritable (T/F)
- Type 2 diabetes is inheritable (T/F)

Feature	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes
Onset	Sudden	Gradual
Age at onset	Mostly in children	Mostly in adults
Body habit's	Thin or normal	Often obese
Ketoacidosis	Common	Rare
Auto antibodies	Usually present	Absent
Endogenous insulin	Low or absent	Normal, decreased or increased
Concordance in identical twins	50%	90%
Prevalence	~10%	~90%