



Complications in Diabetes are Serious Disorders in Tissues and Organs

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Abstract

Diabetes is a chronic disease in which blood glucose levels are elevated. Most of the food that is consumed is converted into glucose, and the body uses glucose for energy. Diabetes is a disease that affects different people differently. What is true for everyone is: the better the control of blood sugar, blood pressure and lipids, the lower the risk of chronic complications. Complications are disorders in tissues or organs caused by long-term disturbed blood sugar levels and/or elevated blood insulin levels.

Keywords: Diabetes; blood; complications; investigation; prevention; health

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a disease state this is associated with the provision and effectiveness of insulin within the body [1]. Type 1 diabetes includes a complete loss of insulin, because of autoimmune destruction of pancreatic beta cells. Autoimmune destruction happens in genetically prone humans, brought on via way of means of environmental elements and progressing over months to years. This sooner or later effects in symptomatic hyperglycemia and the traditional signs and symptoms of the disease. Type 2 diabetes is characterised via way of means of the frame's peripheral tissues being immune to the outcomes of insulin. Both classifications of diabetes lack the signaling impact of insulin, at the same time as glucagon and different metabolic alerts are of everyday or excessive tiers.

Diabetes mellitus is because of an imbalance in carbohydrate metabolism and resultant outcomes upon different metabolic pathways. Insulin resistance reasons the frame to react, although it is gift at intense tiers. This shape differs from kind 1 diabetes in that the liver can nonetheless manufacture glycogen. Lipolysis is managed because of the presence of insulin. Plasma lipoproteins

are typically improved, frequently because of bad nutrition and weight problems. Pancreatic failure results in reduced insulin manufacturing and secretion. The mind usually calls for glucose so one can characteristic generally. Hypoglycemia is frequently resulting from pills used to deal with diabetes mellitus, which consist of insulin and the oral antihyperglycemic medications.

Conditions

Diabetes mellitus is a severe continual hormonal situation wherein the body is not able to well use the energy from food [2]. The name 'diabetes mellitus' differentiates the situation from the greater unusual diabetes insipidus. Both of those situations motive an boom in urine manufacturing. The phrase mellitus has its derivation from "honey", regarding sweetness within the urine (while the urine in diabetes insipidus is insipid). The principal pathologies main to diabetes are insulin deficiency and insulin resistance, wherein insulin is useless in allowing glucose to go into the frame's cells to be used as energy. When glucose can't input the cells, its tiers within the blood boom, ensuing in hyperglycemia. Genetic and environmental elements each seem like concerned

withinside the improvement of diabetes. There are principal forms of diabetes:

- a) Type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetes, wherein the beta (β)-cells of the pancreas go through autoimmune destruction in order that very little insulin is produced. This kind is most customarily recognized in kids or younger adults. Patients with type 1 diabetes should use insulin to govern blood glucose tiers; however, a few adults have a greater insidious onset known as latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA), wherein want for insulin is a great deal later on. In a small share of sufferers with kind 1 diabetes, there may be no autoimmune manner located.
- b) Type 2 (noninsulin-dependent) diabetes, wherein a few insulin is produced however isn't always absolutely taken up via way of means of the tissues. Type 2 diabetes is related to weight problems and is maximum usually recognized in adults. This form of diabetes should likely be managed with life-style modifications (more healthy food and exercising) however frequently desires medication, insulin or noninsulin.

These forms of diabetes vary of their pathogenesis and metabolic functions. Long-time period headaches in blood vessels, kidneys, eyes, and nerves arise in each forms of diabetes and are the principal reasons of morbidity and demise.

Pathogenesis

The pathogenesis of DM is related with numerous chance elements, along with genetics and environmental elements, sedentary life-style, loss of bodily exercising, alcoholic beverages, hyperinsulinemia, dyslipidemia, and coffee β -cell characteristic [3]. Other chance elements consist of oxidative harm to pancreatic β -cells, weight problems, hyperuricemia, and pathogenic organisms. The development of diabetes has additionally been related to a few complications, along with diabetic nephropathy, retinopathy, neuropathy, and diabetic foot ailment. Other diabetic complications which have been diagnosed consist of hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, coronary artery disease, ketoacidosis, liver cancer and pancreatic cancer, and diabetic encephalopathy. The mind is one of the sites of diabetic organ harm, usually known as diabetic encephalopathy and related to neurocognitive disruptions, reminiscence issues, cognitive impairment, and behavioral issues. Moreover, a sturdy affiliation among neurological problems and type 2 diabetes has been mounted in comparison to type 1 diabetes.

Type-2 DM will increase the chance of dementia, and this has been related to motor dysfunction, interest deficit disease, and reminiscence impairment. Evidence suggests that sufferers with type 2 diabetes might also additionally increase Alzheimer's disease or any dementia-related situations. The hyperlink among diabetes and cerebrovascular harm may be related to unique pathological mechanisms, along with compromised immune and antioxidant protection structures and neuroinflammation, which can be brought on particularly via way of means of the insulin resistance and continual hyperglycemia. Some research have proven the jobs of pro-inflammatory biomarkers, blood-mind barrier (BBB), and redox imbalance withinside the pathogenesis of diabetes-triggered cognitive decline and neurodegeneration. However, the pathological

mechanisms regarding diabetes-triggered neuroinflammation and cognitive decline have now no longer been notably investigated. The highlighted mechanisms concerned in diabetes-triggered neuroinflammation will offer greater insights to the pathogenicity of this diabetic hardship and could deliver feasible healing technique that may be explored to mitigate the development of the disease.

Complications

If diabetes isn't always well controlled or managed, the excessive blood glucose tiers can cause harm to blood vessels, nerves, and organs. Even non-symptomatic, slight hyperglycemia may have unfavourable outcomes withinside the lengthy time period. High blood sugar tiers also can lessen the performance of white blood cells in combating infections.

Macrovascular complications

Macrovascular issues related to diabetes mellitus consist of heart disease, stroke, and peripheral vascular disease (that could cause ulcers, gangrene, and amputation). Prolonged, poorly managed hyperglycemia will increase the chance of atherosclerosis. An man or woman with diabetes is about 5 instances much more likely to go through heart disease and stroke than a person with out diabetes.

Microvascular complications

These consist of retinopathy, neuropathy, and nephropathy. Very small blood vessels can come to be blocked or leaky due to hyperglycemia. The blood vessels maximum often affected are withinside the eye, the kidney, and nerve sheaths. This microvascular ailment is particular to diabetes, and can arise in any form of diabetes.

- a) Damage to the blood vessels of the retina can bring about lack of vision.
- b) Damage to blood vessels withinside the kidneys can bring about kidney failure.
- c) Damage to blood vessels in nerve sheaths can bring about numbness or tingling. If nerves to the digestive device are affected, the man or woman might also additionally go through related signs and symptoms, e.g. nausea or constipation. Loss of sensation withinside the ft can cause the improvement of ulcers.

Acute metabolic complications

These consist of hypoglycemia, ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar nonketotic hyperglycemia. Hypoglycemia maximum usually effects from treating diabetes with exogenous insulin or insulin secretagogues.

- a) In someone with out diabetes, endogenous manufacturing of insulin decreases and counter-regulatory hormones (ordinarily epinephrine and glucagon) boom in reaction to hypoglycemia. This fine-tuned device is dysregulated in sufferers with diabetes, and sufferers should hotel to consumption of carbohydrates to elevate the blood glucose lower back as much as everyday.

b) Symptoms variety from slight to moderate (palpitations, diaphoresis) to excessive (convulsions, coma).

Diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperosmolar hyperglycemic nonketotic country arise due to insulin deficiency throughout episodes of pressure, while counter-regulatory hormones are in excess. Patients are dehydrated, and often gift with altered sensorium. Treatment consists of hydration to accurate the fluid deficit, insulin administration, and correction of the underlying ailment.

Mitochondria

Mitochondria, as the combination middle of key alerts regulating bioenergy metabolism and regulating the initiation and execution of oxidative stability protein apoptosis, can experience cellular pressure and assist cells adapt to the demanding situations of microenvironment [4]. Mitochondria are essential organelles concerned in glucose metabolism and the principle supply of ROS in cells, and their useful modifications are carefully associated with blood glucose degree, that could motive oxidative pressure while hyperglycemia happens because of immoderate manufacturing of peroxide in mitochondrial electron delivery chain. Oxidative pressure is extensively believed to play a key mediating function withinside the improvement and development of diabetes and its complications because of the multiplied manufacturing of loose radicals and impaired antioxidant protection ability. As a one of the world's quickest developing ailment, diabetes and its complications is a first-rate motive of demise in diabetes. The frame lengthy carbohydrate metabolism disease can motive a couple of device harm, cause eyes, kidneys, nerves, heart, blood vessels and different tissues and organs of continual innovative lesions.

Common complications of diabetes particularly consist of Cardiovascular complications, Diabetic nephropathy, Diabetic foot, Diabetic retinopathy, etc. amongst which cardiovascular illnesses and neurological illnesses are the principle reasons of incapacity and demise in diabetic sufferers. Mitochondria are associated with the incidence and improvement of diabetes and its complications. Hyperglycemia can motive multiplied technology of mitochondrial ROS, after which have an effect on diabetic complications along with ischemic stroke myocardial infarction. In addition to the above noted law of diabetic hyperglycemia via way of means of affecting glucose metabolism, present day research have located that open studying body sites contained in human mitochondrial rRNA can encode and shape polypeptides known as mitochondrial-derived peptides (MDPs). MDPs may be used as a brand new form of opposite sign molecule, the cell will retrograde pass the alerts to the nucleus throughout pressure, the regulation of gene transcription synthesis, thereby exert anti-inflammatory antiapoptotic and sell the synthesis of mitochondrial organic impact and so on, which have an effect on the improvement of diabetes and its complications.

ARDS

Cerebral edema and adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) are uncommon however life-threatening complications of DKA (diabetic ketoacidosis) [5]. Cerebral edema happens broadly speaking in pediatric sufferers. It manifests as innovative

deterioration in mental status 6–10 hours after the initiation of remedy. There aren't anyt any caution signs or medical predictors. Patients who increase cerebral edema have to be aggressively handled with mannitol and dexamethasone in collaboration with an intensivist. Dyspnea, hypoxemia, and diffuse pulmonary edema on chest X-ray are the traditional findings of ARDS. Patients frequently require ventilatory support. As with cerebral edema, mortality is excessive. Iatrogenic complications consist of pulmonary edema from over-competitive fluid resuscitation, hypoglycemia from insufficient glucose tracking and failure to feature glucose to the fluids while the serum glucose falls under three hundred mg/dl, and hypokalemia. Strict nursing adherence to DKA control pointers minimizes the chance of those complications.

Detection

Detection of the earliest signs of diabetic headaches is an critical requirement of diabetes care main to early preventive and remedy techniques that could abort development of a number of the maximum severe consequences [6]. Screening is preferably finished as a dependent carrier undertaken via way of means of nurses and technicians out of doors the manner of expert consultation, which have to be knowledgeable via way of means of published effects from the screening programme. Screening have to be finished at onset after which annually, from the onset of diabetes in all diabetic sufferers. Complications in Type 1 diabetes, however, are not likely to increase throughout the primary 5 years after analysis, in order that the whole annual screening protocol may be deferred for a brief time. The screening programme may be finished anyplace suitable centers exist. Once complications are present and mounted, greater common screening or remedy, or each can be wished. Eye screening calls for expert equipment and is frequently undertaken as a network responsibility, and there are sturdy representations that there have to be a country wide screening programme. Detection and prevention of foot issues related to shipping of good enough network podiatry offerings is likewise critical and rather powerful in stopping severe foot problems.

The annual complications screening programme This comprises:

- a) Weight (height): body mass index.
- b) Blood pressure.
- c) Eye examination (visible acuity, fundoscopy, and photography).
- d) Foot examination: check for deformities, abrasions and ulcers sensation (monofilament assessments, and different sensory modalities if available).
- e) Blood tests: HbA1c; lipid profile; creatinine.
- f) Urine tests: strip tests for proteinuria or microalbuminuria (if both of those are positive, overall 24 hour proteinuria or the albumin creatinine ratio (ACR) have to be measured, ideally on an early morning urine pattern).
- g) Evaluation of smoking status.

Diagnosis

Diabetes is usually appeared as a collection of metabolic illnesses characterised via way of means of improved glucose tiers because of defects in insulin secretion and insulin motion [7]. Chronic tiers of hyperglycemia in an man or woman can cause excessive complications, along with the harm to, or even failure of, organs along with the kidneys and heart. Due to many health complications related to the ailment, correct and early detection is of extremely good significance. However, one-third of present day kind II diabetes instances are undiagnosed, and present day diagnostic tests are closely debated. Most usually, diverse blood glucose tests, along with the oral glucose tolerance take a look at and the fasting blood sugar take a look at, are finished, which require the man or woman being examined to go through a few degree of fasting and may be stricken by brief-time period life-style affects and modifications.

Another take a look at, known as the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) take a look at, presents a mean blood sugar level for the beyond to a few months. Although the HbA1c take a look at does now no longer require fasting, it's far high priced and does now no longer correctly replicate glycemia. Further information concerning those assessments is highlighted elsewhere. Because limits exist withinside the presently used techniques, this evaluate significantly evaluates vibrational spectroscopy and its capacity to make contributions in the direction of the identity of diabetes clearly and correctly. The principal techniques related to vibrational spectroscopy consist of Raman spectroscopy and infrared (IR) spectroscopy. Raman spectroscopy includes irradiating a pattern with monochromatic (i.e., laser) mild ensuing in molecules scattering incident mild. The majority of scattered mild is on the identical wavelength because the incident mild and is known as Rayleigh scattering. The small part of the mild scattered at a unique wavelength is known as Raman scattering.

The distinction in electricity among the incident and Raman scattered mild is a "Raman shift" and corresponds to a frequency for the vibration, measured in wavenumbers (cm^{-1}). The resultant Raman spectrum is taken into consideration a vibrational "fingerprint," particular to the analyzed pattern. IR spectroscopy is complementary to Raman spectroscopy and makes use of infrared mild to irradiate the pattern, thrilling molecular vibrations. The resultant spectrum describes the absorption of the mild via way of means of the molecules withinside the pattern as a characteristic of its frequency, once more measured in wavenumbers (cm^{-1}). Vibrational spectroscopy is beneficial for figuring out unique useful corporations found in a pattern. Both techniques offer complementary information concerning the molecular shape and composition of the pattern. Importantly, because of their specificity, every may be used to become aware of variations among organic samples received from unique forms of donors, along with people with or with out a ailment.

Furthermore, studies has already proven that recognized variations withinside the biochemical composition of organic fluids exist due to diabetes. It has been determined that better tiers of sure enzymes, overall cholesterol, triglycerides, and coffee-density lipoprotein and decrease tiers of highdensity lipoprotein,

hemoglobin, and red blood cell content material had been located withinside the blood of people with type 2 diabetes mellitus in comparison to non-diabetic subjects. Due to those variations, that have been formerly determined and documented, it's far hypothesized that vibrational spectroscopy can be a hit in detecting the changes in composition, similarly to others which have been reported, inside organic samples and capitalize in this detection for diagnostic success.

Investigation

Diabetes mellitus (DM), which includes a international health crisis, is a collection of metabolic problems that effects from dysregulation of blood glucose (BG), both because of the failure of the frame to secrete insulin (type I diabetes mellitus, T1DM) or the incapacity of the frame to reply to insulin motion (type II diabetes mellitus, T2DM), in addition to first popularity throughout pregnancy (Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, GDM) or different particular types [8]. The sufferers might also additionally gift with continual hyperglycemia, manifesting polydipsia, polyuria, and polyphagia. Clinically, the present day mainstream diagnostic research approach of DM is venous plasma glucose measurement, and 2-h oral glucose tolerance take a look at (OGTT) stays the the world over popular gold wellknown for DM analysis, wherein the venous plasma glucose tiers are received for fasting, in addition to 1-h- and 2-h-submit a sure quantity of glucose consumption (generally 50 g or 75 g).

The mainstream view of the pathophysiology of DM remained that genetic predisposition underlies DM improvement, wherein what manage the organic steps of betacell motion, insulin secretion, insulin interplay with tissue cells, insulin receptor manufacturing and insulin motion withinside the cells that had been altered or mutated. T2DM sufferers are becoming an increasing number of insensitive to the physiological outcomes of insulin. Therefore, greater insulin is wanted to preserve the authentic outcomes of insulin to result in cells to uptake glucose. Nevertheless, for T1DM sufferers, as their insulin manufacturing via way of means of beta cells is impaired, therefore, sooner or later, for each T1DM and T2DM sufferers, the pharmacological induction of insulin secretion or insulin absorption is not enough for keeping the euglycemic country. External insulin supplementation is the sine qua non for diabetes control.

DM with out right control might also additionally cause numerous vascular and neural complications regarding a couple of organ structures both in a brief- or lengthy-time period manner, and it's far the a couple of complications secondary to DM that cause the heavy burdens of the sufferers, inflicting multiplied scientific value and reduced nice of life. In this experience, everyday network-primarily based totally screening and activate analysis in undiagnosed sufferers, enough affected person schooling and support, non-stop hospital therapy, and user-pleasant non-stop BG tracking, in addition to mental dredge and social support, are required to save you acute complications (e.g., ketoacidosis) and reduce the chance of lengthy-time period complications (e.g., nephropathy, retinopathy, diabetic foot, cardiovascular ailment, or stroke). Therefore, on the only hand, withinside the network, well timed screening of diabetes in undiagnosed sufferers should

assist save you similarly improvement of diabetic complications, consequently decreasing ailment burden and enhancing nice of life. On the opposite hand, for DM sufferers, BG tracking is of crucial significance.

It is mentioned that optimizing glycemic manage via reducing BG tiers and minimizing glucose variability should save you the improvement of microvascular complications and longterm macrovascular ailment. BG serves because the maximum essential chance component and prognostic component in DM sufferers attributable to its predictive values in ailment development; it's far hard to control due to its multifactorial nature, in addition to inter-and intra-non-public variability related to nutritional, behavioral, and pharmaceutical control. Specifically, well timed acknowledgment of the fluctuation of blood glucose tiers underlies the muse of diabetes control. With right and well timed blood glucose tracking, efficacious remedy, dysglycemia (specially undetected hypoglycemia) identity, and remedy plan modification (along with scientific vitamins remedy, exercising remedy, and pharmaceutical interventions) come to be feasible. Normally, the blood glucose level is checked earlier than the meal, 2 h submit-meal, and earlier than sleep.

Prevention

The loss of reversibility of mounted (clinically detectable) complications is nicely recognized [9]. Early and competitive correction of hyperglycemia might also additionally bring about reversal of among the biochemical abnormalities each withinside the brief time period in addition to withinside the lengthy time period, however medical functions are rarely, if ever, reversed. Thus, medical trials are wished in sufferers with very early abnormalities in blood glucose (along with throughout the level of "pre-diabetes") to decide whether or not such early intervention will lead now no longer most effective to prevention of complications however prevention of diabetes itself. Clinical trials are in development to check this hypothesis.

The opportunity of stopping the "imprinting" of goal cells with the cellular and molecular modifications defined needs the fulfillment of close to normoglycemia early in diabetes. Near-normoglycemic remissions have befallen following the withdrawal of remedy in sufferers with kind 2 diabetes who had obtained extensive remedy after imparting with excessive hyperglycemia. Although it's far hard to decide the precise motive for those remissions, they is probably because of amelioration of glucose toxicity via way of means of preliminary extensive glycemic manage. In addition, extensive insulin remedy might also additionally have a useful impact on insulin resistance and may in component be mediated via way of means of insulin-triggered reducing of loose fatty acid concentrations and resultant discount in lipotoxicity. Intensive remedy can include a couple of unique techniques, along with diet, to result in weight loss, exercising, common blood glucose tracking, oral agents, and insulin.

New Technologies

When the pancreas does now no longer paintings the manner it have to be generating the quantity of insulin wished or while the frame does now no longer use the insulin produced correctly,

human beings are stricken by a continual ailment referred to as Diabetes [10]. Important organs of the human frame just like the blood vessels, the nerves, and the eyes may be broken via way of means of excessive or low blood sugar tiers. To keep away from those worsening of the state of health of the diabetic affected person, day by day tracking have to be finished both via way of means of the physician or via way of means of the affected person himself. Diabetes is a continual ailment that influences greater than 463 million humans worldwide. Diabetes can motive brief-time period complications (hypoglycemia, malaise, etc.) and lengthy-time period complications withinside the occasion of bad blood glucose manage (blindness, cataracts, thrombosis, nephropathy, etc.). To keep away from such consequences, recommendation and remedy permit sufferers to stay generally. Therefore, for powerful remedy of diabetes, activate analysis, affected person schooling in self-control, and ongoing hospital therapy are essential to save you acute complications and reduce the chance of lengthy-time period complications.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Internet of things (IoT) are new technology which could assist sufferers and docs to remedy numerous issues of diabetes. Artificial Intelligence may be described as "a department of computing that targets to create techniques that analyze information and assist control complexity in a extensive variety of applications". Artificial intelligence includes imposing numerous strategies that permit machines to mimic a shape of actual intelligence. Artificial Intelligence is carried out in a huge and developing wide variety of fields of utility. The utility of AI technology on diabetics is feasible for green records processing and gear and devices to control this ailment. Artificial Intelligence can assist and facilitate three principal regions of diabetes care: diabetic sufferers, docs, and clever healthcare structures. AI has delivered new makes use of for sufferers with diabetes, introducing affected person supervision, speedy selection making, and chance prediction.

Conclusion

Diabetes is the most prevalent metabolic disorder in the middle-aged and elderly population. Since a large part of patients do not know that they suffer from diabetes, many patients have already developed complications at the time of diagnosis. Timely diagnosis of diabetes is certainly the first step in the prevention of diabetes complications.

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