TYPE 1 DIABETES VS TYPE 2 DIABETES



Insulin dependent - Body makes little or no insulin Autoimmune disease

Symptoms come on quickly and are more severe

Body cannot properly use the insulin it makes May not experience symptoms initially

Beta cells in the pancreas are attacked by the immune system — increasing blood glucose

Genetic factors Age Ethnicity Obesity Inactivity

No cure (yet)! Insulin required Continuous glucose monitors

Oral medication | Healthy diet | Exercise Sometimes treated with insulin-

1 in 500 people in the U.S. has Type 1

1 in 3 people in the U.S. will develop Type 2 in their lifetime

PEOPLE HAVE **DIABETES** IN THE U.S.

THAT'S IN

MILLION ARE DIAGNOSED WITH **DIABETES** EACH YEAR

MILLION AMERICAN CHILDREN AND ADULTS HAVE TYPE 1 DIABETES

BY **2050** THAT NUMBER IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE TO MILLION **DIABETES IS THE**

LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH IN THE U.S.



COMMONALITIES

BETWEEN TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2 DIABETES

Increased thirst—Frequent urination—Extreme hunger—Fatigue—Irritability— Blurred vision/blindness Slow-healing sores Frequent infections

DEFINED BY

Vascular system - Immune deficiency - Eyes - Kidney - Heart -Blood vessels Nerves Psychosocial Economic

COMPLICATIONS

\$327 billion in medical costs and lost work and wages Medical costs for those with diabetes are more than twice as high as those without