

**VASCULAR COMPLICATIONS OF DIABETES: CURRENT
ISSUES IN PATHOGENESIS AND TREATMENT**

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Current Issues in Pathogenesis and Treatment Richard Donnelly, Edward Horton . Page numbers in italic refer to figures; those in bold refer to tables. A ACE.

The vascular complications of diabetes are the most serious manifestations of the disease. of the current knowledge about mechanisms of injury with selected literature of diabetes and the vascular components in their pathogenesis are so system: a key therapeutic strategy to reduce renal and cardiovascular events .

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High glucose level and free fatty acid stimulate reactive oxygen species production through protein kinase C-dependent activation of NAD P H oxidase in cultured vascular cells. Vasular beds in most tissues are affected by increased leukocyte adhesion which may participate in the pathogenesis of all these complications and is certainly pivotal for development of atherosclerosis. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that ER stress is induced in endothelial cells by pro-atherosclerotic factors including oxidized LDL or increased intracellular concentrations of glutamine. PKC is ubiquitously expressed enzyme which participates in a wider range. Only a small proportion of glucose is metabolized to sorbitol during normoglycemia, while in hyperglycemia the enzyme aldose reductase is activated, leading to an accumulation of intracellular sorbitol and fructose that increases the flux through the polyol pathway [59]. In diabetes microvascular complications, for example, PKC affects the activation of a number of growth factors and changes the function of vasoactive factors. However, analysis of renal biopsies from type 1 diabetic patients treated with these drugs showed no improvement in glomerular pathology, indicating that inhibition of the renin-angiotensin system may slow down only the progression of functional impairment in diabetic nephropathy Mauer, Mitochondria are another important source of ROS. Blockade of the renin-angiotensin system may slow down only the progression of functional impairment in diabetic nephropathy Mauer, mechanisms of injury A host of abnormalities in cell

signaling, gene expression and regulation of cell biology and physiology has been described in diabetes, and it appears likely that many of these abnormalities operate concurrently during development of diabetic vascular complications. Essential role of endothelial nitric oxide synthase for mobilization of stem and progenitor cells.