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GLOBAL SCIENCE
Think Globally, Act Locally

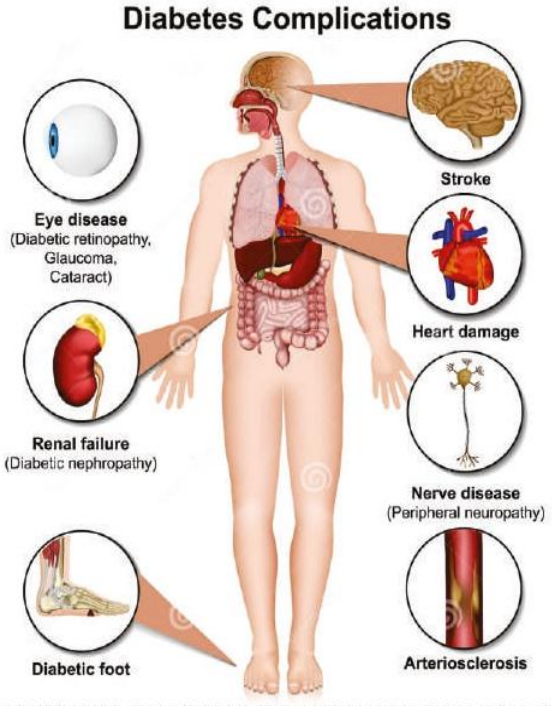
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1.0 Metabolic Disorder - Diabetes

Diabetes

Diabetes also known medically as diabetes mellitusis a group of diseases that affect the way your body uses blood sugar (glucose). This sugar is vital to your health because it's your body's main source of fuel.

Normally, glucose is able to enter your cells because of the action of insulin a hormone secreted by your pancreas. Insulin acts like a key to unlock microscopic doors that allow glucose into your cells. But in diabetes mellitus, this process goes away. Instead of being transported into your cells glucose accumulates in your bloodstream and eventually is excreted in your urine. This usually occurs either because your body doesn't produce enough insulin or because the cells don't respond to insulin property.



Warning signs of diabetes mellitus include:

- Flu like symptoms
- Weight gain or loss.
- Blurred vision
- Slow-healing sores or frequent infections
- Nerve damage (neuropathy)
- Red, swollen, tender gums

Causes

During digestion, your body breaks down carbohydrates from foods such as bread, rice, pasta, vegetables, fruit and milk products into different sugar molecules. One of these sugar molecules is glucose, the main energy source for your body. Glucose is absorbed directly into your bloodstream after you eat, but it can't enter your cells without the help of insulin a hormone secreted by your pancreas.

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The pancreas is an organ located behind your stomach. When blood glucose levels rise, they signal tiny cells (beta cells) in your pancreas to release insulin. The insulin, In turn 'unlocks' your cells so glucose can enter. This lowers the amount of glucose in your bloodstream and prevents it from reaching dangerously high levels. As your blood sugar level drops, so does the secretion of insulin from your pancreas.

At the same time, you liver stores any excess glucose in the form of glycogen. When insulin levels in your blood are low, your liver converts the stored glycogen into glucose and releases it into your bloodstream.

When your pancreas is functioning normally, the amount of glucose in your blood fluctuates in response to a number of factors, including the type of food you eat, exercise,stress and infections. But the complex relationship among insulin, glucose, your liver and other hormones ensures that your blood sugar stays within set limits. Sometimes, however, this system goes away. Either your pancreas doesn't produce enough insulin to allow glucose into your cells or the cells themselves become resistant to insulin. In either case the result is increased levels of blood sugar. The cause of elevated blood glucose levels depends on the type of diabetes you have. The types of diabetes and their causes include:Type 1 diabetes. & Type 2 diabetes.

Benefit of SGS Therapy:

- Regulates the general metabolism & cellular Metabolism.
- Maintains the best possible level homeostatic balance of body
- Improves insulin receptor sensitivity to insulin
- Support the pancreatic beta cells to generate better quality insulin production in recurring position
- Creates good Synchronization vital organs of the body

Suggested Products:

GlucoSat : 2 Capsules 3 times after meal
Minerjal : Take 10 drops 3 times in 100 ml of Drinking water
ActiSat : 1 Capsule 2 times after meal

