Diagnosis: Diabetes Mellitus Type 1 vs Diabetes Mellitus				
	Pathophysiology Summary	Signs and Symptoms (subjective)	Physical Assessment Findings (objective)	Pharma Recomme
Diagnosi s #1: Diabetes Mellitus Type 1	• DM Type 1 is a consequence of insulin deficiency resulting from the destruction of pancreatic beta-cells that are produced in the pancreas. The pancreatic beta-cells are found in islets of Langerhans main function is to produce and secrete insulin. In turn, insulin is a hormone responsible for regulating levels of glucose in the	 Patient presented in the office complaining of: Increase of fluid intake Polydipsia (increase thirst) Polyphagia (increase appetite) Polyuria (increase urination), especially in the evening (nocturia) Sudden 	 Upon examination patient presented with: Sudden weight loss (comparison to patient's previous H&P) Dry skin Diagnostic tests: CBC BMP include fasting glucose level Urinalysis-which may show abnormal acetone or glucose level in patient's urine 	 When patient is diag 1, the body no longe insulin (hormone) on patient is required to insulin. Insulin is give injection and not ora digestive system will Insulin Classification: Antidia MOA: Insulin lowers increasing the transp cells and promotes th glucose to glycogen. conversion of amino muscle, stimulates tr and inhibits the relea (Vallerand, 2014) Rapid-acting insu Apidra, insulin lis