



SDVSOA

Diabetes Mellitus II

Secondary Conditions Questionnaire

- Diabetic nephropathy** is a disease of the kidneys. Nephropathy can progress to kidney failure and diabetes is the leading cause of chronic kidney failure
- Diabetic neuropathy** is damage to nerves which can cause numbness and pain in the hands, arms, legs, and feet. When combined with poor circulation, neuropathy can result in diabetic foot ulcers and leg infections that may require amputation – **Very Common**
- Autonomic neuropathy** is a disorder that affects certain nerves. It may cause problems with digestion, diarrhea, **erectile dysfunction**, a rapid heartbeat, and low blood pressure
- Cataracts** is a clouding of the eye's lens
- Retinopathy** is a disorder of the retina of the eye
- Glaucoma** is a disease caused by nerve damage in the eye
- Atherosclerosis** is a hardening or narrowing of the arteries
- Coronary Artery Disease**
- Heart attacks**
- Strokes**
- Bacterial infections**, including sties, boils, and carbuncles, usually caused by Staphylococcus bacteria
- Fungal infections** such as jock itch, yeast infections, ringworm, and athlete's foot
- Diabetic dermopathy** which is caused by changes in small blood vessels, it is evidenced by scaly brown patches, usually on the legs, that do not open, hurt, or itch
- Necrobiosis lipoidica diabetiformis** is caused by changes in blood vessels and evidenced by dull red raised spots on the skin
- Disseminated granuloma annulare** is evidenced by ring-shaped or arc-shaped rashes
- Acanthosis nigricans** is evidence by raised tan or brown patches
- Depression** - Diabetics have greater risk of depression than non-diabetics. Depression can be a result of a loss of quality of life, chronic pain, and chronic health problems
- Sleep Apnea**