DIABETES AND SPINAL FUNCTION

HEALTH ISSUES #52

Diabetes is a condition that impairs the body's ability to process blood glucose. Spinal nerve interference has been documented by leading scientific researchers to be a contributing factor of endocrine and metabolic disorders including diabetes.

Growing evidence supports the hypothesis that reduced central nervous system signaling contributes to the pathogenesis of common metabolic disorders, including diabetes and obesity.

DIABETES, Porte, D. Baskin D. Insulin Signaling in the Central Nervous System. 2005 May; 54(5): 1264-1276

"Intracellular and intercellular are the basic mechanisms for the regulation of all cells. Disturbances in cell signaling are central to disturbances in insulin secretion and action, which lead to diabetes and to both micro and macrovascular complications."

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION

"Abnormalities of the central afferent and efferent pathways have been revealed by evoked potential studies in diabetic patients."

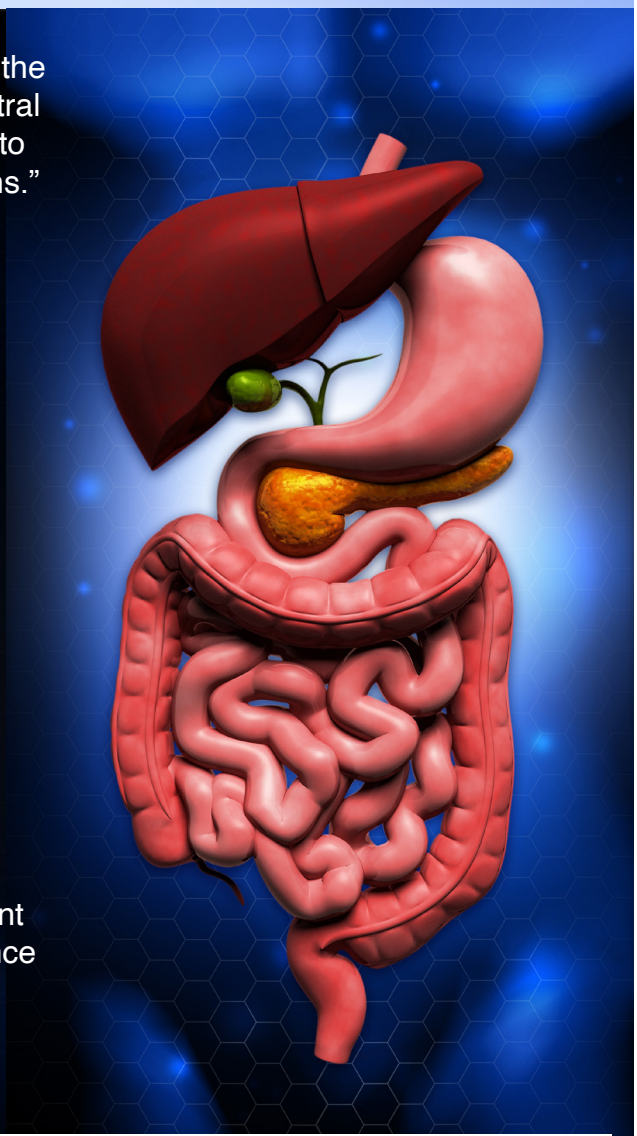
Comi, G. "Evoked potentials in diabetes mellitus" Clinical Neuroscience, 1997;4(6):374-9

"Lesions of the hypothalamic input region may produce a variety of symptoms,including diabetes, obesity, sexual dystrophy, and loss of thermal control."

Chusid, J. Correlative Neuroanatomy & Functional Neurology

A study of 46 patients showed that in addition to impairment of peripheral nerve function, diabetes without clinical evidence of pain can have a defect in spinal afferent transmission.

Annals of Neurology, Cracco J, "Spinal somasensatory evoked potentials in juvenile diabetes" Jan;15(82)55-8



Del Sol Chiropractic

5919 Approach Rd, Sunrise Plaza
Sarasota, FL 34238
941-552-8294
www.delsolchiro.com