BEST: International Journal of Humanities, Arts, Medicine and Sciences (BEST: IJHAMS)
ISSN (P): 2348–0521, ISSN (E): 2454–4728
Vol. 9, Issue 1, Jun 2021, 173–184

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RISKS OF MICROBIAL INFECTION, GENETIC PREDISPOSITION, IMMUNODEFICIENCY AND COMPLICATIONS OF DIABETES MELLITUS PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

In general, infectious diseases are more prevalent and/or severe in diabetic mellitus patients, Increased morbidity is possible. Immune dysfunction is preferred in a hyperglycemic environment (such as: damage to neutrophil function, depression of the antioxidant system, and humoral immunity), micro- and macroangiopathies, neuropathy, decline in urine antibacterial activity, urinary dysmotility and gastrointestinal, and a higher number of medical interruptions, all of which lead to a higher incidence of infections in diabetic patients.Both systems and organs are affected by the infections. Some of these concerns, such as: foot infections, rhinocerebralmucormycosis, malignant external otitis and gangrenous cholecystitis, are more common with diabetics, In addition to the elevated morbidity, infectious mechanisms can be the primary sign of diabetes mellitus (DM)/or the triggers for diseaserelated complications including: diabetic ketoacidosis and hypoglycemia, to avoid hospitalizations, deaths, and treatment costs, influenza vaccines and anti pneumococcal are recommended.

KEYWORDS: Diabetes Mellitus,Complications, Pandemic,Costs,Genetic Predisposition,Immune Response, Microbial Infection