

Biology Bricks Keywords

What This is About

Please use this document to help further your knowledge, by printing out the keywords associated with the relevant page.

This document is set up for you to cut out the keywords (and laminate them if you think it will help), to be used as a quick guide reference for the subject matter that is included.

Warning

Please note: the keywords included in this document are those that link with the page subject matter. They may relate to other pages as well, but they are meant for the page that the link is provided from. Use them as a resource as you so wish.

Printing

Please feel free **not** to print this page of the document, it is merely a reference and information page.

Diabetes

Diabetes is a condition that causes a person to have high blood sugars which is uncontrollable.



Diet

Diet is a main factor as to why diabetes occurs; eating high sugar foods can cause Type 2, which can then be controlled by diet.



Insulin

Insulin is a hormone that is created by the pancreas, and is also injected for Type 1 diabetes.



Type 1

Type 1 diabetes is controlled by insulin injections. It can be reverted back to Type 2 by use of proper diet and other supplements.



Type 2

Type 2 diabetes is controlled by diet, and can even be reverted back to not having diabetes. You can also go the other way and have Type 1 from this stage.



Injection

An injection is required for Type 1 diabetes, as the insulin levels are not made at high enough levels for control.



Pump

You can have an insulin pump, which acts like a cannula, and disperses insulin at a regular dose.



Medication

Diabetes can be treated with medication, and this can either be tablets, pump or injection. It can also include a islet cell transplant, which stops severe hypos.



Tablets

Tablets can help control diabetes, and these are given at regular intervals.



Pancreas

With diabetes, the pancreas either doesn't create insulin at all, or it creates it at a lower rate than it's supposed to. This is where the medication comes into it's use.



Hormone

Insulin is a hormone, and is released by the pancreas. It can also be produced by the liver.



Islet Cell Transplant

An islet cell transplant is the transplant of islet cells from a donor who has died, and placed in the liver of someone who has Type 1 diabetes.



Blood Sugar Monitor

A blood sugar monitor is something where you can track your blood sugar levels. It doesn't always involve a needle prick, as some can monitor without the need for this.



Hyperglycaemia

A person with high blood sugars has hyperglycaemia. When this happens it can be controlled by taking taking medication, managing stress, exercising, avoiding eating starchy foodsm and more.



Hypoglycaemia

A person with low blood sugars has hypoglycaemia, When this happens, your body redirects blood to the major organs, except for the brain, which can be at risk of oxygen starvation.



Memory Loss

A person with diabetes who has a hypo can observe memory loss, which is short term, and a side effect of the condition.



Rapid Acting

Rapid acting insulin takes around 15 minutes to work, and will last for around 2-4 hours.



Regular Acting

A regular acting type of insulin that takes around 30 minutes to work, and lasts around 3-6 hours.



Long Acting

A type of insulin that takes around 2 hours to work, and lasts for up to 24 hours.



Synthetic

In modern medication processes, we synthetically create insulin using bacteria by splicing the insulin DNA onto it and replicating it under laboratory conditions.



Pig Pancreas

When insulin was first found and utilised for medical terms, it was created using pig pancreas to take the insulin from it.



Cattle Pancreas

When insulin was first found and utilised for medical terms, it was created using cattle pancreas to take the insulin from it.

