

The background is a solid orange color. On the left side, there is a large, semi-transparent orange shape that resembles a speech bubble or a stylized letter 'L'. This shape has a horizontal bar at the top and a vertical bar on the left, with a small triangular point at the bottom. The text 'HISTORY OF DIABETES' is written in white, uppercase letters across the middle of the image, partially overlapping the semi-transparent shape. The background also features several thin, curved, concentric lines that sweep across the frame from the top left towards the bottom right.

HISTORY OF DIABETES



The Young Doctors Collection™

The Story of the Discovery of

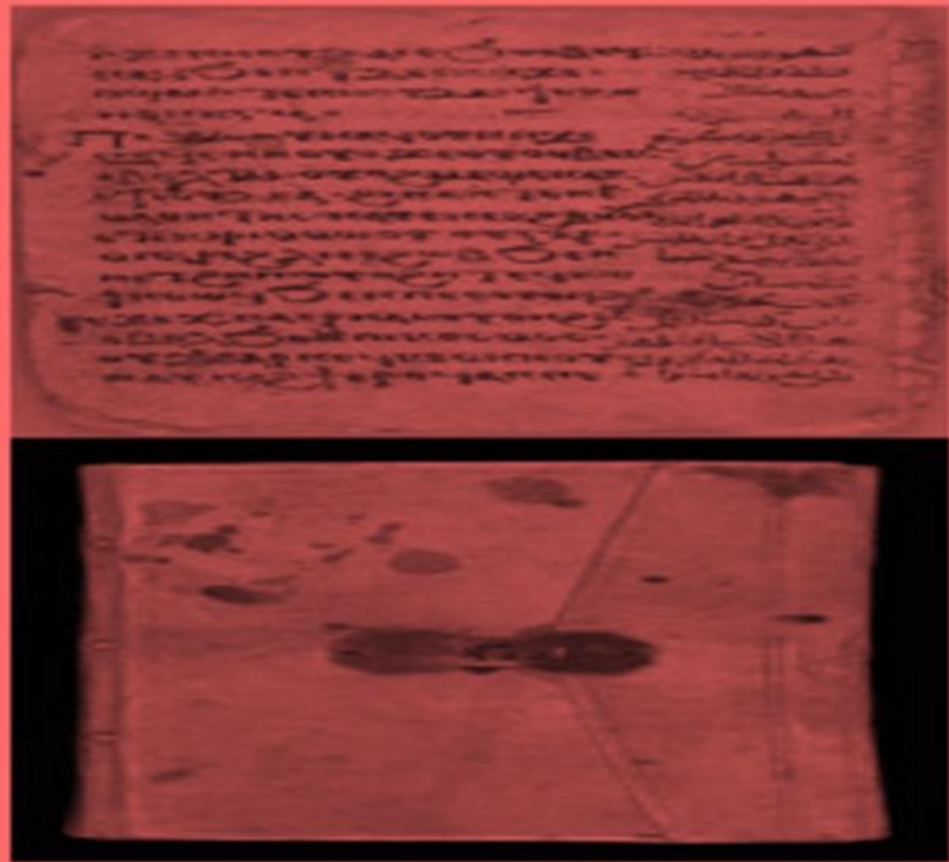
Insulin



By Kun Yan, M.D., Ph.D.
Illustrated by Olga Zakharova

DIABETES

- One of the first diseases described with an EGYPTIAN MANUSCRIPT from 1500BC.
mentioning "too great emptying of the urine"



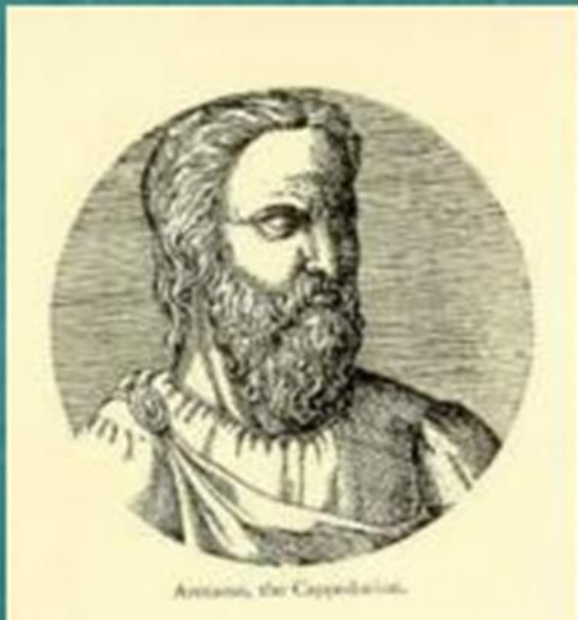
HISTORY

- ▶ Greek physicians and ancient Hindu physicians, used to taste the patient's urine to detect abnormal constituents.
- ▶ This unpleasant practice perhaps enabled them to detect diabetic patients.



History of Diabetes

First known reference comes from an Egyptian papyrus dating back to 1550 BC



Aretaeus, the Cappadocian.

Diabetes was named by the Greek physician Aretaeus between 30 and 90 AD

Additional History About Diabetes

- 17th century AD: Thomas Willis, physician to King Charles II, rediscovered the sweetness in the urine of subjects with diabetes.
- 1776: Matthew Dobson showed that urinary sweetness was caused by sugar and was associated with a rise in blood sugar.



- 1674 AD: Dr Thomas Willis, Physician of King Charles-I first used the word “Diabetes Mellitus”

Mellitus → (Latin)
honey sweet



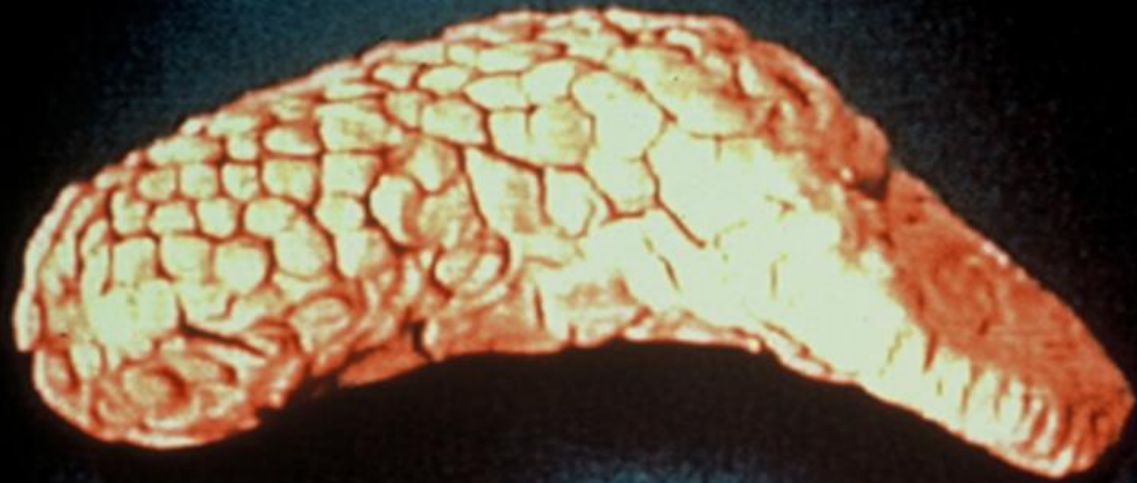
1869

Diabetes R&D



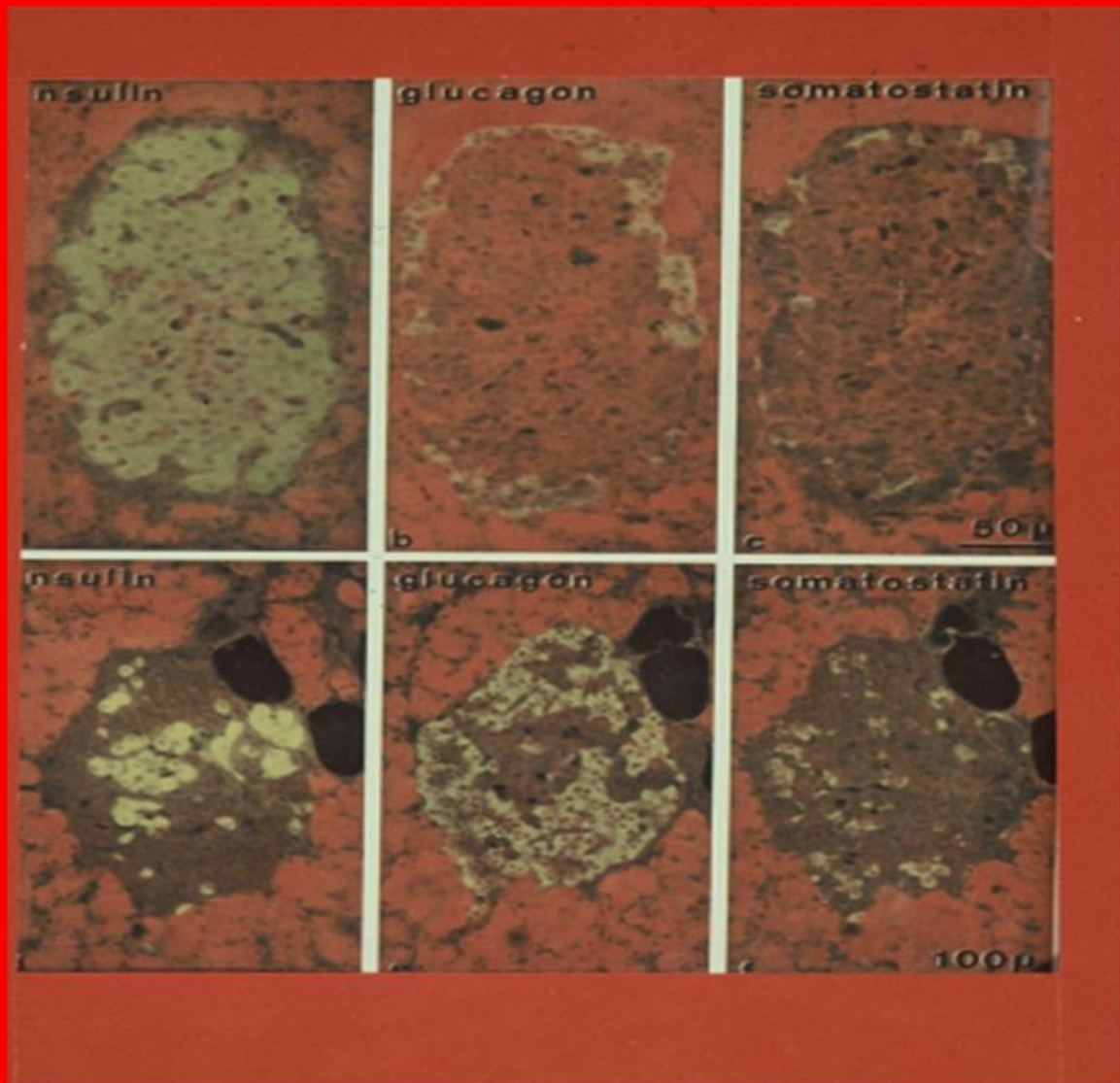
Paul Langerhans, a medical student in Berlin, discovers a collection of unknown pancreatic cells, which would later play a central role in the discovery of insulin.

Lilly



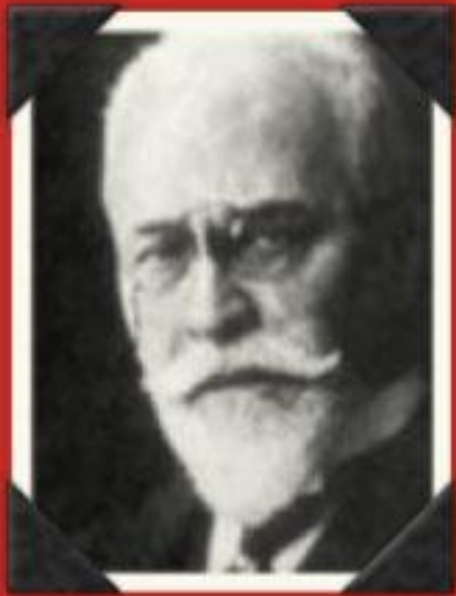
The pancreas

ISLETS OF LANGERHANS



1889

Discovery of Insulin

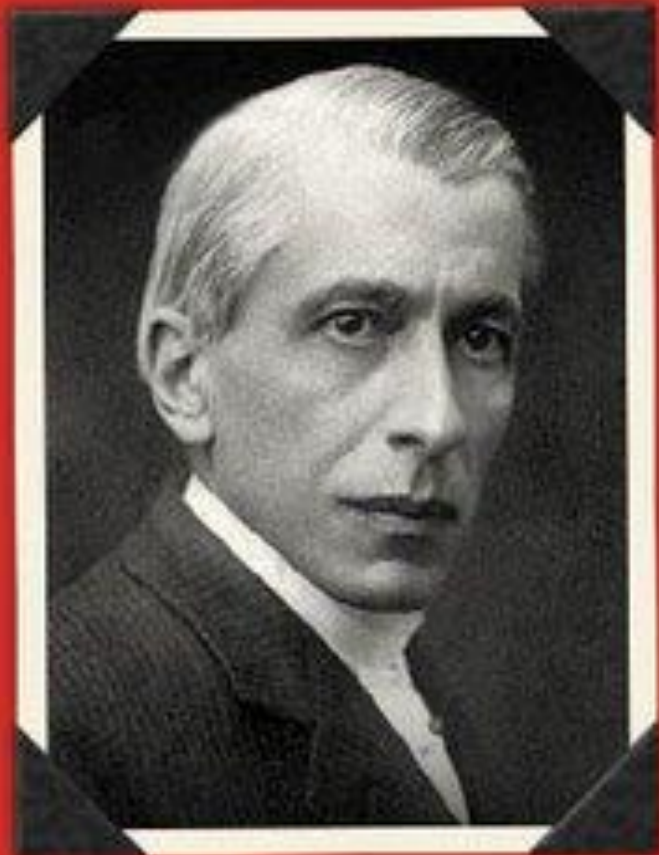


Drs. Minkowski & von Mering conclude that the cluster of pancreatic cells discovered by Paul Langerhans produces a substance, later known as insulin.

Lilly

1916

Insulin R&D Efforts Continue



Romanian Professor Nicolae Paulescu develops an extract of the pancreas showing that it lowers blood sugar in dogs with diabetes.

Lilly



COAL FLAVOR!

NG ★
DRINK

Fluid
time!
ment.
Chart
tance.



★ AMAZING ★ TIME-TRAVEL DRINK

ONE SIP! Just one sip of Time Travel Fluid will accelerate you immediately through time! Instant ~ positive relief ~ from the present. INCLUDED Free easy to read Dosage Chart helps you control time direction and distance.

The
PURE ESSENCE OF TIME
IN A
BOTTLE
Science

GUARANTEED
TO BE 100% FREE
FROM MOST
TEMPORAL PARADOXES

New EFFERVESCENT TAR-COAL FLAVOR!



The
PURE ESSENCE OF
Science

GUARANTEED
TO BE 100% FREE
FROM
TEMPORAL PARADOXES

New EFFERVESCENT

★ AM
TIME-TRAVEL DRINK

ONE SIP! Just one sip of Time Travel Fluid will accelerate you immediately through time! Instant ~ positive relief ~ from the present. INCLUDED Free easy to read Dosage Chart helps you control time direction and distance.

WARNER'S
SAFE
DIABETES
REMEDY

CONCENTRATED NON ALCOHOLIC



CONTENTS 12½ FLUIDOUNCES

— FOR —
DIABETES

(KEEP CORKED AND IN A COOL PLACE.)

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES CO.
ROCHESTER, N.Y. U. S. A.
LONDON, ENGLAND. TORONTO, CANADA.



THE
G. B.
DIABETES WHISKY

Contains no Sugar. Is not stored in Sherry Casks.

For **DIABETES, GOUT, & KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.**

“Certainly seems to deserve its name.”—**LANCET.**

48s. per Doz.

CARRIAGE PAID.

GEO. BACK & CO.,
Devonshire Square, London.

Dr. Banting
and Best
with
Marjorie at
University of
Toronto



Diabetes Education
SERVICES

One by one, the scientists moved through the ward, injecting each child with insulin. As the hours passed, the quiet, deathly still room began to transform. Children who had been comatose were sitting up, talking, and eating for the first time in days.



The first (human) patient treated with insulin

**Leonard Thompson
(1908 – 1935)**

**Dying from diabetes,
he was the first
human to get the
extract in
January 1922**

**Survived until
the age of 27.**



Banting FG, Best CH, Macleod JJR. *Am J Physiol.* 1922;59:479.





DEAR DR. BANTING,
I WISH
YOU COULD COME TO

SEE ME. I AM A FAT
BOY NOW AND I FEEL

FINE. I CAN CLIMB A TREE.
MARGARET WOULD

LIKE TO SEE YOU.
LOTS OF LOVE FROM
TEDDY RYDER

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES AND MARY HUGHES



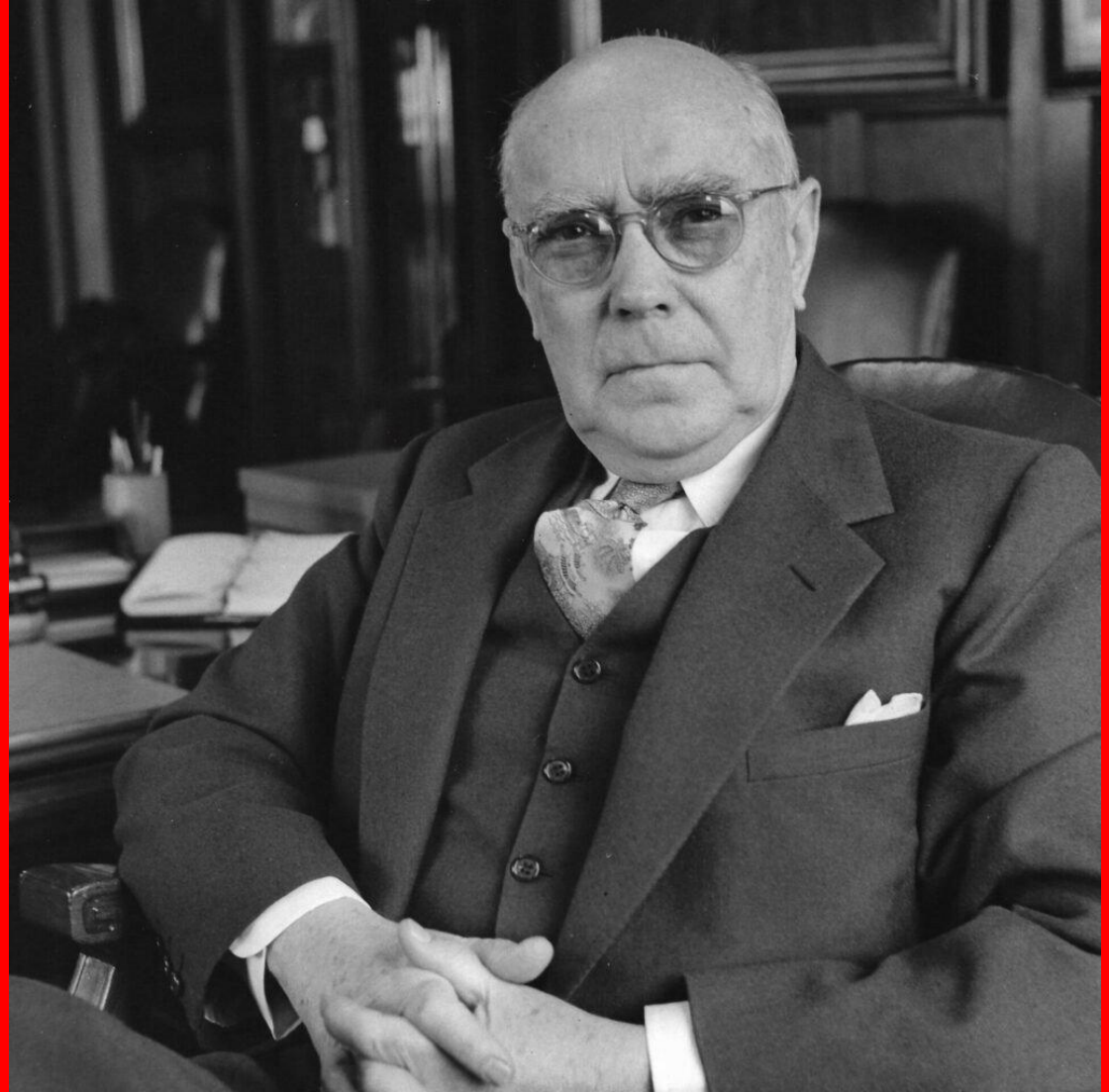




“
**Insulin does not belong to
it belongs to the world.’**

FREDERICK BANTING

ELI LILLY



ELLIOT JOSLIN



Credit: Joslin.org

HANS CHRISTIAN HAGEDORN



INSULIN



INSULIN
FROM
ANIMAL
PANCREASES





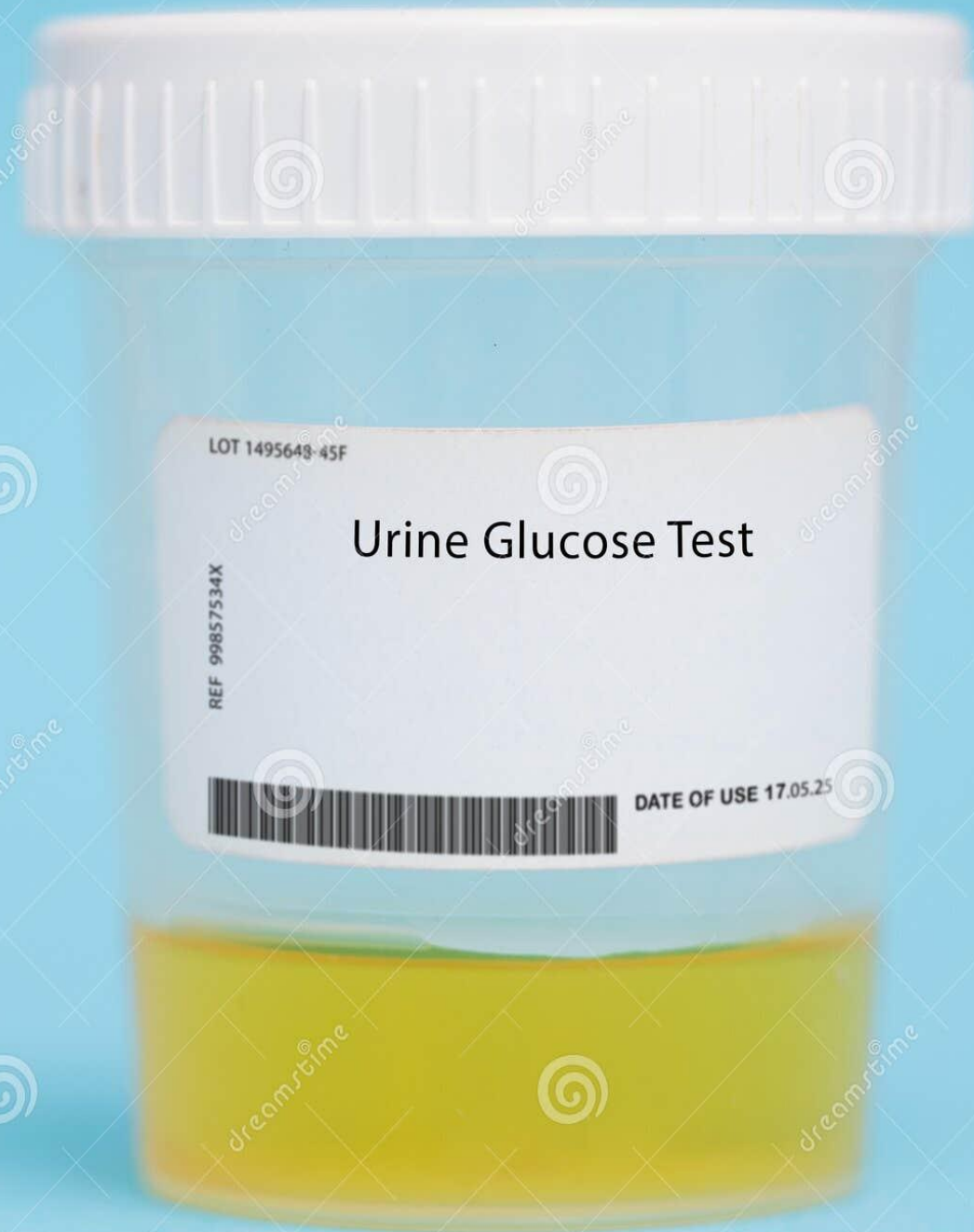
10 cc. **U-20** 200 Units
ILETIN
INSULIN, LILLY
Insulin Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Pat'd. 10-9-23 & 12-23-24
20 Units in Each cc.
AX-183 F3-881111-X2
ELI LILLY AND COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.







Diabetes ⁱⁿ the 1950s



drops urine in test tube.
Rinse dropper and add 10
drops of water in test tube.

during reaction for 15 sec-
onds after boiling inside test
tube has stopped.

Compare with color chart and
interpretation on opposite
side.

INTERPRETATION OF TEST

NEGATIVE: No sugar (glucose)—the liquid will be blue at the end of a waiting period of 15 seconds. The whitish sediment that may form has no bearing on the test.

POSITIVE: Sugar present—the liquid will change color. The more sugar, the greater the change and the more rapidly it occurs.

The amount of sugar is determined by comparing the color of the solution in the test tube with the color chart at the end of the 15-second waiting period. Color changes developing after the 15-second waiting period should be disregarded.

IMPORTANT: Careful observation in the test tube while waiting during the 15-second waiting period is necessary to detect rapid "pass-through" changes caused by amounts of sugar. Should the color rapidly change from blue to orange, tan and brown, it should be disregarded as over development without comparison with the color chart.

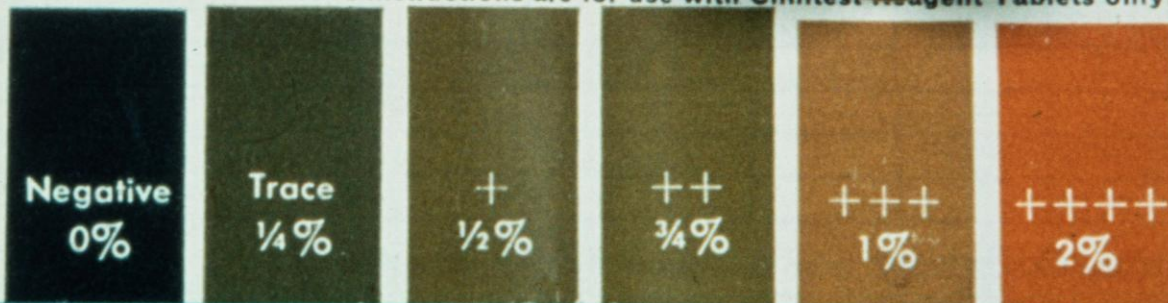
the solu-
tion in the test tube while
waiting during the 15-second waiting period is necessary to detect rapid "pass-through" changes caused by amounts of sugar. Should the color rapidly change from blue to orange, tan and brown, it should be disregarded as over development without comparison with the color chart.

*For accurate test results, always use Clinitest droppers and test tubes which can be obtained from your pharmacy.

Clinitest droppers and test tubes which can be obtained from your pharmacy.

This color chart and above instructions are for use with Clinitest Reagent Tablets only.

Tablet refills and other replacement accessories for the set are available through your druggist. If he does not have them on hand, he may order them for you. No. 2105 Clinitest Set. No. 2107 Bottle of 36 Tablets. No. 2157 Box of 24 Tablets (Sealed in Foil). No. 2131 Dropper, Carton of 3. No. 2132 Test Tube, Carton of 6.





4.5%
2.9%

Figure 1. Urine specific gravity (USG) test results for 100 patients.

Rapid Full testing procedure—including colorimetric match with standard—can be accomplished in just minutes.

Convenient Small size strips (approximately 100 strips) facilitate carrying, particularly during on-site testing. Urine testing can easily be performed at the patient's convenience—place, any time.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 101:1986, 1979

Tes-Tape

Chances Encounters Test Strips



For a full and complete understanding of the benefits of Tes-Tape, contact your local representative.

Additional information available from the following sources:



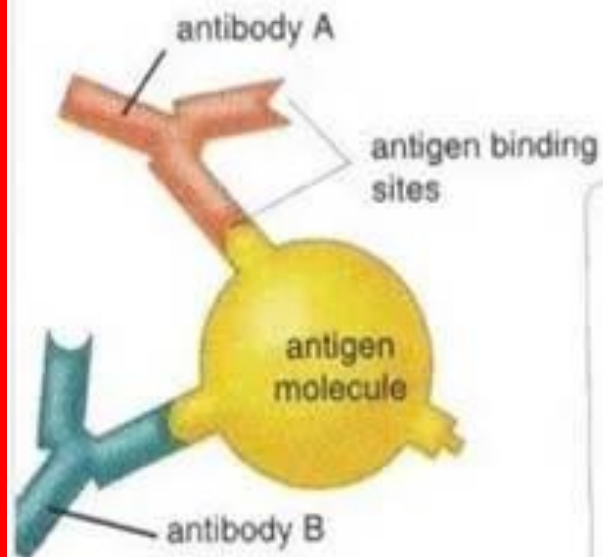
SYRINGES AND NEEDLES



INSULIN INJECTION COMPLICATIONS



Antigens

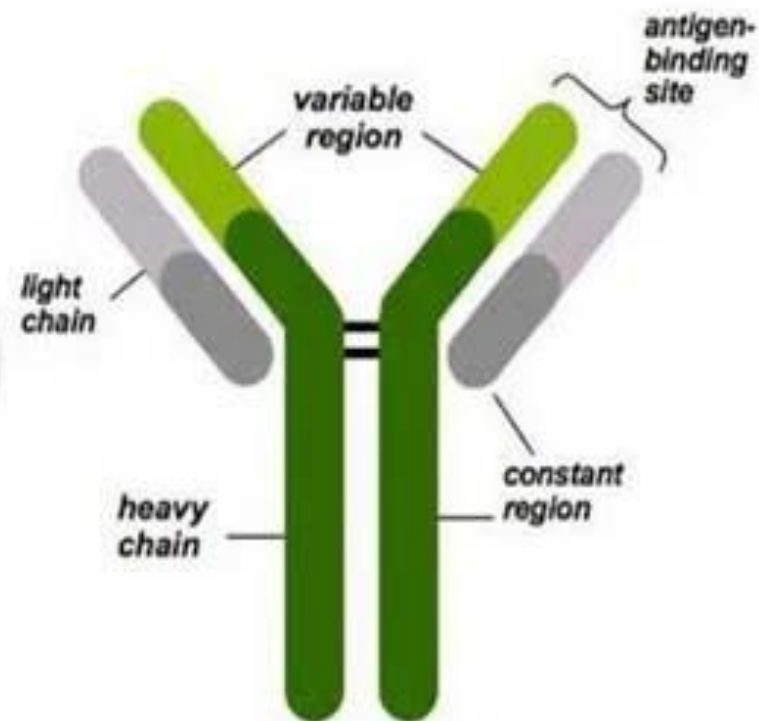


specific
structure of
antigen




VS

Antibody







Human insulin production by Recombinant DNA technology

www.onlinebiologynotes.com



Onset of insulin action	Insulin kind and type	Current source
 10 hours	Lant Solo	 INSULIN — STORE —
 1 minute	Love First	





LANTUS

LONG-ACTING INSULIN |



ONCE WEEKLY USE

TYPES OF INSULIN

Rapid Acting

NovoRapid
Humalog
Apidra
Fiasp

Short Acting

Humulin S
Actrapid
Insuman Rapid
Hypurin Neutral
(Porcine/Bovine)

**Usually TDS
with meals**

Pre-Mixed/ Biphasic

NovoMix 30
Humulin M3
Humalog Mix 25
Humalog Mix 50
Insuman Comb 15
Insuman Comb 25
Insuman Comb 50

**Usually BD
with meals**

Intermediate Acting

Humulin I
Insulatard
Insuman Basal
Hypurine -
Isophane
(Porcine Bovine)

**Usually OD, can
be BD**

Long Acting

Abasaglar
Lantus
Levemir (**Can be
BD**)

Ultra-Long

Toujeo
Tresiba

Once a day

**Not all insulin preparations are U100
(100 units/ml), a few are available as
U200 or U300. Be certain what you
prescribe.**

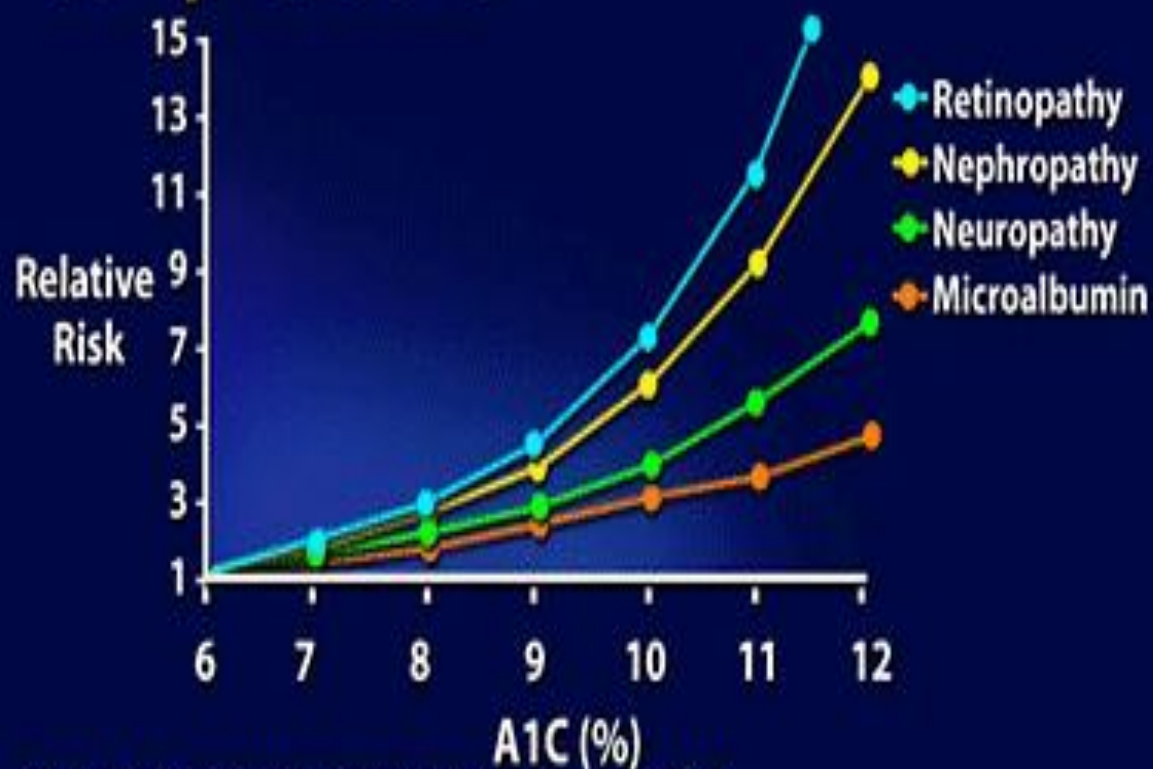
**Always prescribe Insulin by the brand
name
NEVER draw out of Prefilled Pens or
Cartridges.**



ORAL INSULIN



DCCT: A1C and Microvascular Complications



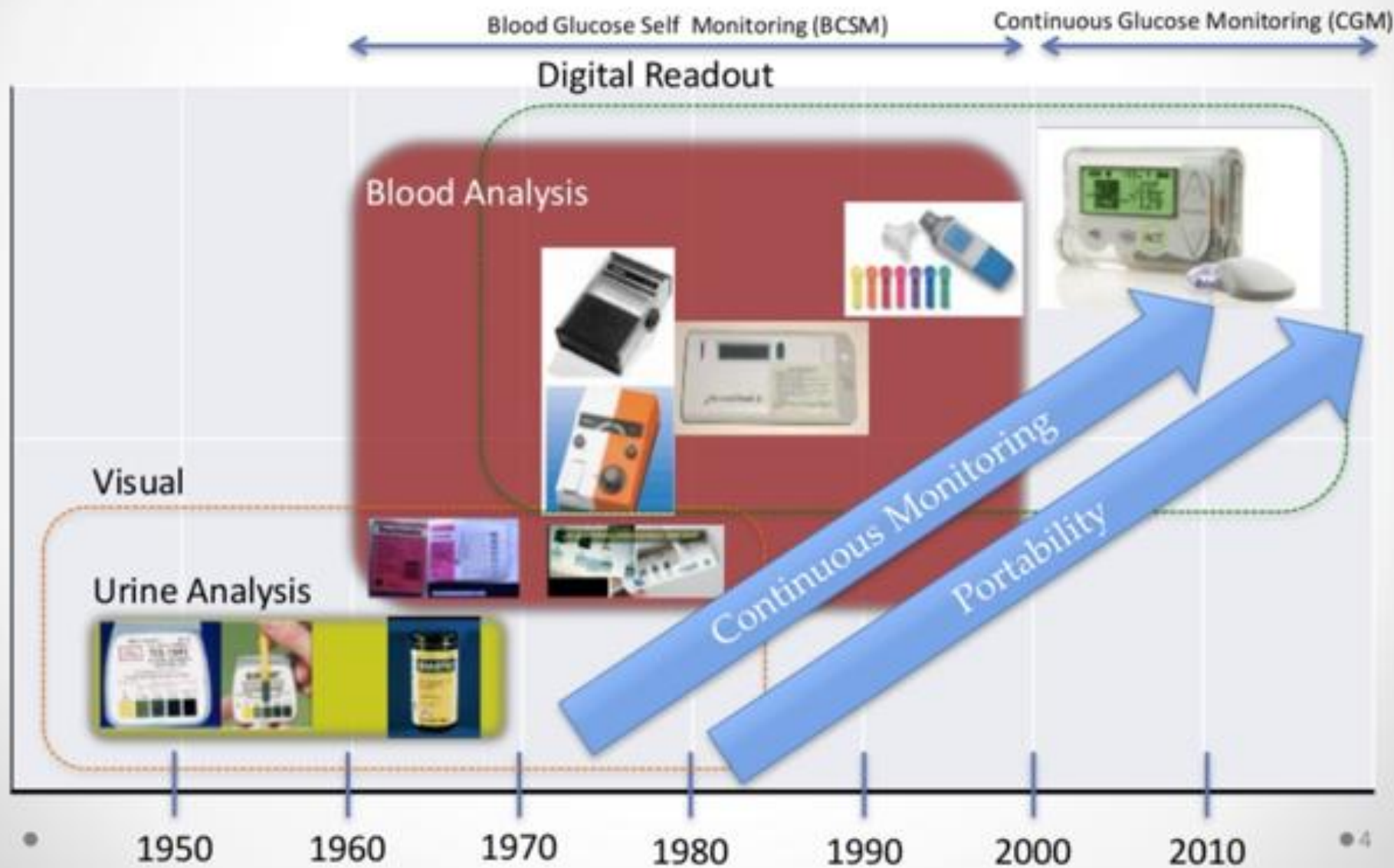
Skyler JS. *Endocrinol Metab Clin North Am.* 1996;25:243-254.



UKPDS: Overview

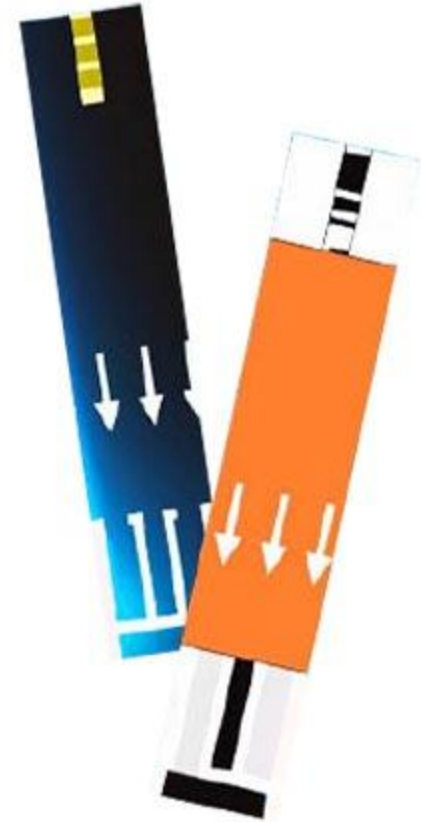
- 20-year, multicentre, prospective, randomised, intervention trial
- 5102 people with newly diagnosed Type 2 diabetes
- FPG >6 mmol/l (108 mg/dl)
- Mean follow-up: 11 years

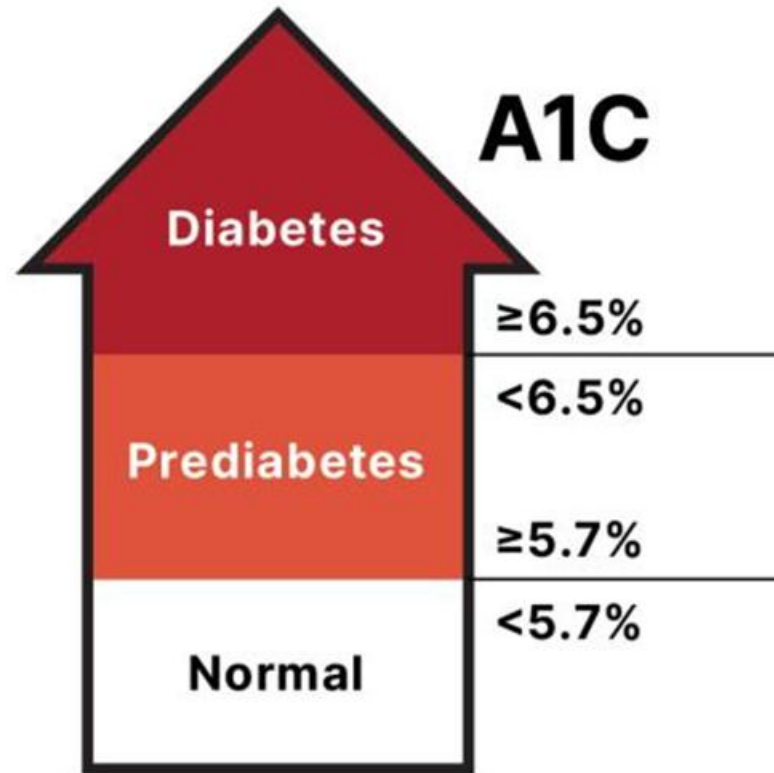
Glucose Meter Evolution



AMES REFLEXOMETER









CGM

CONTINUOUS
GLUCOSE
MONITOR





Early Insulin Pumps





Your text here







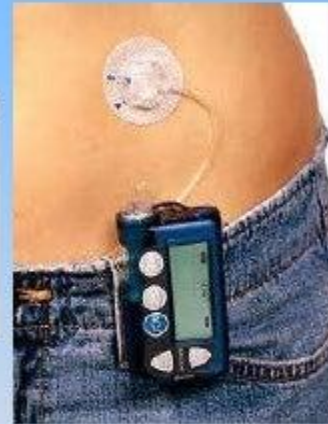
Insulin Pump Evolution



1970s-
early 1980s



1980s



1990s – 2000s



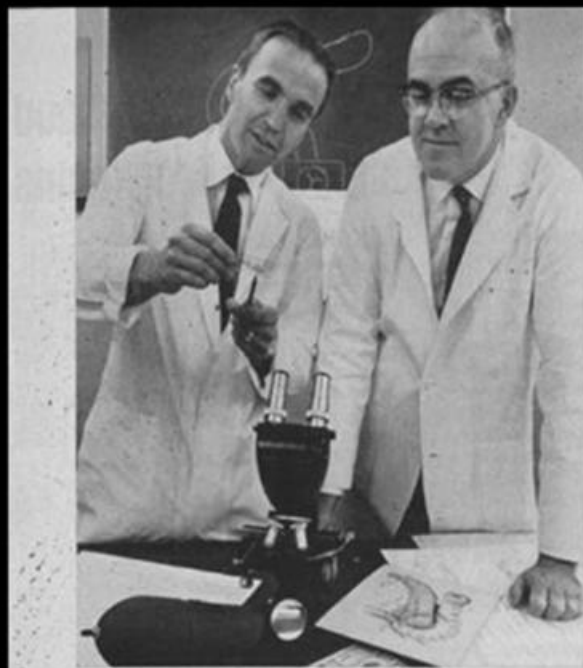
Present





Global Insulin Patch Pumps Market

Richard Lillehei and William Kelly – First successful pancreas transplant - December 16, 1966



Dr. Lillehei, transplant of a hormonal dist

another co
The app
topic allot
operating r
pendent res
conducted
sota Hosp
lehei and
Kelly desc
of the prog
diabetic
uremia pro
poor-risk
either for
dialysis."

First Tran

In the b
kidney tran
transplant
the same
Kelly bega
ago. In coo
K. Merkel
transplant
organ is di
tion, wher
vein joins
the portal
pancreatic
end overs
pancreatic
operative
times to b
of the par
operation
reducing
damage to
the time
anesthesia.

The app
is profess
work begu
1962. Ass
Drs. Felix
Francisco
man, John
Ideruki. La

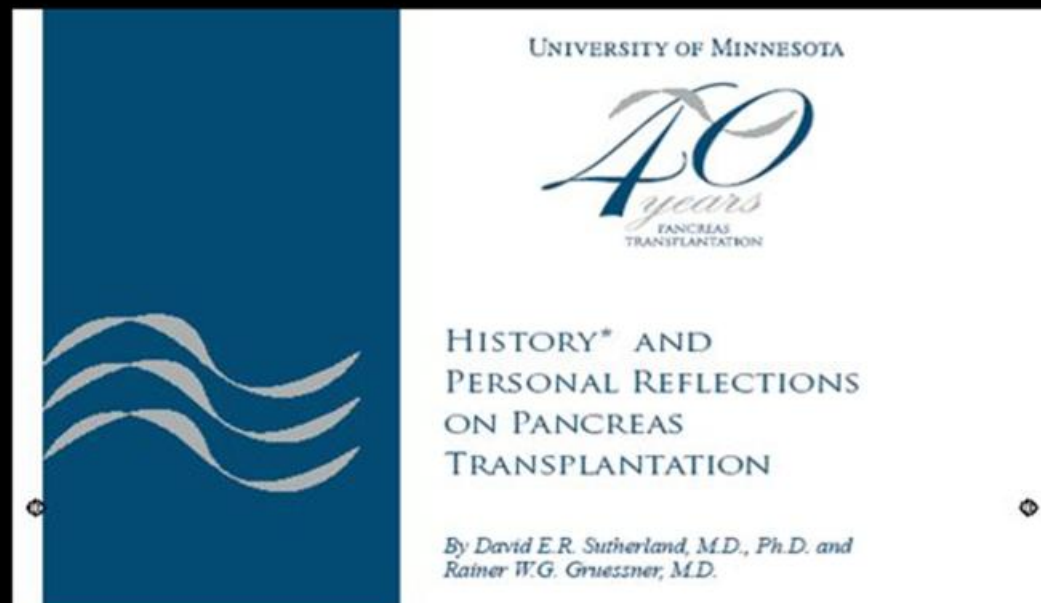
Transplant Of Pancreas Succeeds

Cadaver organ secretes
insulin in female diabetic

Minnesota surgeons Richard C. Lillehei and William D. Kelly appear to have achieved the first successful transplantation of a pancreas to a human being. As a result of an operation they performed Nov. 20, the

tion, she has needed no insulin. A cadaver kidney was implanted in her right iliac fossa at the same time, and she has regained urinary function.

In a procedure developed by Dr. Lillehei, which ensures preservation and control of both exocrine and endocrine functions, the surgical team transplanted an entire pancreas along with its attached duodenum, constituting the whole pancreaticoduodenal system. Drs. Lillehei and Kelly believe that this procedure, along with a separate technique devised by Dr. Kelly in which only part of the pancreas is transplanted and the organ's function is later controlled by postoperative irradiation, may have wide therapeutic use. After further refinement, the operations could not only be useful in treating diabetic mellitus, but also



News Alert

FDA Approves First Drug That Can Delay Onset of Type 1 Diabetes

“Teplizumab is the first drug approved as a disease modifying therapy for type 1 diabetes. We at DRI have been working nearly 40 years on trying to develop disease modifying therapies. We participated in the studies of teplizumab, and continue to be involved in multiple studies in this space.”



DR. Jay S. Skyler, MD, MACP

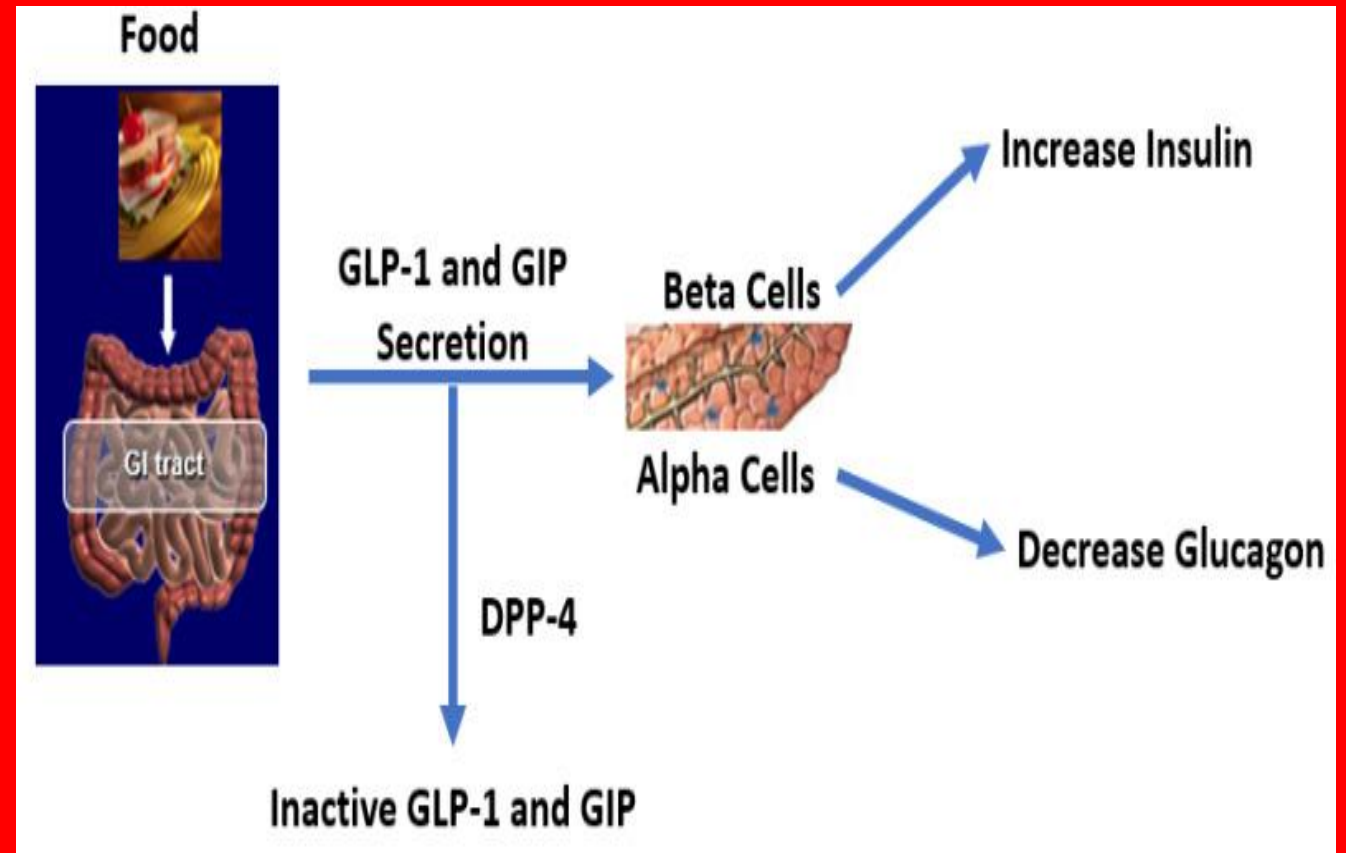
Professor of Medicine, Pediatrics, & Psychology, in the Division of Endocrinology Diabetes & Metabolism, Department of Medicine, University of Miami Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine

ORAL DIABETES MEDICATIONS

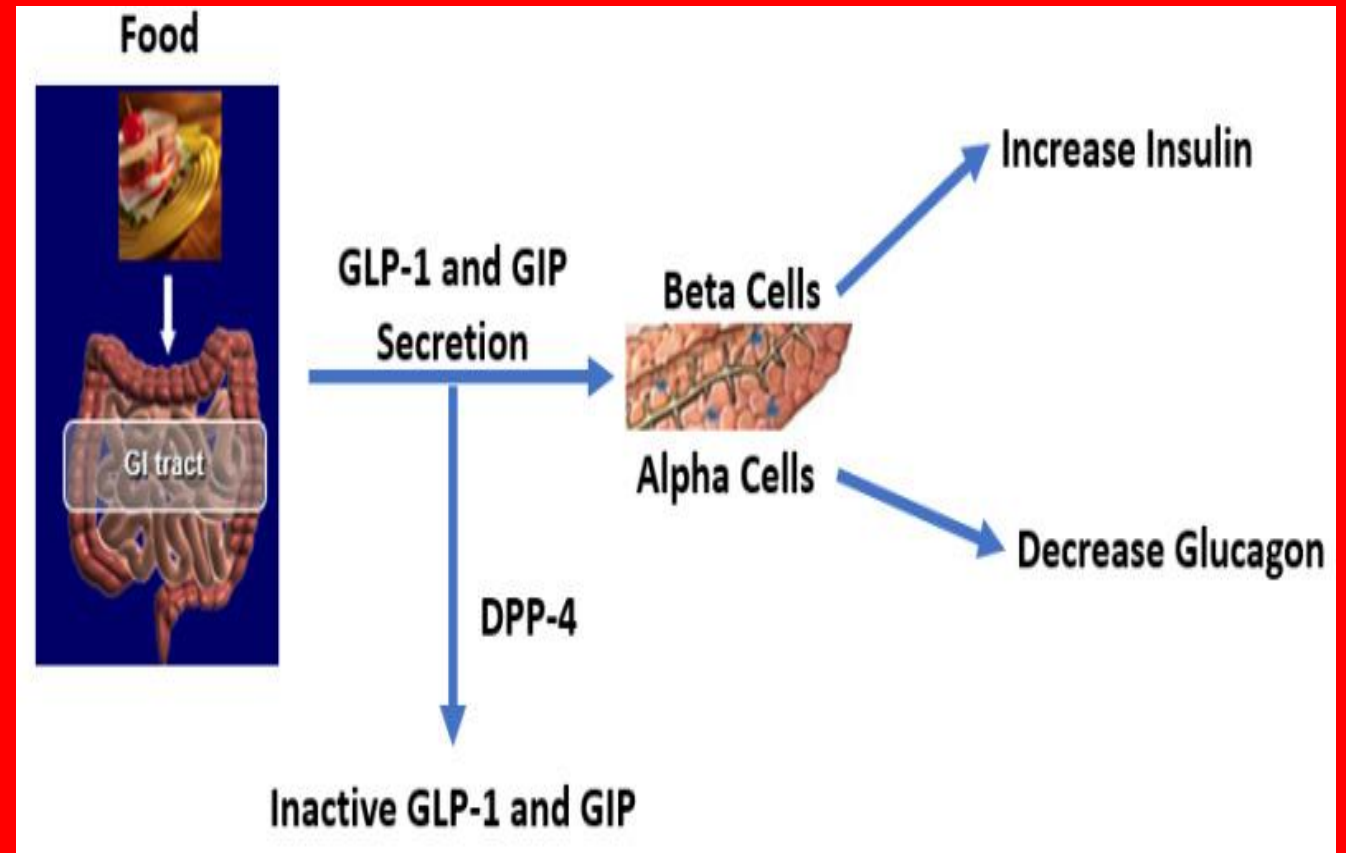


CLASS	BIGUANIDES (METFORMIN)	DRUG ACTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves insulin sensitivity Decreases glucose production in liver
	THIAZOLIDINIDIONES		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves insulin sensitivity Reduces glucose production in liver
	DPP-4 INHIBITORS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases pancreatic insulin secretion Decreases glucagon levels
	SULFONYLUREAS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases pancreatic insulin secretion
	MEGLITINIDES		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases pancreatic insulin secretion
	ALPHA GLUCOSIDASE INHIBITORS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slows glucose absorption in GI tract
	SGLT-2 INHIBITORS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases renal glucose excretion
	DOPAMINE-2 AGONISTS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreases glucose production in liver
	GLP-1 RECEPTOR AGONISTS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases insulin secretion Decreases glucagon production

GLP-1 AND GIP AGONISTS



GLP-1 AND GIP AGONISTS



SLG2 INHIBITORS



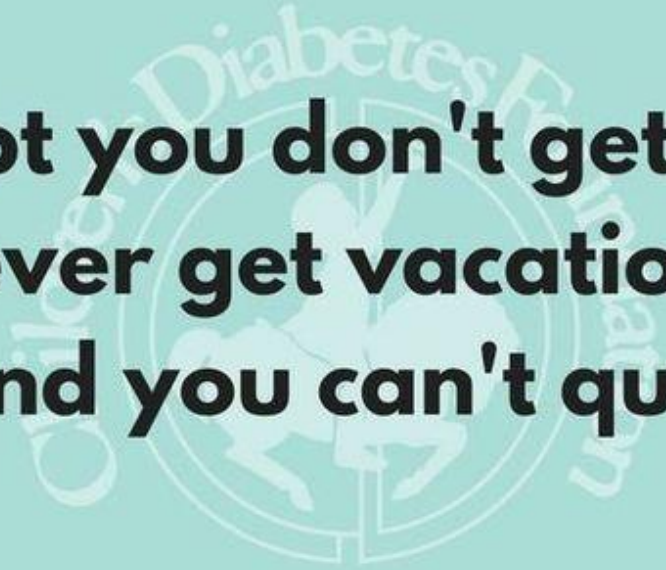
Diabetic

[noun]

**person who takes
drugs to avoid
getting high.**

Diabetes is a **FULL-TIME** job.

Except you don't get paid,
you never get vacation time,
and you can't quit.



The background of the image is a dark, starry night sky. In the lower portion, there are dark silhouettes of evergreen trees, possibly pines or firs, with some branches showing a slight yellowish-green glow, perhaps from a light source or a filter. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

**Laughter is the best medicine -
unless you're diabetic, then
insulin comes pretty high on the
list.**

Jasper Carrott