



Diabetes

Diabetes

Overview

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is one of the most prevalent noncommunicable diseases in the Western world. A direct cause of the Western lifestyle, DM is estimated to affect close to 422 million people. One can only imagine the burden on the healthcare system that such a number of people with this diagnosis and its comorbidities can signify. For this reason, it's imperative for a primary care physician and nurse to be well acquainted with the disease, its diagnosis, and proper management of it.

In this course, the student will be given a walkthrough of the most important aspects of diabetes for clinical practice, including diagnosis, management, and complications.

For optimal comprehension, the student is required to have preliminary knowledge of the histology, physiology, and pathology of the pancreas and the physiology of glycemic control.

Topics

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Diabetes Mellitus

- Types of Diabetes
- Diabetic Case: 9-year-old Girl with Thirst, Weight Loss, and Frequent Urination
- Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (DM)
- Honeymoon Phase with Case
- Diabetic Case: 47-year-old Woman with Pain on Urination, Frequent Urination, and Urine Urgency
- Diabetic Case: 61-year-old Man with Weight Gain
- Prediabetes
- Diabetic Case: 36-year-old Primigravid Woman for Antenatal Care
- Gestational Diabetes
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Patient Education and Self-monitoring of Blood Glucose
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) Monitoring and Non-pharmacologic Approaches
- Bariatric Surgery with Case
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Rational Management
- Type 1 Diabetes Management with Case
- Diabetic Case: 19-year-old Man with Type 1 DM
- Diabetic Case: 75-year-old Man on Insulin Therapy
- Diabetic Case: 49-year-old Man with Elevated HbA1c
- Non-insulin Diabetes Mellitus Medications with Case
- Basal-bolus Insulin Therapy with Case
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis with Case
- Hyperglycemic Hyperosmolar Syndrome (HHS) with Case
- Comparing Hyperglycemic Hyperosmolar Syndrome (HHS) and Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)
- Diabetes Mellitus: Chronic Complications

- Diabetic Neuropathy with Case
- Diabetic Foot Ulcers with Case
- Hypoglycemia with Case
- Insulinoma (Whipple's Triad) with Case

Diabetes Mellitus – Top USMLE Diseases

- Overview of Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Types of Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Secondary Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Metabolic Syndrome – Hyperglycemia
- Pathogenesis of Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Acute and Chronic Diabetes Complications
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) – Diabetes Complications
- Hyperosmolar Non-Ketotic State – Diabetes Complications
- Diabetic Retinopathy (Diabetic Eye Disease) – Diabetes Complications
- Diabetic Nephropathy (Diabetic Kidney Disease) – Diabetes Complications
- Diabetic Neuropathy: Autonomic Neuropathy – Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Skin Manifestations: Acanthosis Nigricans and Necrobiosis Lipoidica – Diabetes Complications
- Insulin: Therapy and Types – Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus
- Dawn Phenomenon
- Treatment of Insulin Overdose – Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus
- Retired - Oral Agents for Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 – Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus
- Glucose Monitoring: Glucometer and Hemoglobin A1C – Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus

- Diabetes Mellitus: Screening Guidelines with Case
- Type 2 Diabetes: Diagnosis and Management
- Type 2 Diabetes: Insulin Treatment
- Hypo- and Hyperglycemia: Diabetic States
- Hyperglycemia: Diagnosis & Management
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis: Pathophysiology, Physical Exam & Diagnosis
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis: Treatment
- Hyperglycemic Hyperosmolar State (HHS)
- Hypoglycemia: Treatment
- Introduction to Insulin
- Insulin Types and Glycemic Excursions – Diabetes Medications
- Secretagogues and Biguanides – Diabetes Medications
- Metformin, Alpha Glucosidase Inhibitors and Thiazolidinediones — Diabetes Medications
- DPP-4 Inhibitors and GLP-1 Analogues — Diabetes Medications
- SGLT2 Inhibitors – Diabetes Medications
- Case Studies – Diabetes Medications
- Type 1 Diabetes (Juvenile Diabetes): Basics
- Type 1 Diabetes (Juvenile Diabetes): Typical Presentation
- Type 1 Diabetes (Juvenile Diabetes): Diagnosis
- Type 1 Diabetes (Juvenile Diabetes): Management
- 16-year-old (male) with type 1 diabetes
- 27-year-old (Male) with Diabetes
- Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (DM)
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Patient Education and Self-monitoring of Blood Glucose
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) Monitoring and Non-pharmacologic Approaches
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Rational Management
- Type 1 Diabetes Management with Case

Diabetes in Pregnancy

- Neonatal Hypoglycemia and Postpartum Considerations
- Diabetes in Pregnancy: Risk Factors
- Diabetes in Pregnancy: In a Nutshell
- Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM): Diagnosis and Patient Education
- Facts about Gestational Diabetes
- Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM): Treatment
- Diabetes in Pregnancy and Diabetic Ketoacidosis

Pancreatic Disease and Diabetes

- Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 1 (MEN1) – Enteroendocrine Tumors
- Gastrinoma – Enteroendocrine Tumors
- Glucagonoma (Alpha Cell Tumor) – Enteroendocrine Tumors
- VIPoma – Enteroendocrine Tumors
- Endocrine Pancreas and Control of Insulin – Endocrine Pancreatic Hormones
- Glucose Homeostasis – Endocrine Pancreatic Hormones
- Mechanism of Insulin Action & Types of Metabolism – Endocrine Pancreatic Hormones
- Glucagon: Actions and Effects from α -Cells – Endocrine Pancreatic Hormones
- Overview of Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Types of Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Secondary Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Metabolic Syndrome – Hyperglycemia
- Pathogenesis of Diabetes Mellitus – Hyperglycemia
- Acute and Chronic Diabetes Complications

- Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) – Diabetes Complications
- Hyperosmolar Non-Ketotic State – Diabetes Complications
- Diabetic Retinopathy (Diabetic Eye Disease) – Diabetes Complications
- Diabetic Nephropathy (Diabetic Kidney Disease) – Diabetes Complications
- Diabetic Neuropathy: Autonomic Neuropathy – Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Skin Manifestations: Acanthosis Nigricans and Necrobiosis Lipoidica – Diabetes Complications
- Insulin: Therapy and Types – Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus
- Dawn Phenomenon
- Treatment of Insulin Overdose – Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus
- Retired - Oral Agents for Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 – Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus
- Glucose Monitoring: Glucometer and Hemoglobin A1C – Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus

Diabetes Type 1 and 2: Introduction and Risk Factors

- Diabetes Type 1 and 2: Introduction
- Introduction to Diabetes Type 1 and 2: In a Nutshell
- Normal Insulin and Glucose Control
- Glucose Control in Diabetes Clients
- Glucose Control: In a Nutshell
- Diabetes Type 1 and 2: Basic Differences
- Diabetes Type 1 and 2: Comparison
- Differences between Diabetes Type 1 and 2: In a Nutshell
- Diabetes Type 1: Risk Factors
- Diabetes Type 2: Risk Factors and Family History
- Diabetes Type 2: Lifestyle – Risk Factors

- Diabetes Type 2: Medical Conditions – Risk Factors
- Diabetes Type 2: Nursing Process
- Risk Factors for Diabetes: In a Nutshell
- Factors for Development of Diabetes Type 2
- Non-modifiable Risk Factors – Development of Diabetes Type 2
- Balancing the Blood Glucose – Development of Diabetes Type 2
- Inappropriate Glucose Production – Development of Diabetes Type 2
- Adipose Tissue – Development of Diabetes Type 2
- Metabolic Syndrome – Development of Diabetes Type 2
- Prediabetes
- Factors for Development of Diabetes Type 2: In a Nutshell
- Insulin Resistance
- Ineffective Glucose Utilization
- Insulin Resistance: Risk Factors, Progression, and Prevention
- Insulin Resistance: In a Nutshell

Diabetes Type 1 and 2: Complications and Symptoms

- Complications of Diabetes
- Oral Health Problems and Diabetes
- Oral Health Care for Patients with Diabetes
- Vascular and Nervous Complications of Diabetes
- Diabetic Eye Disease: Overview
- Diabetic Retinopathy – Diabetic Eye Disease
- Diabetic Macular Edema – Diabetic Eye Disease
- Glaucoma – Diabetic Eye Disease
- Cataracts – Diabetic Eye Disease
- Diabetes-related Kidney and Bladder Problems
- Diabetic Neuropathy and Risk for Amputation

- Diabetic Complications: Patient Education
- Diabetic Complications: In a Nutshell
- Hypoglycemia: Introduction
- Hypoglycemia: Causes
- Hypoglycemia: Symptoms
- Hypoglycemia: Treatment
- Drug-induced Hypoglycemia
- Hypoglycemia: Nurse Communication
- Hypoglycemia: Prevention
- Hypoglycemia: In a Nutshell
- Diabetic Neuropathy: Introduction
- Review of the Anatomy of the Nervous System
- Diabetic Neuropathy: Types
- Diabetic Neuropathy: Nurse Communication
- Diabetic Neuropathy: Risk Factors
- Diabetic Neuropathy: In a Nutshell
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis vs. Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic Syndrome: Similarities
- Osmotic Diuresis: Hyperglycemia
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis vs. Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic Syndrome: Differences
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis: Pathological Processes
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis and Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic Syndrome: Nursing Care Plan
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis and Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic Syndrome: In a Nutshell

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Learner Support	✓ Yes	✗ No
Community of Doctors for peer support (Mediversal Alumni only)	✓ Yes	✗ No
Alumni Support	✓ Yes	⚠ Only a few
e-Certification	✓ Yes	✓ Yes
Physical Certification	✓ Yes	⚠ Only a few
Lifetime certificate validity	✓ Yes	✓ Yes
Digital Marketing and Business Support for your hospital/clinic	✓ Yes	✗ No
Admission process	✓ Smooth, Transparent & all details provided	⚠ Spamming through multiple channels.
Data and privacy protection	✓ Yes	✗ No
CME access	✓ Yes (Lifetime)	✗ No
Medico Legal Session	✓ Yes (Free. By renowned high court advocates)	✗ No
National Level Felicitation Award (for Mediversal Alumni)	✓ Yes	✗ No



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