Clinical diabetes mellitus: A problem-oriented approach, 2nd edition. Clinical Diabetes Mellitus, edited by Drs. Max Ellenberg and Harold Rifkin, is a series of review articles on diabetes mellitus which was recently published in.

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disorder of carbohydrate metabolism due to relative or absolute insulin deficiency. Most cases of spontaneous diabetes occur in middle-aged dogs and middle-aged to older cats. The onset of diabetes is often insidious, and the clinical course chronic. Common signs in dogs include polydipsia, polyuria, polyphagia with weight loss, bilateral cataracts, and weakness. The disturbances in water metabolism develop primarily because of an osmotic diuresis. Diabetes mellitus remains an exciting challenge for all health professionals involved in clinical geriatrics, and progress is being made in improving all aspects of the care of this common and serious condition. Accelerated Atherothrombosis: Epidemiological and Clinical Findings. Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a strong predictor of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality and is associated with both micro- and macrovascular complications. Cardiovascular disease (CVD) causes up to 70% of all deaths in people with DM. In patients diagnosed with diabetes mellitus (DM), the therapeutic focus is on preventing complications caused by hyperglycemia. Rodbard HW, Blonde L, Braithwaite SS, et al; AACE Diabetes Mellitus Clinical Practice Guidelines Task Force. American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists medical guidelines for clinical practice for the management of diabetes mellitus [erratum appears in Endocr Pract 2008; 14:802â€“803]. Endocr Pract 2007; 13(suppl 1):1â€“68.