



Perspective on between Genetic Variants and Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus, as the most prevalent metabolic disorder, is characterized by chronic hyperglycemia due to defect in insulin secretion by beta cells of Langerhans islets or resistance against insulin action. More than 300 million people are suffering from diabetes mellitus all over the world and studies show that population aging, changes in lifestyle and improvement in detection techniques are most important factors in increasing the numbers of cases. The prevalence of type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM)

Keywords: Diabetes; Type 2 diabetes, genetic variants.

Introduction

In 2013 it was reported that in Middle East region about 35 million people suffered from diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes has been estimated as 382 million people throughout the world while nearly 176 million of them seem to be still undiagnosed. It is predicted that this prevalence reaches to 592 million by 2035. Diabetes mellitus can also cause complications in most of organs: heart, eye, kidney, and nervous system which has resulted in high economic cost and burden. Therefore, diagnosis of disease in early stages is very important. A systematic review showed that between years 1996 and 2004 the prevalence of type 2 diabetes in Iran was 24% and the risk was 1.7% greater in women. According to this report the prevalence of T2DM in Iran seems to be highest amongst developing countries. Previous reports on total urban population of Middle Eastern countries show the prevalence of T2DM as 3.4% in Sudan, 20% in United Arab Emirates, 8.5% in Bahrain, and 12.1% in India. To date, no studies have been published to

summarize global research efforts, research trends, and geographical distribution of research output in diabetes depression/suicide, despite that several bibliometric analyses in diabetes research activity had been published, therapeutic strategies and prediction of complication. Diabetes mellitus is the eighth most frequent disease leading cause of death throughout the world and now ranks the fifth, following communicable diseases, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and injuries. Prevalence of diabetes mellitus is increasing worldwide. The current study showed an increasing interest of researchers in the psychiatric aspects of diabetes. This increasing interest is believed to promote the health of diabetic patients through initial screening of depression and through psychological and pharmacological treatment of the diseases. As a chronic disease with increasing global health burden, researchers need to get involved in all aspects that can alleviate the future complications of the disease to minimize health and economic burden of the disease. Insufficient data might cause the conflicting results; therefore GWAS on defined population with large sample size is suggested as a more comprehensive approach.

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