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Page 2 TNU Journal Office 1-2 Truong Thi Thi Nguyen, Le Thi Minh Thu, Tran Ngoc Han, Nguyen Thi Mi Tian, Mai Hoai An, Nguyen Ngoc Thanh Thanh Long, Xuan Fong 3-10 RESEARCH ON CO-OPERATIVE CO-OPERATIVE CO-OPERATIVES Nguyen Thu Kwin, Nguyen Thi Hong Tui, Do Thi Huyen 24-28 Nguyen Thi Hyun Nguyen Thuvin, Nguyen Tung Tran Van Tuan, Nguyen Dui Thu 29-34 Hoang Thi Luan, Le Fong Tu, Le Kuang Win, Nguyen Thi Kwin Tang, Nguyen Thi Tuyen 53-60 SPECIALTY FROM THE CURE FOR LNG SYNDROME PHAM THU LINH, Nguyen Kuok Tin, Nguyen Thi Huong, Tran Thi Lan An 93-100 SITUATION OF TICK INFECTION ON DOGS IN TAY HO DISTRICT - HANOI CITY NGUYEN THI NGAN , Fan Thi Hong Phuc, Pham Die Tui , Le Thi Chou Phuong 206-211 RISKS IN PRODUCTION FROM FARMERS IN XINJIANG TEA AREA TEA AREA WANTIN BUI THI MINH HA, Nguyen Hu To, Nguyen Van Tam, Le Thi Minh, Le Thi Hong PHUong 212-219 PROCESSED RICE-CITRIC FROM WHITE RICE AND CITRIC Nguyen Thi Hon Han, Doan Thanh Hieu, Pham Thi Duyen, Nong Phuc Thang 227-232 First published in 2000, it is produced by the IDF every two years in collaboration with experts from around the world and contains data on cases of diabetes, prevalence, mortality and expenditure at the global, regional and national levels. Below you can find a link to the full edition that is available for download: Some key moments of the ATLAS of IDF Diabetes can be found below: What is diabetes? Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease characterized by elevated blood glucose levels (hyperglycemia), due to relative or absolute insulin deficiency in the context of insulin resistance (the inability of body tissues to respond properly to insulin signaling). How many types of diabetes exist? There are three main types of diabetes, type 1 diabetes (T1DM), type 2 diabetes (T2DM) and gestational diabetes (GDM). There are other less common types that include monogenic diabetes and secondary diabetes. What is type 1 diabetes (T1DM)? T1DM is an autoimmune disease in which insulin, β cells gradually break down, causing none to very little insulin secretion. T1DM usually develops and is therefore diagnosed in childhood or adolescence. These patients are lifelong insulin-dependent to maintain glucose homeostasis. What is type 2 diabetes (T2DM)? In T2DM hyperglycemia is the result of insulin that primarily leads to hyperinsulinemia to lower blood glucose levels. Gradually, relatively insufficient insulin production may develop. It is more common for T2DM to be found in older adults, although the prevalence of the disease in children and adolescents is constantly increasing due to the increasing levels of obesity, physical inactivity and poor eating habits. What is gestational diabetes (GDM)? GDM is a type of diabetes that affects pregnant women usually during the second and third trimester of pregnancy although it can occur at any time during pregnancy. In some women, diabetes can be diagnosed during the first trimester of pregnancy. However, in most of these cases, diabetes probably existed before pregnancy. Pregnant women with hyperglycemia may have high blood pressure or fetal macrosomy, which increase the risk of pregnancy complications. Source: IDF Atlas 2017 What is the prevalence of T2DM? Based on Atlas IDF 2017, the prevalence of T2DM has increased significantly worldwide. Compared to the 2017 IDF Atlas, with the results published in the IDF Atlas of 2000, there has been a marked increase in the prevalence of T2DM in all IDF regions. How is diabetes diagnosed? In accordance with the current criteria of the World Health Organization (WHO), T2DM is diagnosed with high blood glucose levels. There are various tests and measurements with specific cutout values that need to be done in order to diagnose T2DM. All available methods are presented in the table below. Fasting plasma glucose should be measured in the morning after fasting at night. The same requirement applies to the oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), which is a two-hour plasma glucose test after 75g of oral glucose load. Accidental plasma glucose can be measured at any time of the day no matter what has been consumed before. Glycosylated hemoglobin A1C (HbA1c %) appears in the blood when glucose is associated with hemoglobin, which is a protein that carries oxygen in red blood cells (RBC). This measurement shows the average blood glucose level over the past 2 to 3 months, as the average life expectancy of RBC is 120 days. What are the main complications of diabetes? Complications of diabetes can be divided into two large groups of acute and chronic complications. Acute complications include: Hypoglycemia Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) Hyperglycemic HyperosmolarIc Condition (HHS) Hyperglycemic Diabetic Coma Seizures /Loss of Consciousness Infection Chronic Microso Vascular complications include: Nephropathy Neuropathy Retinopathy Chronic macrovascular complications include: Ischemic heart disease myocardial infarction Peripheral artery disease (PAD) stroke, diabetic encephalopathy, Stop. Increased rates of cancer Physical and Cognitive Disability Tuberculosis Depression Source: Idf Atlas Atlas The IDF are a global reference to accurate, recent estimates of the prevalence of diabetes and its burden on individuals and the health economy. The 8th edition of the ATLAS of Diabetes IDF 2017 is a global reference report, setting the standard for estimates of diabetes prevalence and associated burden. Based on the substrate of previous publications, the data confirm a sharp increase in diabetes and the forecast of doubling the current numbers in many regions by 2045. Link to IDF Diabetes Atlas 2017: Academia.edu no longer supports the Internet Explorer.To browse the Academia.edu and wider Internet faster and more securely, please take a few seconds to update the browser. Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, adapt ads, and improve user experience. Using our website, you agree to our collection of information using cookies. To learn more, review our privacy policy.× 463 million adults currently living with diabetesDiabet affects the health of people, society and the economyAll ages, continents and communities suffering from diabetesPrevention and management can be improvedIndremonstual national measures needed to improve diabetes prevention and management management

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