

What is Insulin Shock?

April 24, 2023 • vajiramandravi.com



About Insulin Shock:

- **What is it?** Insulin shock occurs when you have **too much insulin in your blood**. This can **lead to hypoglycemia, also called low blood sugar**.
- If left untreated for too long, **it can lead to loss of consciousness and even death**.
- It can **occur in people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes** if they are using certain medications.
- **Warning Signs:** **Dizziness, shaking, clamminess**, a rapid pulse, and other symptoms.

What is Diabetes?

- It is a **chronic disease** that occurs when the **pancreas can no longer make insulin** or the **body cannot make good use of the insulin it produces**.
- **What is Insulin?** It is a **hormone that regulates blood glucose**.

- **Not being able to produce** or use **insulin** effectively **leads to raised glucose levels** in the blood, known as **hyperglycaemia**.

Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes:

- **Type 1 diabetes:**
 - It is a condition in which **your immune system destroys insulin-making cells in your pancreas**. These are **called beta cells**.
 - When you have type 1 diabetes, **your body produces very little or no insulin**.
 - It **requires daily administration of insulin** to maintain blood glucose levels under control.
 - It is **usually diagnosed in children** and young people, so it used to be called juvenile diabetes.
 - Symptoms: **Excessive excretion of urine** (polyuria), **thirst** (polydipsia), constant hunger, **weight loss**, vision changes, and **fatigue**.
- **Type 2 diabetes:**
 - It results from the **body's ineffective use of insulin that it produces**.
 - More than **95% of people with diabetes have type 2 diabetes**.
 - This type of diabetes is **largely the result of excess body weight and physical inactivity**.
 - **Symptoms may be similar to those of type 1 diabetes** but are **often less marked**. As a result, the disease may be diagnosed several years after onset.

Q1) What is hyperglycaemia?

Hyperglycaemia, or a hyper, can happen when your **blood glucose (sugar) levels** are too high – usually above 7mmol/l before a meal and above 8.5mmol/l two hours after a meal. This happens because the body either cannot produce enough insulin to process the sugar in the blood or it cannot use the insulin effectively enough.

Source: [Too much insulin can be as dangerous as too little: Research](#)

Source: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/what-is-insulin-shock/>

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