

هادی مقدمة  
العنوان

## ENDOCRINE PANCREAS: DM

- Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a **group of metabolic disorders** sharing a **common** underlying feature → **hyperglycemia**,  
ارتفاع سكر الدم
- results from defects in insulin secretion, action, or both.

- DM affects **7% of the US population** (21 millions), 1/3 of whom are undiagnosed! And at least 1/3 (33%) of the Jordanian!

\* incidence of DM in Jordan ~ 33% at least

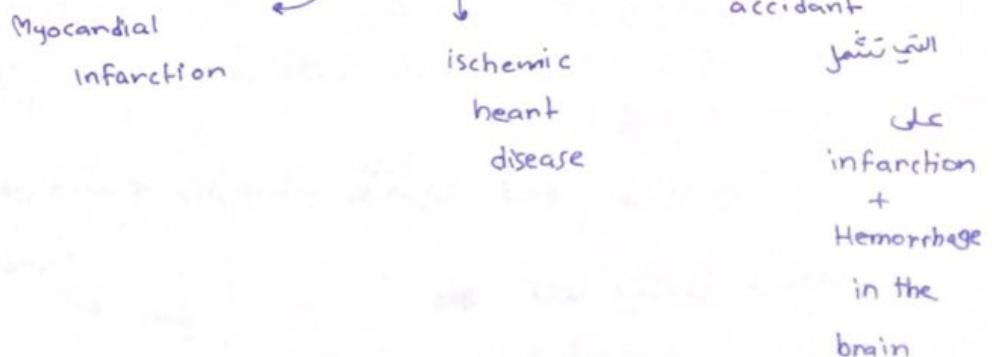
- DM is a leading cause of :

1) end-stage renal disease, ~~and~~ Renal failure

2) Adult onset blindness

3) lower extremity amputation. \* يترافق مع الساقين أو فرق الركبة

4) It greatly ↑ the risk of developing MI & IHD & CVA (cerebral vascular)



1 2 \*

## Types of DM:

### Type 1DM

(10% of all DM)

characterized by an absolute deficiency of insulin secretion caused by pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell destruction. (Dysfunction)

\*

\*

cello : absolute \*

يُمْكِن تَعَالِمًا ( ناتج عن ) cellos wa'is \*

islets of Langerhans سُبُر

### Type 2 DM

(80%-90% of DM)

("relative insulin deficiency")

resulting from an autoimmune attack

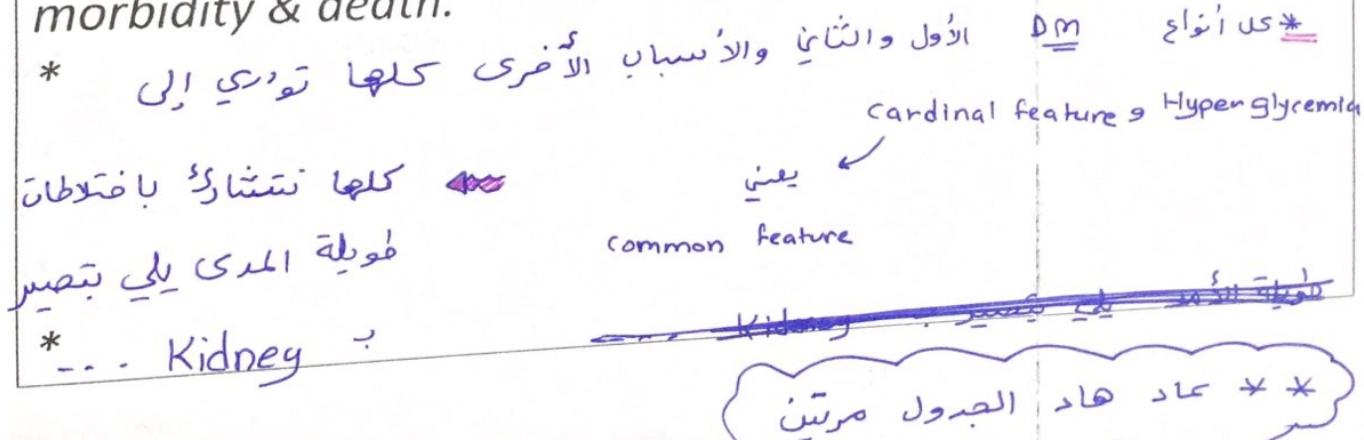
caused by a combination of

(I) peripheral resistance to insulin action

(II) an inadequate compensatory response of insulin secretion by the pancreatic  $\beta$  cells ("relative insulin deficiency").

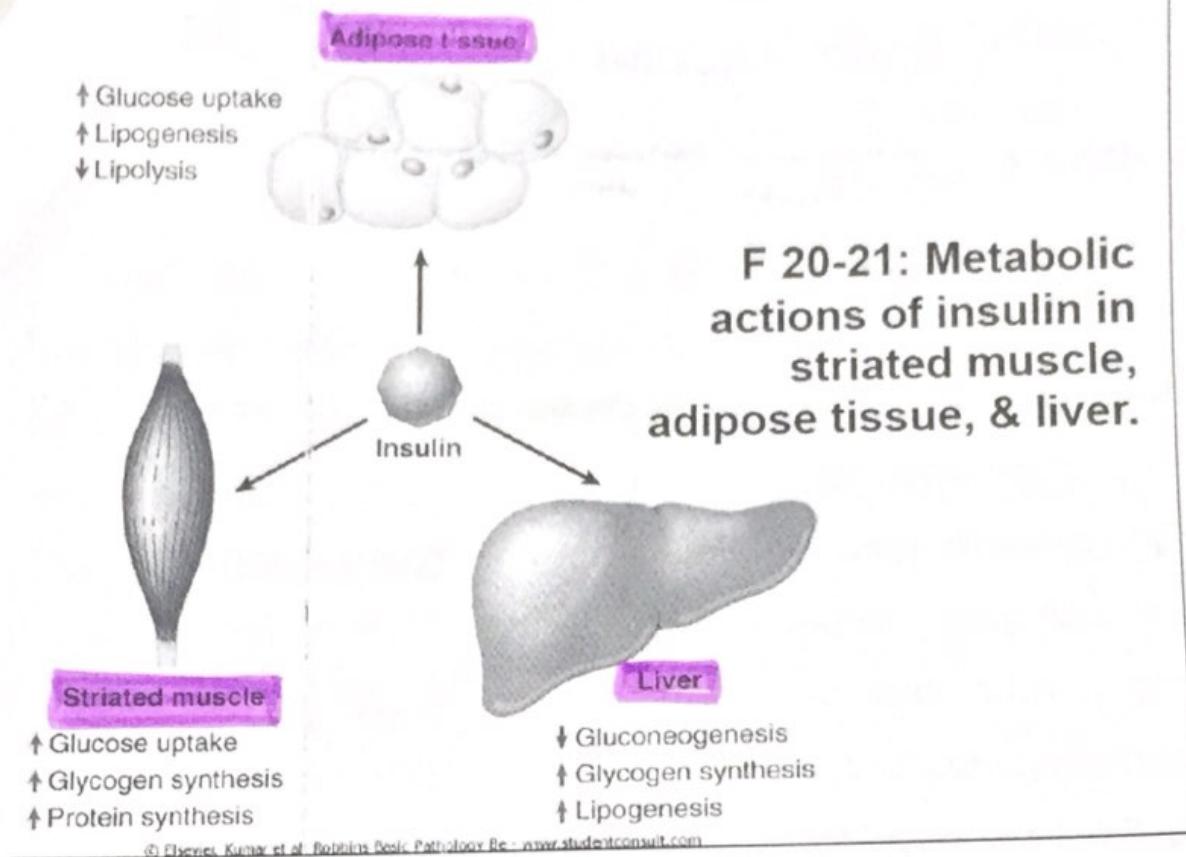
Other causes make up the remaining DM cases

All types of DM have the same long-term complications in kidneys, eyes, nerves, & BV & are the principal causes of morbidity & death.



## Pathogenesis of Type 1 DM

\* مملي ١٢ نورفه صاحب البيوغراف



F 20-21: Metabolic actions of insulin in striated muscle, adipose tissue, & liver.

## Type 1 DM

ابيمراضية pathogenesis

\*\*is an *autoimmune disease*

الذئبة الحمراء، الامراض المناعية المزمنة،  
autoimmune gastritis, الـ نـكـر اـلـ

hepatitis



\*\*in which chronic destruction of islet  $\beta$  cells is caused primarily by T lymphocytes reacting against, as yet, poorly defined  $\beta$ -cell

antigens (? Is the insulin hormone itself is the target antigen

ells و anti insulin Abs يعنى؟ هل ينتجه الجسم ضد بـهاجم؟! (B-cells) insulin ينتجه الكلى

for this autoimmune injury?) resulting in a reduction in  $\beta$ -cell mass (See F 20-22).

\*

B-cells  $\rightarrow$  و  $\rightarrow$  autoimmune ~~attack~~  $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  الغائية لغة  
attack attack

\*\* **Genetic** susceptibility & **environmental** influences play important roles in the pathogenesis:

1-Type 1 DM has a **complex pattern of genetic association**, the principal susceptibility locus for type 1 DM resides in the region that encodes the class II MHC molecules on chromosome 6p21 (HLA-D).

2- **Environmental factors**, especially infections, may be involved in type 1 DM as in other autoimmune diseases.

☺ It has been **proposed** that viruses may be an initiating trigger, perhaps because some viral antigens are antigenically similar to  $\beta$  cell antigens (**molecular mimicry**), but this idea is unproved.

\*

\* الفرضية تتبعكِ جي

\* انه فيروس يحيط بالإنسان  $\leftarrow$  جسم بسوبي Abs ضد الفيروس  
islets Langerhans  $\rightarrow$  Ags ، Virus  $\rightarrow$  Ags  $\leftarrow$   
Virus  $\rightarrow$  ايجي Abs  $\rightarrow$  متناسبة ولكن هذه النظرية قد ~~لا~~ الان لم يتم اثباتها  
 $\beta$ -cells و

النفي المعاكس  
The controversy is compounded by recent evidence indicating that infections are actually protective!!!

\* Inflating <sup>as</sup> viral infection <sup>is</sup> محياناً بالفروسية الأولي انه ممكن تكون ر بمعنى العدوى يعني يبدأ فيه ... Type 2 --- يسمى في جماعة من الباصين protective on viral infection انه يعنى

\*\* Type 1 DM most commonly develops in childhood, becomes manifest at puberty {the classic manifestations of DM of hyperglycemia & ketosis, occur late in its course, after more than 90% of the  $\beta$  cells have been destroyed}, & is progressive with age.

\* اعتبرت بعده بمرحلة الطفولة <sup>يظهر</sup> ويتضح بمرحلة البلوغ والمرحلة <sup>يتحقق</sup> يتحقق بعد <sup>يظهر</sup> بكتشوفه 1) ولكن Ketosis , Hyperglycemia <sup>هي</sup>; Manifestations

\*\* <sup>النهاية</sup> تتبع المرض بعد ما يمر ... وقها <sup>يظهر</sup> course <sup>كذلك</sup>  $\beta$ -cells

\*\* Type 1 DM diabetics depend on exogenous insulin

supplementation for survival, & without it, they develop serious complications such as acute ketoacidosis & coma.

\* فيكونوا على قيد الحياة يجب أن يعتمدوا على insulin

\* الخارج لا يقدر <sup>لهم</sup> <sup>جاء</sup> داينكريبا <sup>لهم</sup> قاتل

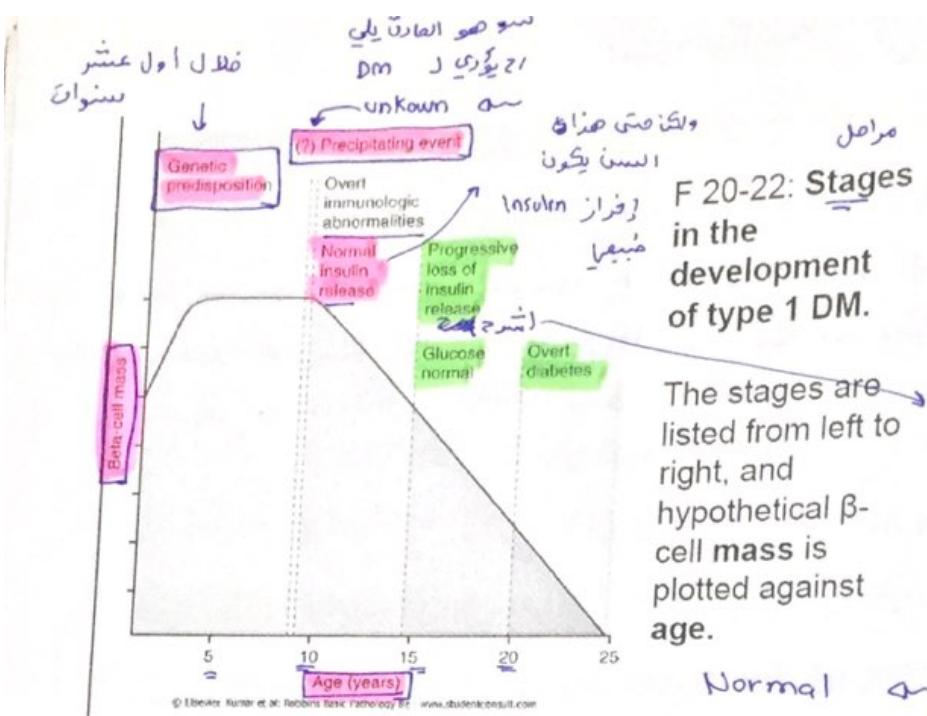
(Absolute def. ) insulin بساوى

Ketoacidosis <sup>أحضرها</sup> complication <sup>وبرون</sup> exogenous insulin \*

↓  
لدي احتجاج

coma

↓  
Death



age \*  
horizontal line  
vertical also \*  
الكمية المتبقية من  
B-cells

عمر 10 في سنان  
عمر :  
progressive decrease

بسب ما

\* بسب في حوالي السنين العشرين كمية insulin التي ينتجهما البنكرياس تكون قليلة جداً ←

**Several mechanisms** contribute to  $\beta$ -cell destruction, & it is likely that many of these immune mechanisms work together to produce progressive loss of  $\beta$  cells, resulting in DM

**1) T lymphocytes (CD4 + T cells of the TH1 subset)** react against  $\beta$ -cell antigens & cause cell damage, by activating:

(A) Macrophages

directly cytotoxic intra

(B) CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes which directly kill  $\beta$  cells & also secrete cytokines that activate macrophages.

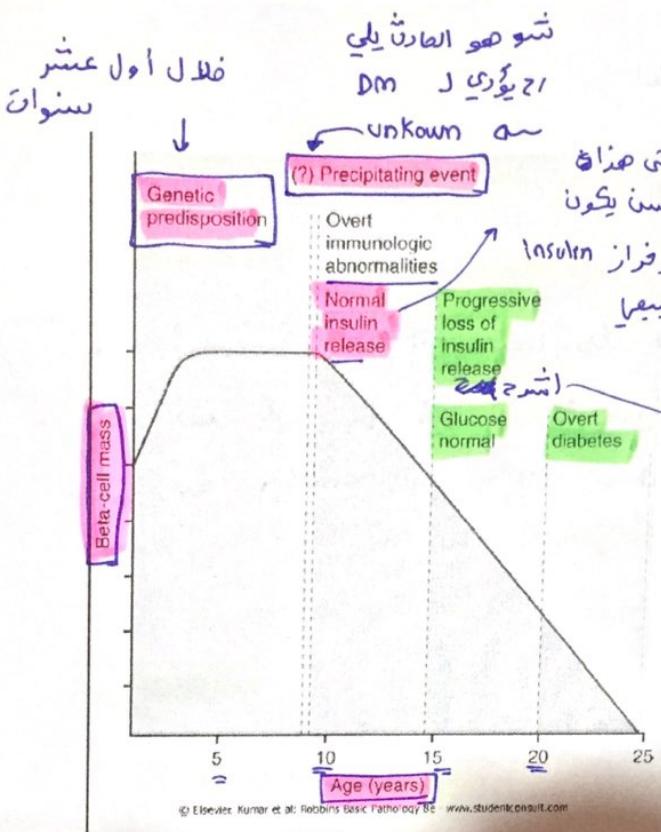
\*\* In the early active stages of type 1 DM, the islets show cellular necrosis & lymphocytic infiltration (insulitis).

اجتياح عدوى شفاف

\*

insulitis intra

inflammation  
in insulin  
producing cells  
(islets of Langerhans)  
( $\beta$ -cells)



F 20-22: Stages in the development of type 1 DM.

The stages are listed from left to right, and hypothetical  $\beta$ -cell mass is plotted against age.

Normal

in glucose

less

الكتمة المتبقية من  $\beta$ -cells

بعد سن 10 سنة  
progressive decrease

at age \*

horizontal line

vertical at \*

\* يعني مطابق مع المنشورة

2) Locally produced cytokines {including <sup>①</sup>IFN- $\gamma$ , produced by T cells, & <sup>②</sup>TNF & <sup>③</sup>IL-1 produced by activated macrophages} damage  $\beta$  cells.

← انتيجة تفعيل مص  $\alpha + \gamma + \beta$

\* كله بانهائية اح يودي الى تدمير  $\beta$ -cell، بدل طرق

3) Auto-Abs against a variety of  $\beta$ -cell antigens, including insulin & glutamic acid decarboxylase, are also detected in the blood of 70% to 80% of patients & may contribute to islet damage.

$\beta$ -cells      تدمير الى      مجموعها اح تورري      Mechanism      \* مدول

↓  
تورري بالانتيجة  
إلى

absolute def.

of insulin

## Pathogenesis of Type 2 DM

\*\*remains mysterious!!!

غير معروف

\*\*Genetic factors are even more important than in type 1

DM, with linkage demonstrable to multiple "diabetogenic"

Genes why ??

كيف عرفوا؟! النتائج التي تحقق

1) Among identical twins, the concordance rate is 50%

رسالة التوأم المتماثل، هدوت DM في واحد منهم يخلق نسبة المطاعة  
إصابة اثنين ← 90% - 50%  
Very High

2) in first-degree relatives with type 2 DM (including fraternal  
twins) the risk of developing the disease is 20% to 40%, as  
compared with 5% to 7% in the population at large.

\* أقارب درجة الأولى والتوأم المختلف إصابة واحد منهم يخلق النسبة  
5% - 7%

\*\*Unlike type 1 DM, however, there is no evidence to suggest an autoimmune basis to type 2 diabetes.

- \* associated with other
- \* autoimmune dz which may / autoimmune ← DM1 ملحوظة \*
- \* dz

Sjoren syndrome / Addison / Hepatitis gastritis بحسب ذي

--- RA / SLE

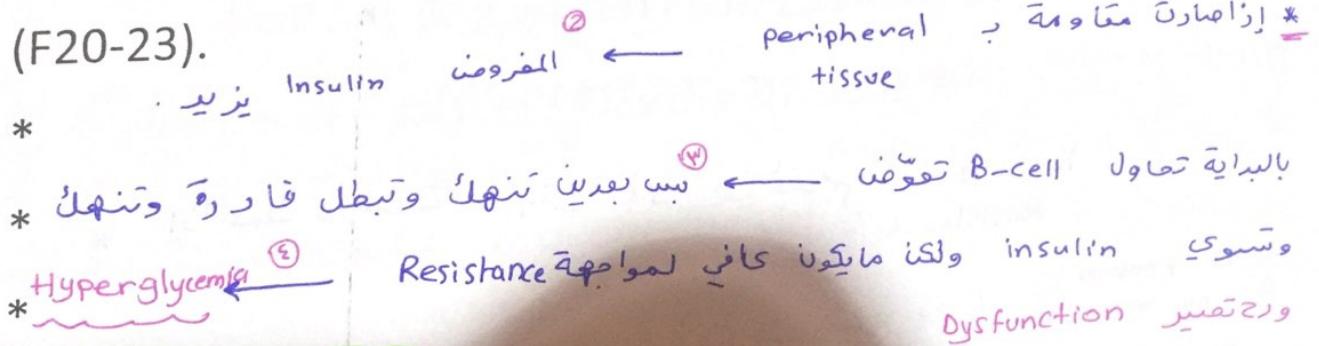
إذ الغين \*  
روّاعي غيره تشخيص autoimmune dz

## \*\*Two metabolic defects :

(1) A primary **insulin resistance**, i.e., a ↓ ability of peripheral tissues to respond to insulin, followed by increasing...

(2)  $\beta$ -cell dysfunction, manifested as **inadequate insulin secretion** in the face of insulin resistance & hyperglycemia

(F20-23).



## \*\*Insulin Resistance

**1- Defined** as: resistance to the effects of insulin on glucose uptake, metabolism, or storage.

**2- Insulin resistance is a characteristic feature of most individuals with type 2 DM & is universal finding in diabetic individuals who are obese.**

- \* Resistance to insulin 100% ← Diabetes often in obese
- \* DM2 often has characteristic feature of insulin resistance

The evidence that insulin resistance has a major role in the pathogenesis of type 2 DM come from two findings:

- \*  $\int_0^{\infty}$  DM2 → در بـ مـاـهـ رـاـئـيـانـهـ رـاـئـيـانـهـ R~esistance

(1) insulin resistance is often detected 10 to 20 years before the onset of DM in predisposed individuals (e.g., offspring of

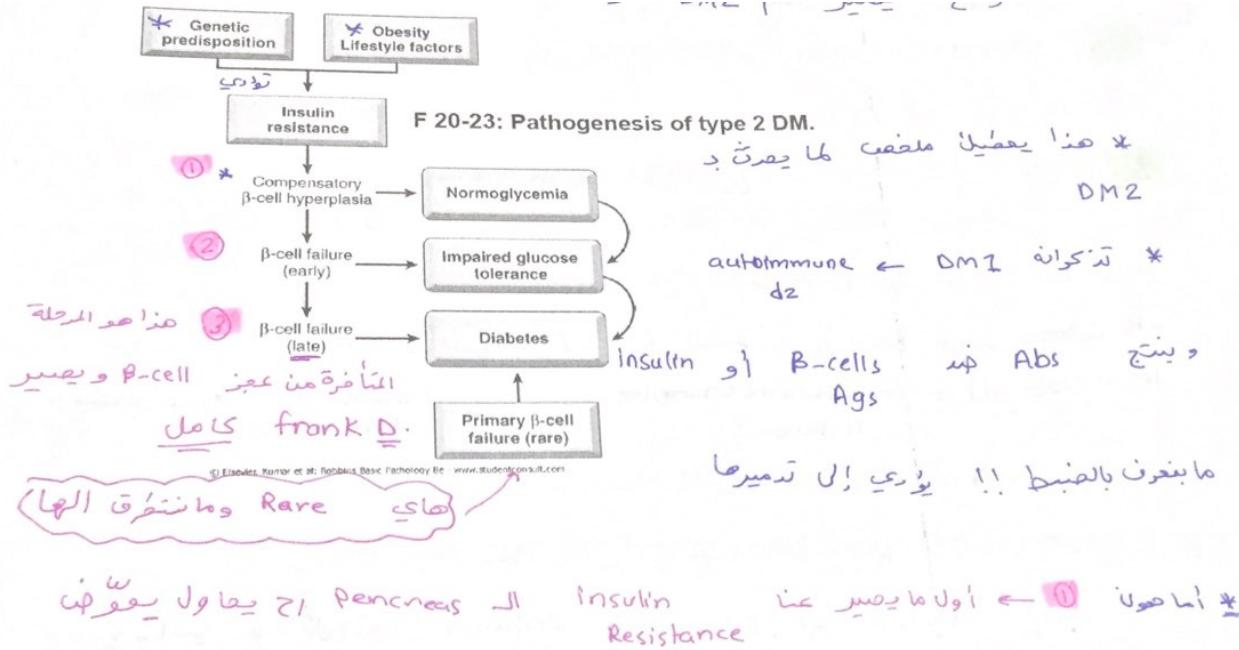
type 2 diabetics), &

- \* وعند أولاً ذاتيَّة DM2 على مearِ
- \* اتتُشوف أنَّه عيُّنةٌ 20 لـ 10 قبل insulin Resistance
- \* DM2 عندهما ملائمةٌ

(2) in prospective studies, insulin resistance is the best

predictor for subsequent progression to DM.

- \* insulin Resistance
  - \* إذاً دراسات متعددة على ذلك ينضم
  - \* is proven
  - \* by research
- التوافق أنه يشير عيُونه وهو DM2 معاً أكثر من غيره



بعدن تناول

blood sugar

ارتفاع مطرد ومستمر

curve

3- Insulin resistance is a complex multifactorial etiology phenomenon in humans, influenced by both genetic & environmental factors.

factors مُشتركة

a) **Genetic Defects** of the Insulin Receptor & Insulin Signaling Pathway : are **not common**, & when present, they are more likely to be of mild effect.

b) **environmental factors** : **Obesity & Insulin Resistance**: With visceral obesity being common in the majority of type 2 diabetics, the association of obesity with type 2 DM has been recognized for decades.

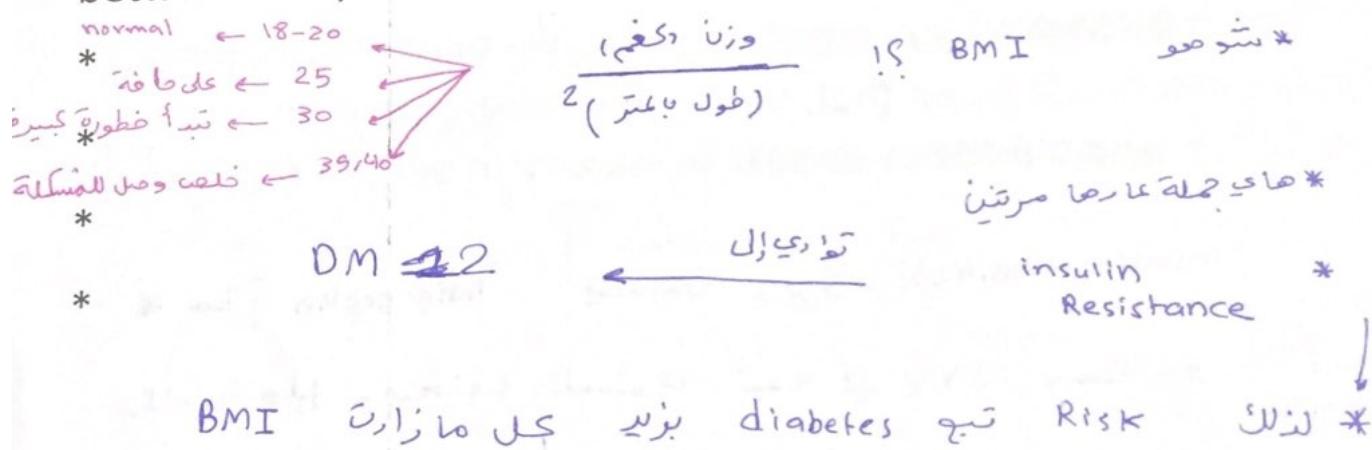
→ *since [it's] our decades*  
\* جلّي obesity  $\rightarrow$  obese person is more likely to develop DM 2

نعرف انه: \*\*

insulin Resistance

4- Insulin resistance is the **link between obesity & diabetes** (F 20-24).

The risk for DM ↑ as the body mass index (a measure of body fat content) ↑, suggesting a dose-response relationship between body fat & insulin resistance.



## 5- Possible pathways leading to insulin resistance:

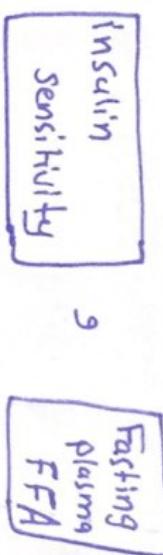
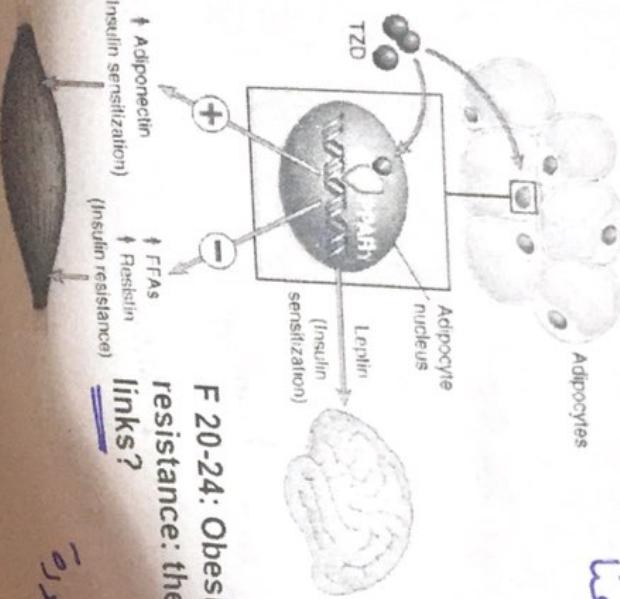
insulin كيت يتصير \*

Resistance

a) ▲ Role of free fatty acids (FFAs): Cross-sectional studies

have demonstrated → an inverse correlation between fasting plasma FFAs & insulin sensitivity.

\* اثبتت الدراسات والبحوث في كثير من الناس أنه عدا



\* تابع عكسي ما بين علاج علاج علاج علاج \*

F 20-24: Obesity & insulin resistance: the missing links?

(Adiponectin)  
↑  
FFAs  
(insulin sensitization)

(Resistin)  
↓  
(insulin resistance)

ماشي  
هادي مهرة

insulin  
sensitivity

## B) ▲ Role of adipocytokines in insulin resistance:

A **dipocytokines**; including (& leptin, adiponectin & resistin) are proteins produce by adipose tissue & are released into the systemic circulation; changes in their levels are associated with insulin resistance; e.g.,:

① **\*\*levels adiponectin** are reduced in states of obesity & insulin resistance, suggesting that, under physiologic **conditions**, this cytokine **contributes to insulin sensitivity** in peripheral tissues.

- \* **insulin sensitivity** ، **يريد** **جنسن** **Adiponectin** **هذا** \*
- \* **insulin** و **ينخفض** **في** **حالات** **المستوى** **تبعه** **في** **حالات** **Resistance**

?

\*\*Conversely, levels of **resistin** are ↑ in obesity, & this cytokine contributes to **insulin resistance**.

### C) ▲ **Role of the PPAR & thiazolidinediones (TZD):**

- \* TZDs, a class of anti-diabetic compounds, represent one of the major advances achieved in ↓ insulin resistance in DM.
- \* The target receptor for TZDs has been identified as **PPAR**, a nuclear receptor & transcription factor. **PPAR** is most highly expressed in adipose tissues, & its activation by TZDs results in modulation of gene expression in adipocytes, eventually leading to reduction of insulin resistance, &  
① also ↓ concentrations of FFAs  
\* ② + ① ↗ تزايد على تصميم الموقف وتزويدي إلى **PPR** → **TZD** \*

**D)** ▲ A family of proteins called sirtuins, including Sirt-1, has been shown to improve glucose tolerance, enhance  $\beta$  cell

insulin secretion, & ↑ production of adiponectin.

It remains to be seen if sirtuin abnormalities are involved in

the pathogenesis of type 2 DM.

- \* Sirtuins play role in type 2 DM

الخلايا الدهنية

1. insulin Resistance

## *$\beta$ -Cell Dysfunction*



\*\*  $\beta$  -cell dysfunction in type 2 DM reflects the inability of these cells to adapt themselves to the long-term demands of peripheral insulin resistance &  $\uparrow$  insulin secretion.

2.

\*\* ▲ In states of insulin resistance, insulin secretion is

**initially higher**

for each level of glucose than in controls.

This hyperinsulinemic state is a compensation for peripheral resistance & often maintain normal plasma glucose for

years!

insulin كمية كبيرة  
resistance يحمس ويطلب

insulin  
resistance

\* اكترون ضيئراً هاي المرحله التعويضية في برايه  
\* diabetes وهاي

\* الهراء تستعمله سوواً معاً فقط على  
normal blood glucose level

\*

\*\*\* ▼ Eventually, however,  $\beta$ -cell compensation becomes inadequate, & there is progression to overt DM.

\* ولكن بعد مرور سنوات طويلة مازا سوف يحدث؟! بعد سنوات من تدهور

\* ١٢ يصبح التعدِيض كثيراً! و ملما استعملت ما رأى تغدر

\* Overt DM و تعلن استسلامها Peripheral Resistance تقاوم

(عُنْصَرَاتُ وَأَمْرَاتُ)

\*\* The underlying bases for failure of  $\beta$ -cell adaptation is not known. It is postulated that several mechanisms, including:

$\beta$ -cell

\* سبب فشل  $\beta$ -cell

عُنْصَرَاتُ وَأَمْرَاتُ

1- adverse effects of high circulating FFAs ("lipotoxicity")

2- or chronic hyperglycemia ("glucotoxicity"),

may have a role.

\* ليس عجز  $\beta$ -cell ! ليس بطل تقدر مقاوم ! وستمر

\* في عملية تكون insulin ! ليس بطل تقدر تعوضن !

\* يعتقد (تقرية) ٨-١ - سهم الشحص

\* ٢ - سهم السكر (ارتفاع المرض من السكر)

الدوري دور ~~السكر~~ بالعمر

\*\*  $\beta$ -cell dysfunction in type 2 DM encompasses both qualitative & quantitative aspects.

بصـر كـمـاً ونـوعـاً Dysfunction \*

a) ▼ Qualitative  $\beta$ -cell dysfunction is

"نـوعـيـة"

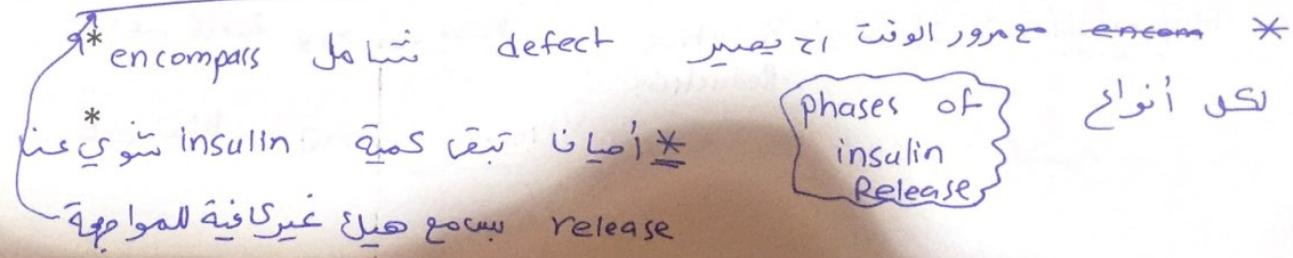
- initially manifest as loss in the subtle abnormalities, such as تغيرات بسيطة

(1) normal pulsatile, oscillating pattern of insulin secretion, & غير منتظمة

(2) attenuation of the rapid first phase of insulin secretion triggered by elevation in plasma glucose.

Rapid phase التـقـلـيل مـن \*

- Over time, the secretory defect progresses to encompass all phases of insulin secretion, & even though some basal insulin secretion persists in type 2 DM, it is inadequate for overcoming insulin resistance.



b) ▼ Quantitative  $\beta$ -cell dysfunction is manifest as a "كمية"

①  $\downarrow$  in  $\beta$ -cell mass,

\* كثافة الخلايا بـ  $\beta$  تقل

② islet degeneration

استهلاكات بالجزذ

③ deposition of islet amyloid.

وهذا يزيد الطين بلة

Islet amyloid protein (amylin) is a characteristic finding in individuals with type 2 DM, & it is present in more than 90% of diabetic islets examined.

\* شخص لي يكون عنده DM2 وما يقدر المرض أخذنا البنكرياس

\* وشرحنا بـ Histology مشوف انه Amyloid protein موجود بـ 90٪

\* من الذين كانوا وعانون معايير بـ DM2

-Islet amyloidosis is associated with a ↓ in  $\beta$ -cell mass,

although it is uncertain, whether the amyloid is a cause or consequence of cell damage in type 2 DM?

\* سبب

\* نتائج

(\*) مين اللي اجا قبل البيضه ولا دجاجة؟ يعني حل ترسب Amyloid معه

\* سبب في تدمير ~~أحد~~ خلايا  $\beta$ -cell وبالتالي Mass ↓ ولا العكس؟!

Amyloid / Amyloid يعنى ترسب معنی ترسب وناتج damage of  $\beta$ -cell

= -Even a "normal"  $\beta$ -cell mass in diabetic individuals may, in fact, indicate a relative reduction as compared with the expected hyperplasia needed to compensate for insulin resistance.

حتى لو كان عننا عدد كافي والكتلة تبقى في شحمة  $\beta$ -cell

\* المصاب ب Diabetes كانت ~~غير~~ normal ولكن بالحقيقة

\* Hyperplasia هي 'ا' لا' ! Relative Reduction هي انحراف كافية وروح يكون صناعي

ما راح تتعابل (insulin Resistance)  $\beta$ -cell بـ كميان كبيرة

## Monogenic Forms of Diabetes

Types 1 & 2 DM are genetically complex, & despite the associations with multiple susceptibility loci, no single gene defect (mutation) can account for predisposition to these entities.

\*

\* لا يُجدِّد مُبَحِّثٌ واحدٌ تقدِّرَ تَوْرِيْهُ الْعَالَمَةَ

In contrast, monogenic forms of diabetes (Table 20-5) are uncommon examples of the *diabetic phenotype occurring secondary to loss-of-function mutations within a single gene*. Monogenic causes of DM result from either a primary defect in  $\beta$ -cell function or a defect in insulin-insulin receptor signaling.

\*

ما ركز على الفتره يعني فرق وحدها انه ، حنوفتها بابيوكم

## Pathogenesis of the Complications of Diabetes

- \* كيف تحدث اختلاطات DM؟ وما هي؟  
هذا الموضوع
- The diabetic complications are a consequence of hyperglycemia.

\* مدارسكم و أنواع diabetes تؤدي إلى بانهاية طالب  
ارتفاع مستوى سكر بالدم

-Three distinct metabolic pathways seem to be involved in the pathogenesis of long-term diabetic complications, the primacy of any one has not been established. These 3 pathways include:

- \* كيف لا Hyperglycemia
  - \* تؤدي هناك سفر تؤدي إلى الاختلاطات المصاحبة لمرضى السكري
  - \* يعني الأولية لكل وفدة منهم بما نعرفها، يعني ما نعرف  
من بين 1 ومن 2 ومن 3 أو أكثر تؤدي إلى
- diabetes → Long-term complication

## 1. Non-enzymatic glycosylation.

-This is the process by which glucose chemically attaches to free amino groups of proteins without the aid of enzymes.

\* <sup>شأنه هي تراكمي يعني أنه كمية ارتفاع السكر</sup> <sup>Non-enzymatic</sup> <sup>Hb</sup> ... RBCs <sup>التي تحدث فلاد عمر</sup> <sup>بنفسها عشان نشوف فلاد مانفسها</sup> <sup>الكافحة شوشار</sup>

\*

-Its degree is directly related to blood glucose

level; indeed, the measurement of glycosylated Hb (Hb

A1C) levels in blood (Normal level <6 units) is useful in

the management of DM, as it provides an index of the

<sup>دارة حاصل</sup> <sup>المرayan</sup> average blood glucose levels over the 120-day life span

of RBCs, <sup>عاد على عملية تكون متساوية طر Isa</sup>

\* <sup>لما نقصت</sup> <sup>Glycosylated Hb</sup> <sup>(التراكمي)</sup> <sup>blood glucose</sup> <sup>مع</sup> <sup>level</sup>

\* <sup>على glucose</sup> <sup>RBCs</sup> <sup>فلا يزيد عن 120</sup> <sup>يليه عمر</sup>

\* <sup>بالممتحن HbA1C</sup> <sup>أكتر وباسلي</sup> <sup>ويكون متغير</sup>

-The early glycosylation products of collagen & other longlived

proteins in interstitial tissues & BV walls undergo a slow

series of chemical rearrangements to form irreversible

advanced glycosylation end products (AGEs), which

accumulate over the lifetime of the BV wall.

\* <sup>يبقى</sup> <sup>proteins و collagen</sup> <sup>يعزز سكر الدم ويرتبط مع</sup> <sup>lines</sup> \*

\* <sup>BV wall و Interstitial</sup> <sup>tissues</sup> <sup>الوجود به</sup> <sup>is أسلوب من العمليات</sup>

تؤدي إلى تكوين AGEs و تراكمها في BV وبعد حين يصير

AGEs have a number of chemical & biologic properties that are pathogenic to ECM components & to the target cells of diabetic complications:

\* يُعَلِّمُ مَوْضِعَةً وَيَتَهَلَّ مَسَاحَاتٍ \*  
\* بِيُولُوْجِيَّةٍ وَكِيمِيَّةٍ.

\*\* AGEs formation on proteins such as collagen causes crosslinks between polypeptides; this in turn may trap nonglycosylated plasma & interstitial proteins.

(I) In large BV, trapping LDL, for example, retards its efflux from the BV wall & enhances the deposition of cholesterol in the intima, thus accelerating atherosclerosis.

\* إذَا كان الدموي عَسِيرًا وَتَراكمَتْ AGEs فَيُؤْدِي إِلَى تَسْرِيعِ هُرُونِ اِصْبَالِ الشَّرَاءِ

(II) In capillaries, including renal glomeruli, plasma proteins such as albumin bind to the glycated BM, accounting in part for the diffuse glomerular capillary BMs thickening, throughout their entire length characteristic of diabetic

glomerulopathy  $\rightsquigarrow$  Renal failure

\* Glycated BM يُعَلِّمُ BM بِعِنْدِهِ AGEs \*

\* Glycated BM يُعَلِّمُ BM بِعِنْدِهِ Glycated albumin  $\rightsquigarrow$  plasma proteins \*

DM  $\rightarrow$  الذكريان سبب الوفاة الأولى  $\rightarrow$  Renal failure  $\rightarrow$  diffuse glomerular capillary BM thickening

\* MI وَالثَّانِي  $\rightarrow$  نهاية الفقرة  $\rightarrow$  Renal failure  $\rightarrow$  diffuse glomerular capillary BM thickening

(III) Circulating plasma proteins are modified by the

addition of AGE residues; these proteins, in turn, bind to

AGE receptors on several cell types (ECs, mesangial cells, & macrophages).

? \* ما ذا سوف يتبع من هاي عملية

The biologic effects of AGE-receptor signaling include the following

- (1) release of cytokines & GFs from macrophages & mesangial cells;
- (2) ↑ endothelial permeability;
- (3) ↑ procoagulant activity on ECs & macrophages; & يُعنى سَادِر  
بِعْدَ تَكْوِينِ  
thrombi
- (4) enhanced proliferation & synthesis of ECM by fibroblasts & SMCs.

All these effects can potentially contribute to diabetic complications.

## 2. Activation of protein kinase C (PKC).

Intracellular hyperglycemia can stimulate the de novo the second messenger synthesis of diacylglycerol (DAG), causes activation of intracellular protein kinase C (PKC).

The down-stream effects of PKC activation are:

(A) Production of **pro-angiogenic molecules** such as VEGF implicated in the **neovascularization** seen in **diabetic retinopathy**, &

\* activation of ارتفاع كمية الدهون في دماغ العصب البصري  
PKC

\* BV ↑ إنتاج مolecules يُعنى بالangiogenesis  
وأهم مكان يستوجب فيه هذه العملية هو eye

(B) **pro-fibrogenic** molecules like (TGF-  $\beta$  ), leading to ↑ deposition of ECM & BM material

wall of BV \* سطح على تكوين موارد توربي كل إنج  
fibrous tissue

أنتن وأضيق

More thick &  
but less  
weaker

\*

3. **Intracellular hyperglycemia** disturbances in polyol pathways. In some tissues that do not require insulin for glucose transport (e.g., nerves, lens, kidneys, & BV), hyperglycemia leads to an ↑ in intracellular glucose that is then metabolized by the enzyme *aldose reductase* to sorbitol, a polyol, & eventually to fructose.

Accumulated sorbitol & fructose cause cell injury via;

خلل

- (A) ↑ intracellular osmolarity & water influx,  
(B) An ↑ in cellular susceptibility to oxidative stress.

### Morphology of DM & Its Late Complications

\*\*There is extreme variability among patients in

هذا المرض

صفر

①-the time of onset of diabetic complications

عمر المرض \*

بما تختلف بـ complications

②-their severity, &

٢+٣ بين المرضين ١+٢ يختلف أحدهما

③-the particular organ or organs involved.

(Retina, Kidney, Heart, BV)

\*\*In individuals with tight control of DM the onset may be delayed.

\*

وأعلى ٣) وذاتها

٤ شدتها

tight  
control

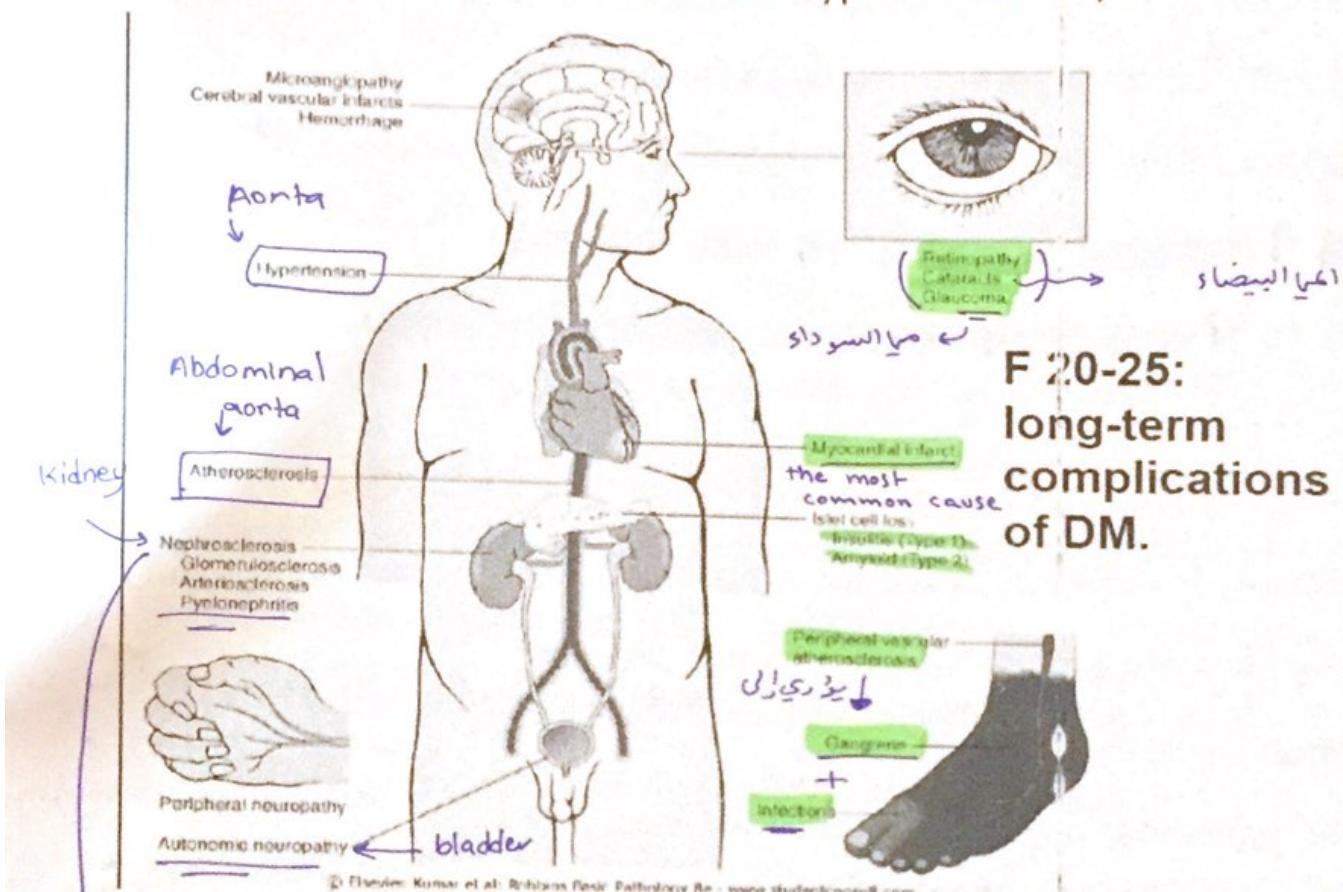
آخر حالة: هنا الهدف تبع العلاج بـ ناسوبي

هي نوع آخر فهو هذه الاختلافات

\*\*In most patients, however, morphologic changes are likely to be found in

- arteries (macrovascular disease)
- BMs of small BV (microangiopathy)
- kidneys (nephropathy), retina (retinopathy), nerves (neuropathy), & other tissues.

\*\*These changes are seen in both type 1 & 2 DM (F 20-25)



the 2<sup>nd</sup> most common cause of death

Very important picture

## Pancreas in DM

غير ثابتة

\*\* Lesions in the pancreas are inconstant & rarely of diagnostic value.

\* Clinical

examination *للحاجة إلى فحص بالمنظار*

Investigations *أمثلة*

\*\* Distinctive changes are more commonly associated with type 1 than with type 2 DM.

\*\* One or more of the following alterations may be present:

1- ▼ Reduction in the number & size of islets: most often seen

in type 1 DM, most of the islets are small & inconspicuous,

غير واضحة

2- ▼ Insulitis, with WBC infiltration of the islets, principally

composed of T lymphocytes (F20-26A).

\* *انخفاض عدد وحجم islets of langerhan's* *وتحتاج هذه تغيير واضح لاعتراض* ①

\* *Insulitis هي特徵ية مميزة لـ type 1 DM* *وهي تؤدي إلى التهاب في islet cell* ②

\* 3-► In type 2 DM there may be a **mild reduction in islet cell**  
**DM2** mass, demonstrated only by special morphometric studies.

4-► **Amyloid replacement of islets in long-standing type 2**

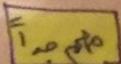
**DM** appears as deposition of pink, amorphous material

beginning in & around capillaries & between cells.

\*

عاماً

لما



-At **advanced stages** the islets may be virtually obliterated  
(F20-26B); fibrosis may also be observed.

This change is often seen in **long-standing cases of type 2 DM**.

\* **fibrosis** يطفىء خلايا ويفلفلها حتى تموت ← Amyloid  
deposition  
Very characteristics for DM2 ← ومحنة

N.B:-Similar lesions may be found in elderly nondiabetics,  
apparently as part of normal aging.

\* diabetes تحدث بشدة في كل حالات fibrosis و Amyloid \*

\* ولكن شيء مشابه له ولكن شيء مشابه له

Amyloid deposition عذان هيلا في مه حكا و سلوك هد

it is characteristic but not pathognomonic because it also occurs

elderly non diabetic

لستن !

كتغير يحدو مع تقدم بالعمر

نوتات الصور : ( 20 - 26 )

\* rat: experimental model for study autoimmune diabetes but also seen in human \*DM1

\* Amyloid  $\beta$  ! very marked deposition of amyloid material seen as pink, homogenous, structureless completely replaces mass of islets of langerhan's

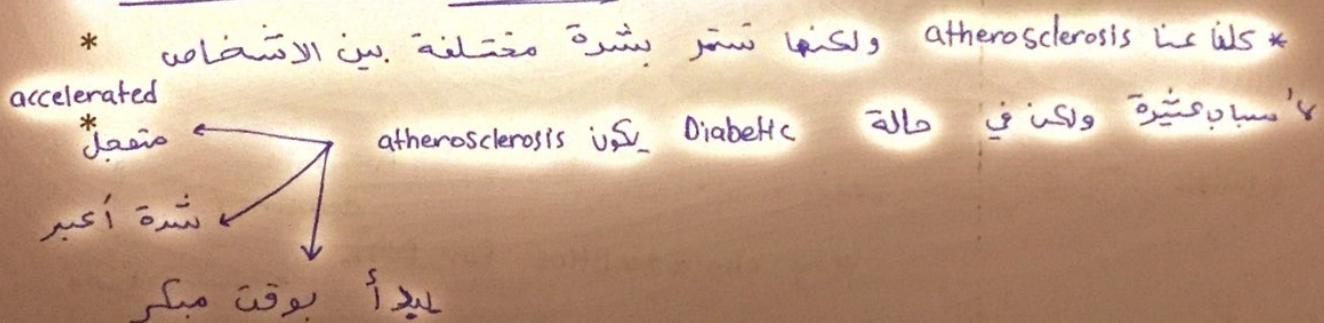
★ \*\*An ↑ in the number & size of islets is especially characteristic of nondiabetic newborns of diabetic mothers. Presumably, fetal islets undergo hyperplasia in response to the maternal hyperglycemia.

- \* امرأة حامل وصي عددها سكر وعندما يزيد عنها غير كافية حتى تحسن وتقلل Hyperglycemia وينبئ الوقت بـ
- \* حامل طفل ولكن هذا الطفل غير مصاب بـ diabetes وتحتاج ~~insulin~~ زباده
- \* يزيد عن ~~insulin~~ زباده Hyperglycemia نسبتاً لاستجابة  $\beta$ -cells بـ  $\downarrow$  size + number

### Diabetic Macrovascular Disease

- \*  $\downarrow$  علامات الملاحة Disease occur in large BV

(A) The hallmark of which is accelerated atherosclerosis, with greater severity & earlier age of onset.



⇒ Diabetic → atherosclerosis اtherosclerosis

(1) MI caused by atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries, is the most common cause of death in both diabetic women & men, whom are affected equally.

In contrast, MI is uncommon in nondiabetic women of reproductive age.

\*  $F = M$  risk or وادعه  $\rightarrow$  uncommon MI تكون بحسب الحقيقة الواقعية انه النساء (15-45) في عمر Reproductive life تكون محبة اثناء وانها  $\rightarrow$  reproductive women

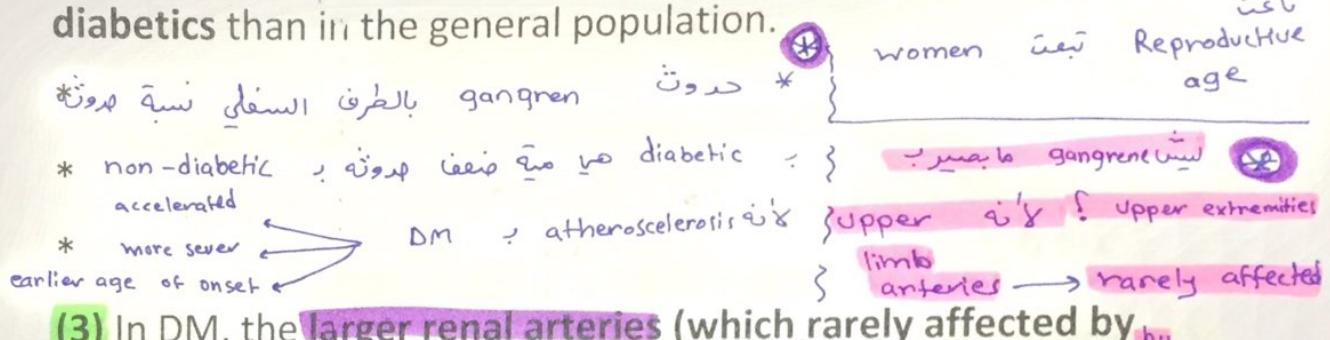
(2) Gangrene of the lower extremities, resulting from advanced vascular disease, is 100 times more common in diabetics than in the general population.

\*  $\rightarrow$  gangren حدوث women new Reproductive age

Diabetes  
شال العمالة

كائن

(2) Gangrene of the lower extremities, resulting from advanced vascular disease, is 100 times more common in diabetics than in the general population.



(3) In DM, the larger renal arteries (which rarely affected by normally atherosclerosis) are subject to severe atherosclerosis.

#### (B) Hyaline arteriolosclerosis,

\* this disease affect arterioles  
 ← الشرايين الصغيرة

\*\*the vascular lesion associated with hypertension (Which type? Benign)

\* حكينا في هاد المرض يوم افينا عن Hypertension

benign (chronic)      ↓      Malignant (accelerated Hypertension) on

وهي تغيرات تحدث مع

\*\*is both more prevalent & more severe in **diabetics** than in nondiabetics,"

\* non-diabetic | Diabetics سواد benign ، تغيرات ملحوظة \*  
\* و لكنها عوامل تتكون من HT

More severe \*\*but it is not specific for diabetes & may be seen in elderly nondiabetics without hypertension.

\* تغيرات في مانع عدم الضرر elderly ، تغيرات \*

\* تغيرات في مانع عدم الضرر باستثناء التي هي تغيرات بكل اسلوب \*  
\* non-specific ← atherosclerosis in diabetics ; \*

\* More prevalent (⇒ more early (⇒ More severe (⇒ diabetic ولكنها

\*\*It takes the form of an amorphous, hyaline thickening of the wall of the arterioles, which causes **narrowing of the lumen** (F20-27).

## Diabetic Microangiopathy

- \*\* One of the most consistent morphologic features of DM is **diffuse thickening of BMs.** →
  - \* وَاصْرِ مَكَانٍ
  - capillaries
  - صَوْ
- \*\* The thickening is most evident in the **capillaries** of the **retina**, **renal glomeruli** & medulla, skin and skeletal muscle, .
- \*
- \*\* However, it may also be seen in such nonvascular structures as renal tubules, Bowman capsule, peripheral nerves, & placenta.
- \*\* By both light & EM, the **BMs** are markedly thickened by?
  - concentric layers of hyaline material composed mainly of
  - type IV collagen (F20-28).

① Diabetic      \* هاي صورة بنشتوفها بـ  
 → so it is not specific ————— نوتس على الصورة 20-27  
 ② elderly      ③ Hypertension      \* هاي صورة ستفنها معا حكينا عن  
 Benign      Hypertension      \* هاي صورة يأتى إلى afferent  
 glomerulus      \* الذي يأتى إلى the  
  
 \*\* Hyaline      narrowing of the      ischemia      necrosis  
 atherosclerosis      Lumen      of supplied area      نوتس على صورة 20-28  
 diffuse thickening of BM affect      \* هنا تأكيد على المعلومة السابقة أنه  
 mainly capillaries (which is the most serious)      \*  
 Renal ~~tubules~~      \* بس بالإضافة لـ capillaries أو other structures  
 tubules      \* يعني عون مثلاً

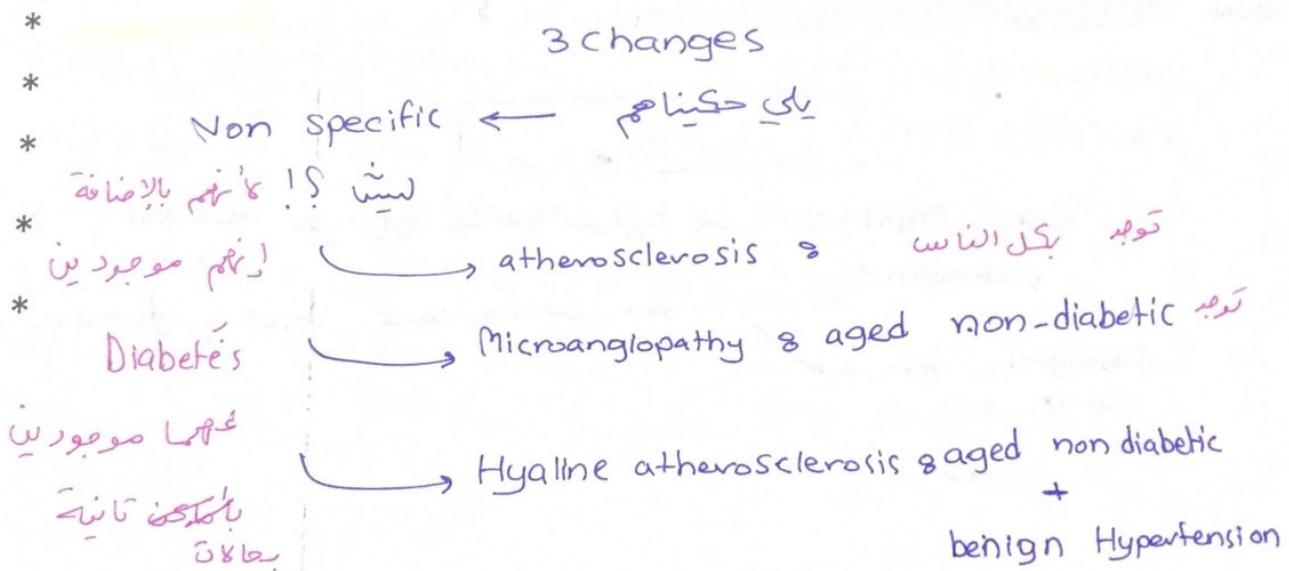
It should be noted that the thickness of BMs, diabetic capillaries are more leaky than normal to plasma proteins.

!! more leaky  $\rightarrow$  capillaries  $\rightarrow$  BM  $\rightarrow$  أعلى زاد مع \*

\*\*The microangiopathy underlies & causes the development of diabetic nephropathy, retinopathy, & some forms of neuropathy.

NB. "As in **hyaline arteriolosclerosis**, the **microangiopathy** is **not specific change** & can be found in **aged nondiabetic** patients, but rarely to the extent seen in individuals with **longstanding DM**".

Diffuse thickening of BM of capillaries



Kidney



## Diabetic Nephropathy:

The kidneys are prime targets of DM. Renal failure is 2nd only to MI as a cause of death from DM, renal 3 lesions are:

(I) Glomerular lesions;

الأول هو المرض والرابع

(II) Renal atherosclerosis & arteriolosclerosis; &

(III) Pyelonephritis, including necrotizing papillitis.

(I) The most important **glomerular lesions** are

▼ Diffuse capillary BM thickening (F 20-29),

\* Microangiopathy

▼ Diffuse mesangial sclerosis, &

\* ~~الglomerulus~~ ~~الجلomerول~~ ~~الجلomerول~~ ~~الجلomerول~~ Mesangial cells \*  
capillaries ~~الجلomerول~~ ~~الجلomerول~~ ~~الجلomerول~~ ~~الجلomerول~~ ↑↑ ECM, fibrosis, proliferation

▼ Nodular glomerulosclerosis (Kimmelstiel-Wilson (F20-30)).

\* Patho mnemonic

▼ There is diffuse glomerular capillary BMs thickening,

throughout their entire length (F20-29).

\* retina -> BM عامة بـ لـ Microangiopathy lesions \* Healthy  
 protein ↓ More leak ... وـ Kidney capillaries وـ وـ أخرى Healthy  
 وـ Healthy albumin ▼ **Diffuse mesangial sclerosis** consists of a diffuse ↑ mesangial ①

matrix along with mesangial cell proliferation & is always associated with BM thickening.

\* Capillaries هي عبارة عن خلايا موجودة بين مسؤوليات Masengival cells تسمى \*  
\* ملحوظة

\* poliferation " ← طی ونمایش لایه glomerulus

\* Masengial      ماسنجل

MATERIAL

\*\*It is found in most individuals with DM of more than 10 years' duration.

diffuse thickening  $\rightarrow$  التشنج المحيط\*

\*\*When glomerulosclerosis becomes marked, patients manifest the **nephrotic syndrome**, characterized by proteinuria, hypalbuminemia, & edema.

\*

\*\*Diffuse mesangial sclerosis is **not specific**, as it may also be seen in association with old age & hypertension

diffuse\* thickening / Hyaline / atherosclerosis  $\downarrow$  is not specific\*  
of BM --

\* Not sclerosis  $\leftarrow$  Mesangial Sclerosis +  
\* Specific

### ▼ Nodular glomerulosclerosis

\*\* is distinctive ball-like deposits of a laminated matrix situated in the periphery of the glomerulus (F20-30).

\*\* These nodules are PAS positive & usually contain trapped mesangial cells.

specific الأشني العصبي

\*\* This pathognomonic (specific) change has been called the

► **Kimmelstiel-Wilson lesion**, after the pathologists who

described it. \* pathognomonic & only seen in cases of DM

\*\* Nodular glomerulosclerosis is encountered in approximately 15% to 30% of long-term diabetics & is a major cause of morbidity & mortality.

نوت الصورة 20-29 : عن رمز B يوضح انه صادر عن  
diffuse thickening of BM

على قواعد جدار بغض النظر انه في  
More leaky may be thickening  
nephrotic syndrome may be advanced cases و albumin خامضة plasma proteins

edema      ← Hypoalbuminemia ← proteinuria

على الصورة 20-30 / only pathognomonic:  
↑ Mortality و ↑ Kidney  
↑ morbidity  
\*\*Both the diffuse & the nodular forms of glomerulosclerosis  
induce sufficient ischemia to cause scarring of the kidneys,  
manifested by a finely granular cortical surface (F20-31).

## (II) Renal atherosclerosis & hyaline arteriolosclerosis

**constitute part of the macrovascular disease in DM**

**\*\*The kidney is one of the most frequently & severely affected organs.**

\*\*Hyaline arteriolosclerosis affects not only the afferent but also the efferent arterioles.

\* <sup>٢</sup> و حکیناً diabetic . More sever <sup>١</sup> بکر atherosclerosis <sup>٣</sup> مکبیاً ایں

\* DM ؟ ولكن atherosclerosis point ما يكون بالشغاف renal efferent

\* our afferent fibers reach the anterior horn by way of the anterior rami of the spinal nerves.

\*\* Such efferent arteriolosclerosis is rarely if ever encountered

in persons who do not have DM!

**(III) Acute or chronic pyelonephritis**, usually begins in the renal interstitial tissue & then spreads to affect the tubules.

Both occur more commonly & more severely in diabetics

than in the non-diabetics.

\* الرهابات المعايير البولية المعاقة في Kidney

\*

كلية: nephritis / اى واد: pyelo

\*

أشد وأخطر

A special, more dangerous pattern of acute pyelonephritis

called necrotizing papillitis (or papillary necrosis), is

much more prevalent in diabetics than in nondiabetics.

- \* Kidney الKidney تحتاج لـ وهي الـ glomeruli في الـ Renal tubules وهي تقع في خمسة سبعين سنة \*
- \* papillae وهي الـ ischemia الـ يضر فيها وهي بـ diabetic patient وهي من أضلاعـات papillae
- \* papillae وهي الـ sever infection وهي تـ تـ تـ عـ عـ عـ

papillae

غوري إل نهر

\* نوتس الصورة 20-31 : مسلي عصورة

## Ocular Complications of Diabetes

اضطرابات النظر والعين

\*\* Diabetic ocular involvement may take the form of

**1-retinopathy**, مرضية ريتينا

**2-cataract**, تصلب العدسة / Which can replaced by artificial lens

**3- or glaucoma**, اعياً سوداء / ↑ the intraocular pressure inside the orbit causes visual impairment, up to total blindness, is one of the most feared consequences of long-standing DM.

\* العما اكامل / واحدة من أكثر اضطرابات المخفة لـ diabetes مصاب بـ

**Retinopathy takes two forms:**

(1) nonproliferative (background) retinopathy &

(2) proliferative retinopathy.

▼ ▼ Nonproliferative retinopathy includes, most importantly,

**1-thickening of the retinal capillaries (micro-angiopathy).**

**2-intra-retinal or pre-retinal hemorrhages**, نزيف داخل شبكة أو أمامها

**3-retinal exudates**, fundoscope ; بج. Retina إل غصص \*

رسوف فيه التغيرات بقاعد Retina

3-microaneurysms,

تمدد الأوعية / Dilatation of capillaries

4- venous dilations & edema.

Rupture

rupture of aneurysms

\*\* Retinal exudates can be either "soft" (microinfarcts) or "hard" (deposits of plasma proteins & lipids) (F20-32).

\*\* Microaneurysms are discrete saccular dilations of retinal

choroidal capillaries that appear through ophthalmoscope as

small red dots.

Rupture of which  
result in hemorrhage

\*\* excessive capillary permeability causes retinal edema.

\* leaky

Kidney  $\rightarrow$  capillaries  $\rightarrow$  leakage

Retinal edema  $\rightarrow$  permeability  $\rightarrow$  nephrotic syndrome

\*\* Underlying all these changes is the microangiopathy, which is thought to lead to loss of capillary pericytes & hence to focal weakening of capillary structure

\*

Underlying  
Microangiopathy

صورة 20-32:

\* هذه صورة مُؤخَّزة عبر

المنظار  
ophthalmoscope

New BV

\* ما يُمْسِرْ وَإِذْ يُمْسِرْ

\* ما يُمْسِرْ وَإِذْ يُمْسِرْ Poliferative  
Fibrosis Microaneurysm Hemorrhage

\* ما يُمْسِرْ وَإِذْ يُمْسِرْ Retina من مكانها وَيُورِي

\* ما يُمْسِرْ وَإِذْ يُمْسِرْ إِلَى تَفَاهَاتِ الـ شُبَّهَةِ

\* ما يُمْسِرْ وَإِذْ يُمْسِرْ إِلَى التَّفَاهَاتِ الشُّبَّهَةِ it is feared complications

\* ما يُمْسِرْ وَإِذْ يُمْسِرْ because it is associated / long standing بَصَرْ هاد  
with cataract ( يمكن علاجها Diabetes )

\* ما يُمْسِرْ وَإِذْ يُمْسِرْ but glaucoma (very dangerous)

▼ ▼ **Proliferative retinopathy** is neovascularization (formation of new BVs and capillaries) & fibrosis.

\*\***Rupture** of newly formed capillaries cause → vitreous hemorrhages, → **organization** of the hemorrhage can pull the retina off its substratum, i.e., **retinal detachment**. leading to serious consequences, including **blindness**, especially if it involves the macula.

\* vitreous : كزبة خلفية من العين

\*substratum (قاعدة) من مكانها Retina سبب

\***retinal detachment** انفصال شبكي

\* **macula** : Retina - central field

## Diabetic Neuropathy

\*\*The most frequent pattern of involvement of the peripheral & CN systems are (1) a peripheral symmetric neuropathy of the lower extremities that affects both motor & sensory function but particularly the latter, <sup>(sensory)</sup>

(2) peripheral neuropathy, which produces disturbances in bowel & bladder function, sometimes sexual impotence, &

(3) diabetic mononeuropathy, which may manifest as sudden footdrop, wristdrop, or isolated cranial nerve palsies.

\* يُعَلَّمُ عَصَبِ وَادِي رَجَعْ بِ وَيُورِي شَلَلَ بَالَادِيرِ أوَ بَالرَّحْلِ \*

\* أو شلل في واحد من الأعصاب الدماغية

Ljungqvist

The neurologic changes may be **caused by**:

(1) microangiopathy & ↑ permeability of the capillaries that supply the nerves, &

-غیران-

(2) direct axonal damage due to alterations in sorbitol metabolism.

\*\*\***Clinically**, presentations of DM are divers. (Table 20-6).

\* \* كيف يشتكي للاستاذ المدحون المصاب بسكري / مختلفين diverse

\*

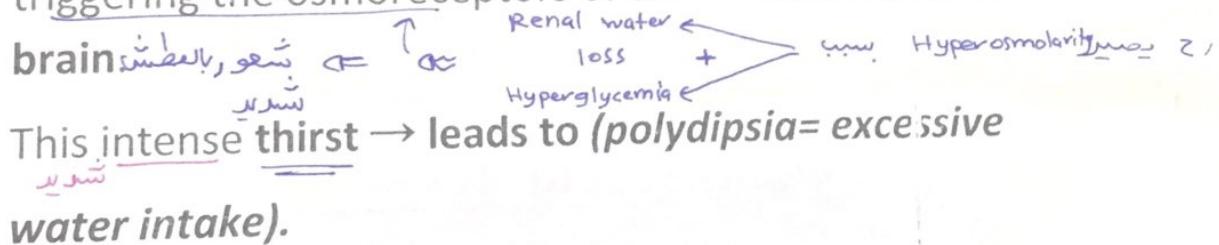
## Classical presentation

**1) → Hyperglycemia**, exceeds the renal threshold for glucose  
 reabsorption leads to → **glycosuria**, which induces an **osmotic diuresis** & → **polyuria**, causing a profound, obligatory loss of water & electrolytes.

- \* **Kidney / Hyperglycemia** قار رة إعا تهد امتصاص ر عذر من الماء وعمره هو 180mg/ل (Reabsorption Kidney threshold 180 mg/L) يضر عنا **glucouria** - - - - -
- \* **Renal water loss** وعمره هو 180 mg/L يضر عنا **glucouria** - - - - -

\*\* The renal water loss, combined with the hyperosmolarity resulting from hyperglycemia → deplete intracellular water,

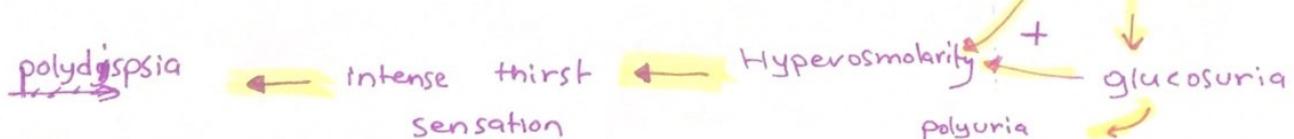
triggering the osmoreceptors of the → thirst centers of the brain



This intense thirst → leads to (**polydipsia**= excessive water intake).

السيناريو: حفظ + لزム نشره الماء

DM (Relative or absolute def. of insulin) → Hyperglycemia



2) → Catabolism of proteins & fats tends to induce a negative energy balance, which in turn leads to ↑ appetite →

polyphagia, → افتتاح الشهية للأكل  
\* ↓ to compensate ↓ والأكل الزائد

thus completing the classic triad of diabetes: {polyuria + polydipsia + polyphagia}. الصورة الكلاسيكية الثلاثية

\* كثرة شرب وشرب \* زيادة شهية الطعام  
كميات كبيرة من الطعام

\* سلس مهضوم يجري المريض يسكنى من كلها يأكل ومرة أو 2 منه

\*\* Despite the ↑ appetite, catabolic effects prevail, resulting in يسيطر → weight loss & muscle weakness.

\* اخناحكتنا انه دج يوكل ازيد وشهية اخ تفتح ولكن معه ينفع يكون catabolic effect أكثر من البداء ويؤدي إلى Wt. Loss + Muscle weakness وعالي احاجة غذائية

\*\* The combination of polyphagia & weight loss is paradoxical

& should always raise the suspicion of DM.

متناهية ومتناهية

\* و مصدر زيارة و انتفاح بشهية و انخفاض بالوزن هذا شيء خريب و متلاكس

\* معناه هاي لازم تثير فيك الشك انه واحد بوكل كثير مع هيك نحيف

و احتمال رقم واحد هو DM بس عنا احتمالات أخرى

زي مرض ((بس هون شهية تكون قليلة ولكن فقدان

الوزن هو العلامة القوية التي يجب أن تثير الشك بمجموعها ))

\* انتبه : انه ~~ممكن~~ يصير ~~يتصير~~ ~~يتصير~~ بالدم glucoseabetic Ketoacidosis ما زردي level

(( مسحوبان عاليه جداً 700 ، 1400 ، 300 توربي اى بصر عنا

Diabetic coma خطرة جداً توربي اى complication

complications  $\rightarrow$  no. organ JS \*

۱۷ یحییل علامات اخراجی

\* زكي من الأطباء هو الذي يقدر شيئاً

انواعی حالت Diabetes ایجاد کننده اعراضی دارد

٨ يجب أن تكون classical وكلها متحدة

هي مثلاً واحد يحيط به التهاب ويطول

repeated infections أو التَّلَاقُ المتَّسِّرُ

\* ماهي الفروقات بين DM و



diabetes

insipidus

## PANCREATIC ENDOCRINE NEOPLASMS

- **Pancreatic endocrine neoplasms**, or "islet cell tumors," are

**Rare**, in comparison with tumors of the **exocrine pancreas** (80%), accounting for 2% of all pancreatic neoplasms only.

- Most common in **adults**, may be **single or multiple**, May be **benign, or malignant** metastasizing to LNs & liver.

- **Many** are **functional**, elaborating pancreatic hormones, but some are **nonfunctional**.

\*

Pancreatic Hormones **نحوه نسخة** : Function \*

\*great majority is non-functioning  $\approx$  Adrenal ② 75% functioning  $\approx$  pituitary ① **ذكريات** \*\*

- Like any other endocrine neoplasms, it is difficult to predict the biologic behavior of a pancreatic endocrine neoplasm purely on the basis of **light microscopic criteria**.

\* Pancreas - tumor **مقدمة** و **Section** **لبيان** يعني إذا أخذنا مقدمة أحد **biological behavior** **ما يدل** على **function** **أو لا** **يدل** على **behavior**

- **Generally, tumors less than 2 cm in size**, tend to behave in an **indolent** ( very slowly growing ) manner (but there are significant exceptions). **لبيان** **استثناء**

<p>► <b>90% of insulinomas</b> (the most common subtype of pancreatic endocrine neoplasms)</p> <p><b>are benign</b></p>	<p>other ( Insulinoma <b>غير</b>)</p> <p>► while up to <b>90% of other</b> <b>functioning &amp; nonfunctioning</b> pancreatic endocrine neoplasms tend to be <b>malignant</b></p>
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tumor which  
produce insulin من اجلها

## Insulinomas ( $\beta$ -cell tumors)

of pancreatic Are the most common endocrine neoplasms,

resulting in a characteristic clinical triad of: \*عندما تلقي يفتح من هاري

(1) Attacks of hypoglycemia, occur with blood serum glucose levels below 50 mg/dL; الادرام

(2) Attacks consist principally of CNS manifestations as confusion, stupor, & loss of consciousness; &

(3) The attacks are precipitated by fasting or exercise & are promptly (rapidly) relieved by feeding or parenteral ياصمام فاتحه  
administration of glucose رياضية

\*

\*

\*

## Morphology of insulinomas (F 8.26)

# grossly : اكتئاباً يحدّث داخل البنكرياس

\*\*Most are found within the pancreas & 90% are benign. مفردة او مرقة

\*\*Most are solitary lesions although multiple tumors or tumors ectopic to the pancreas may be encountered.

\*\*Solitary tumors are usually small (often  $<2$  cm in Ø) & are Encapsulated, pale to red-brown nodules within pancreas.

احدهم مثلاً يكون عنا Multiple tumor ادار اكتئابه

\*\*Bona fide carcinomas making up only about 10% of cases,,  
are diagnosed on the basis of metastases.

\* يعني سرطان حقيل = Insulinoma

\* Metastasis و خاصية إلى وجود Malignant و Insulinoma

# H, islet tumor نوع على صورة 8.26 و اصناف بنخلي  
Insulinoma بصفة نوف و مرض

\*\*benign insulinomas look remarkably like giant islets, عملقة

with preservation of the regular cords of monotonous cells &  
their orientation to the vasculature (F20-34A).

\*\*Insulin can be localized in the tumor cells by  
immunocytochemistry (F20-34B).

\*\*Even the malignant insulinomas may not present much  
evidence of anaplasia & some may be deceptively  
encapsulated!!!

\* وتنقل إلى أماكن أخرى بالجسم و خاصة بالכבד شفوف انه المظهر ما يبين

\* deceptively كاذبة ار anaplasia و قسم منها يكون encapsulated

\* extend to مما يكون كزب و العادة هنا capsule و

\* adjacent tissues Metastasis مما يفسد يعني مما يفسد و تتفق

\*\*While as many as 80% of insulinomas may show excessive  
insulin secretion, hypoglycemia is mild in all, but

20%.

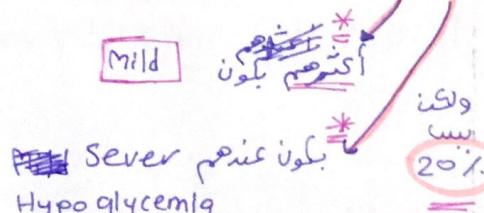
\* يعني المرض موجود بالاعراض تبعه متلازمة كيتس!

\* excessive insulin secretion يعني المفروض

\* Hypoglycemia تساوي

مادام تكون كمية كبيرة  
Insulin من

(يعني خصم)



Malignant, benign

يعنى برأه وجود  
و على Metastasis

يعطى

Complete prove  
that this is  
Malignant

\*\*The critical laboratory findings in insulinomas are high circulating levels of insulin & a high insulin-to-glucose ratio.

↓ ↓ glucose + insulin عاليٌ

\*\*Surgical removal of the tumor is curative.

يُؤدي إلى شفاء كامل للحالة

\*\*Remember: Besides insulinomas, there are many other

causes of hypoglycemia, including

(1) self-injection of insulin, مفتعلة

\* هل سبب في Hypoglycemia  
هو Insulinoma وسب؟

(2) diffuse liver disease, &

tumor كلها عناصرها عدقة بـ

(3) secretion of insulin-like growth factor-2 (IGF-2) by some fibrosarcomas

Hypo--

نوت على الصورة 20-34:

يلى أخذنا من صورة سابقة يلي كانت section هاد

\* insulinoma لفظاً

: يعنٰ متباينة إلى حد كبير وفيها رجوة قليلة من الافتلاف بالشكل (pleomorphism)

، (VIPoma) ، حایی الحموض \*  
نحوه از نوع آن

نکل کل endocrine pancreas  
tumor

• Insulinoma , Vipoma , Gastrinoma

عندما نعرف النوع لا زم نعمل  
↓ immunohistochemical

و نستوف الورم طيني و يطلع  
↓  
يعني لا يهي هرمون

## Gastrinomas

- Gastrinomas, with marked hypersecretion of gastrin may arise in the pancreas, peripancreatic region, or the wall of the duodenum (so-called "gastrinoma triangle").
- \* *gastric ↓ HCl* *↓ بعمر HCl* *هذا يؤدي إلى إنتاج كمية كبيرة من*
- Over 50% of gastrin-producing tumors are locally invasive or have already metastasized at the time of diagnosis.
- \* *ي يعني غازية محلية من المكان المجاورة لها أو منتشرة بارض* *Locally invasive*
- Liver *و خاصة* *at the time of diagnosis* *لمناطق أخرى*
- جدار الأثناء عشر *أفراز* *pancreas* *endocrine* *gastroenteropancreatic* *immunohistochemical*
- ويين بطبع *VIPoma, insulinoma* *Gastrinoma tumor* *benign* *malignant*

- In approximately 25% of patients, gastrinomas (frequently **multifocal**) arise in conjunction with other endocrine tumors, thus conforming to the **MEN-1 syndrome**.

\* **ربع العدد**  **بينما تكملة إلى MEN Syndrome**  **شكل تكملة إلى gastrinoma** \*

**50٪ رادع** يعني **75٪ تكون لوادرها**

- Sporadic gastrinomas** are usually **single**. As with insulin-secreting tumors of the pancreas, gastrin producing tumors are histologically **bland** & **rarely** exhibit marked anaplasia.

\*  **واضح العالم / اسبة / سهل تمييز** \*  **الملاحظ تجاه H/E** \*  **انتظر تجاه Histo stain** \*\*  
 \*  **ما يعطيك فكرة أنه immunohistochemical stain** \*\*  
 \*  **أكثر واجه عدمة :** \*  **malignant أو benign**  
 \*  **spread by blood to other organs** /  **① extensive Local Invasion? malignant or benign** طبق بحسب درجة المرض \*\*

- Zollinger & Ellison** first called attention to the association

**كارثة** **متلازمة** **متلازمة** **متلازمة** **نتيجة**  
**of 1-pancreatic islet cell lesions with 2-hypersecretion of gastric acid & 3-severe peptic ulceration**, which are present in up to

**95% of patients (Zollinger-Ellison syndrome)**, in which

\* **ثنين أطباء ألمان نبهوا إلى وجود حالة مماثلة** \*  **تكون فيها : 1- بكتيريا** \*  **2+1** \*  **نتيجة 2** \*  **نتيجة 3**

**Duodenum + Stomach** **Jejunum** **نتيجة 2** **نتيجة 3**  
 **خاصة (severe peptic ulcers)**  **ينبع عنها**

### ► **Hypergastrinemia** from a pancreatic or duodenal tumor

stimulates extreme gastric acid secretion, which causes

► **Peptic ulceration**. The duodenal & gastric ulcers are often

to usual modalities of therapy; ulcers

► **intractable & Multiple** may also occur in

كون **ulcer** **شديد** **موم** \*  **يكون عادةً وأكثر الأحيان تكون Single Peptic Ulcer** \*  **كيما أنه عادةً وأكثر الأحيان تكون Single Peptic Ulcer** \*

\*  **يمكن علاجها بالوسائل الصناعية للعلاج.** **intractable / Multiple Ulcer Syndrome**

► **Unusual locations** such as the **jejunum**, (when intractable

jejunal ulcers are found, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome should

be considered),

- \* بالنظر بالأشعة بالعملية شاف طبع قرحة بـ Jejunum دل على Jejunum Ulcer Syndrome.
- \* عماله هو هاي Jejunum Ulcer Syndrome لحاله Syndrome بدون عملية سابقه يشير اسئلك بهذا.
- \*

► More than 50% of the patients have **diarrhea in 30%**;

it is the presenting symptom.

\*

\*

### Other Rare Pancreatic Endocrine Neoplasms

●  **$\alpha$ -Cell tumors (glucagonomas)** are associated with

- ① \*\* ↑ serum glucagon & a syndrome consisting of mild diabetes mellitus,
- ② \*\* a characteristic skin rash (necrolytic migratory erythema), &
- ③ \*\* anemia.

menopause حوالين و مابعد

They occur most frequently in peri- & postmenopausal women & are characterized by extremely high plasma glucagon levels.

\*

●  **$\delta$ -Cell tumors (somatostatinomas)** are associated with DM, cholelithiasis, steatorrhea, & hypochlorhydria. They are exceedingly difficult to localize preoperatively.

Decrease HCl  
in stomach

● High plasma somatostatin levels are diagnostic.

● **VIPoma = Vasoactive Intestinal peptide (VIP) producing**

**tumor** is an endocrine T that induces the characteristic syndrome (watery diarrhea, hypokalemia, achlorhydria, socalled WDHA syndrome), caused by **release of vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP)** from the T.

Some of these T are locally invasive & metastatic.

benign → insulinoma is 1.90  
Malignant → other is 1.90

starts abeis \*