Free pdf Inherited metabolic diseases a clinical approach (Read Only)

metabolic syndrome is a cluster of conditions that occur together increasing your risk of heart disease stroke and type 2 diabetes these conditions include increased blood pressure high blood sugar excess body fat around the waist and abnormal cholesterol or triglyceride levels a metabolic disorder is a condition that impairs these processes for example it could affect the availability of enzymes for breaking down food or how efficiently cells can produce energy the metabolic disorders are a group of medical conditions that impact the metabolism the many processes in the body that break down nutrients and convert them to energy these disorders are often genetic and present at birth though some may develop later metabolic diseases affect the ability of the cell to perform critical biochemical reactions that involve the processing or transport of proteins amino acids carbohydrates sugars and starches or lipids fatty acids metabolic diseases are typically hereditary yet most persons affected by them may appear healthy for days months or even endocrinology and metabolism metabolic disorders introduction symptoms causes treatments what are metabolic disorders metabolism is the breaking down of food to its simpler components proteins carbohydrates or sugars and fats metabolic disorders occur when these normal processes become disrupted overview what is metabolic syndrome metabolic syndrome is a group of conditions that together increase your risk of cardiovascular disease type 2 diabetes and stroke it can lead to other health problems as well like conditions related to plaque buildup in artery walls atherosclerosis and organ damage a metabolic disorder is a disorder that negatively alters the body s processing and distribution of macronutrients such as proteins fats and carbohydrates metabolic disorders can happen when abnormal chemical reactions in the body alter the normal metabolic process 3 metabolic syndrome refers to the presence of a cluster of risk factors specific for cardiovascular disease metabolic syndrome greatly raises the risk of developing diabetes heart disease stroke or all three according to the national heart lung and blood institute nhlbi the cluster of metabolic factors involved includes abdominal obesity summary metabolism is the process your body uses to get or make energy from the food you eat food is made up of proteins carbohydrates and fats chemicals in your digestive system break the food parts down into sugars and acids your body s fuel metabolic syndrome is a serious health condition that puts people at higher risk of heart disease diabetes stroke and diseases related to fatty buildups in artery walls atherosclerosis underlying causes of metabolic syndrome include overweight and obesity insulin resistance physical inactivity genetic factors and increasing age metabolic syndrome is a group of conditions that together raise your risk of coronary heart disease diabetes stroke and other serious health problems metabolic syndrome is also called insulin resistance syndrome you may have metabolic syndrome if you have three or more of the following conditions overview more diabetes is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose or blood sugar which leads over time to serious damage to the heart blood vessels eyes kidneys and nerves metabolic syndrome is an accumulation of several disorders that raise the risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease including myocardial infarction cerebrovascular accidents peripheral vascular diseases insulin resistance and type ii diabetes mellitus what does your metabolism do your metabolism never stops even when your body is at rest it constantly provides energy for basic body functions such as breathing circulating blood digesting food growing and repairing cells managing hormone levels regulating body temperature what is the basal metabolic rate bmr carbohydrates lipids proteins other metabolic disorders known as mitochondrial diseases affect the parts of your cells that produce energy where do metabolic disorders come from the metabolic process is complex and there are various steps along the way where something can go wrong diabetes is the most common metabolic disease there are two types of diabetes type 1 the cause of which is unknown although there can be a genetic factor type 2 which can be acquired or pmid 36889281 doi 10 1016 j cmet 2023 02 003 abstract global estimates of prevalence deaths and disability adjusted life years dalys from the global burden of diseases injuries and risk factors study 2019 were examined for metabolic diseases type 2 diabetes mellitus t2dm hypertension and non alcoholic fatty liver disease nafld nutritional and metabolic diseases metabolism is the means by which the body derives energy and synthesizes the other molecules it needs from the fats carbohydrates and proteins we eat as food by enzymatic reactions helped by minerals and vitamins

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