



Short Note on Diabetic Retinopathy

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Keywords: Diabetes; Workplace wellness; Ketosis; Exercise

Introduction

Diabetic retinopathy, sometimes called diabetic eye disease (DED), is a medical disorder in which diabetes mellitus damages the retina. In developing countries, it is the leading cause of blindness. Diabetic retinopathy affects up to 80% of people with diabetes who have had it for more than 20 years. With proper care and eye monitoring, at least 90% of new cases could be prevented. Diabetic retinopathy is more likely to occur in people who have had diabetes for a long time. There are also no early warning signs of diabetic retinopathy. And macular edema, which can cause rapid central vision loss, can go unnoticed for a long time. However, a person with macular edema would most likely have blurred vision, making it difficult to read or drive. The vision can improve or deteriorate during the day in some cases. Non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) is the first step, which has no symptoms. Patients with 20/20 vision cannot see the signals.

A history of type 2 diabetes is the most important risk factor. It can happen to people who have never had diabetes before or who have diabetes type 1 on rare occasions. Infections, strokes, trauma, some drugs, and heart attacks are all potential triggers. Blood tests reveal a blood sugar level of more than 30 mmol/L (600 mg/dL), an osmolarity level of more than 320 mOsm/kg, and a pH level of less than 7.

Diabetic dermopathy is a form of skin lesion that affects people who have diabetes. It starts as small, round, atrophic hyperpigmented papules on the shins and progresses to well-circumscribed, well-circumscribed, small, round, atrophic hyperpigmented skin lesions. It is the most common of many diabetic skin disorders, with up to 30% of diabetics suffering from it, but the practice did not become common until the 1900s, with the development of safe and successful procedures.

These new blood vessels will bleed and cause cloudy vision, as well as damage the retina, if not treated promptly. Tractional retinal detachment may also be caused by fibrovascular proliferation. Neovascular glaucoma is caused by new blood vessels growing into the angle of the anterior chamber of the eye. Cotton wool stains, microvascular defects, and superficial retinal hemorrhages are all symptoms of non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy

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Received May 06, 2021; **Accepted** May 19, 2021; **Published** May 28, 2021

Citation: Kenny L, Short Note on diabetes hyperglycemicProgram. J Diabetes Clin Prac 4: 124.

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