



New Research Studies on Clinical Diabetes

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Received: July 08, 2020; Accepted: July 22, 2020; Published: July 29, 2020

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Editorial Note

We are very delighted to announce that Journal of clinical diabetes launching the new issue release. The epidemic wave of Diabetes and its associated metabolic disorders is spreading to both developed as well as developing countries and carrying with it an increase in number of debilitating illnesses.

Journal of Clinical Diabetes is a peer-reviewed journal that aims to publish research dealing with Diabetes research such as: Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes, Diabetic Nephropathy and retinopathy, Gestational Diabetes and covers all aspects of diabetes technology including: insulin and metabolic peptide delivery, glucose monitoring, Prediabetes, Latent autoimmune diabetes of adults etc.

In the Current research articles of clinical diabetes, Mahmoud HMA, et al. reported that there is an increase in serum Chitotriosidase in atherosclerotic diabetic patients than nonatherosclerotic diabetic one.

Our co-editorial board member Viroj Wiwanitkit conducted study on Coronavirus Infection and Diabetes Mellitus Pathogenesis. He explained the complex interrelationship between coronavirus and pathogenesis of diabetes.

The journal welcomes the submission of manuscripts that meet the criteria of scientific excellence and journal standard. Papers will be published approximately 15 days after acceptance. As a member of Publisher International linking Association (PILA), Journal of Clinical Diabetes follows the Creative Commons Attribution License and Scholars Open Access publishing policies.

Diabetes is a group of diseases in which the body doesn't create enough or any insulin, doesn't appropriately utilize the insulin that is

delivered, or exhibits a combination of both. At the point when any of these things occurs, the body unable to get sugar from the blood into the cells. That prompts high glucose levels.

Glucose, the type of sugar found in your blood, is one of your fundamental vitality sources. An absence of insulin or protection from insulin makes sugar develop in your blood. This can prompt numerous medical issues.

The three fundamental sorts of diabetes are: type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes, gestational diabetes

Diabetes is one of the significant hazard factors for lethal results from COVID-19. Patients with diabetes are helpless against contamination as a result of hyperglycemia; vascular complexities; and comorbidities, for example, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and cardiovascular disease. Also, angiotensin-changing over catalyst 2 (ACE2) is a receptor for SARS-CoV-2 in the human body. Thus, the utilization of angiotensin-coordinated meds in patients with diabetes requires consideration. The seriousness and mortality from COVID-19 was fundamentally higher in patients with diabetes than in those without. In this way, the patients with diabetes should avoid potential risk during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The study of Covid-19-related diabetes may also uncover novel mechanisms of disease.

Journal of clinical diabetes emerged from the vision to support the rapid and reliable publication in the field of diabetes. Therefore, we invite investigators in this field to contribute with different kind of articles that will enhance our continuing to understand and discuss all the aspects of different topics applicable in population of low- and middle-income countries and developed countries.