



the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries, and the prevalence of diabetes is expected to increase further in the next decades.

Diabetes is a chronic disease, and the long-term complications of diabetes are a major cause of morbidity and mortality. The most common long-term complications of diabetes are cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy.

The aim of this paper is to review the current knowledge on the pathogenesis of the long-term complications of diabetes and to discuss the implications for clinical practice.

## Diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic disease characterized by hyperglycaemia. The most common form of diabetes is type 2 diabetes, which is caused by insulin resistance and relative insulin deficiency.

The prevalence of diabetes is increasing worldwide, and the number of people with diabetes is expected to increase further in the next decades.

The long-term complications of diabetes are a major cause of morbidity and mortality. The most common long-term complications of diabetes are cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy.

The aim of this paper is to review the current knowledge on the pathogenesis of the long-term complications of diabetes and to discuss the implications for clinical practice.

## Diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic disease characterized by hyperglycaemia. The most common form of diabetes is type 2 diabetes, which is caused by insulin resistance and relative insulin deficiency.

The prevalence of diabetes is increasing worldwide, and the number of people with diabetes is expected to increase further in the next decades.

The long-term complications of diabetes are a major cause of morbidity and mortality. The most common long-term complications of diabetes are cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy.

The aim of this paper is to review the current knowledge on the pathogenesis of the long-term complications of diabetes and to discuss the implications for clinical practice.

## Diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic disease characterized by hyperglycaemia. The most common form of diabetes is type 2 diabetes, which is caused by insulin resistance and relative insulin deficiency.

The prevalence of diabetes is increasing worldwide, and the number of people with diabetes is expected to increase further in the next decades.

The long-term complications of diabetes are a major cause of morbidity and mortality. The most common long-term complications of diabetes are cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy.

The aim of this paper is to review the current knowledge on the pathogenesis of the long-term complications of diabetes and to discuss the implications for clinical practice.

## Diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic disease characterized by hyperglycaemia. The most common form of diabetes is type 2 diabetes, which is caused by insulin resistance and relative insulin deficiency.

The prevalence of diabetes is increasing worldwide, and the number of people with diabetes is expected to increase further in the next decades.

The long-term complications of diabetes are a major cause of morbidity and mortality. The most common long-term complications of diabetes are cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy.

The aim of this paper is to review the current knowledge on the pathogenesis of the long-term complications of diabetes and to discuss the implications for clinical practice.



