<table>
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| Give 6                                                                   | - Usually autoimmune (therefore linked to other autoimmune conditions)  
- Specific HLA markers (predispose tissues to the damage of autoimmunity)  
- Onset peak in adolescence  
- Weight loss  
- Insulin resistant and deficient  
- Not ketosis prone (unless you are very stressed – stress hormones go up, anti-insulin)  
- Polygenic  
- S Asians > Afrocarribean > Euro  
- Increases with ageing (younger in ethnic groups with high prevalence)  
- Associated with obesity  
- A heterogeneous group of conditions characterised by hyperglycaemia secondary to insufficient insulin action.  
- Also a risk factor for complications.  
- Lack of insulin action causes hyperglycaemia. This causes glycosuria → osmotic diuresis → polyuria and polydipsia → dehydration → weight loss.  
- Lipolysis causes ketogenesis → ketosis → acidosis → hyperventilation and nausea  
- Proteolysis and lipolysis also cause weight loss.  
- Type 1 is a total insulin deficiency resulting from destruction of pancreatic |