

Endocrine System Disorders

Unit-2

[Section-C]

U-2 (Sec-C)

Endocrine System Disorders

* Diabetes Mellitus (DM) -

• Disorder of body's organs

like - blood vessels, nerves etc -

damage to pancreas and islets

* Types of diabetes mellitus →

• According to etiology -

Pharmacotherapeutics || D Pharm 2nd Year

Unit-2

[Section-C]

Endocrine System Disorders

* Diabetes Mellitus (DM) -

* Definition →

Diabetes mellitus (sugar) रोग Metabolic disease
एडर रोग Blood sugar

ग्रहण Glucose का level बढ़

गुण और and insulin का level

अधिक और और

• अधिक body के organs

like - blood vessels, nerves etc.

damage और और

* Types of diabetes mellitus →

• According to etiology -

1) Type-1 diabetes mellitus →

• सर्वा insulin dependant diabetes

अधिक और और

2) Type-2 diabetes mellitus →

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• सर्वा Non-Insulin dependant diabetes यीं मध्ये मधुमेह ३।

१) Gestational diabetes -
यह pregnancy में होता है।

* Etiology → (कारण)

१) Type-1 DM →

• सर्वा Insulin produce करने वाला pancreas calls body में सर्वा destroy कर के मार देता है।
insulin off कर देता है।

२) Type-2 DM →

• सर्वा following factors में कोई एक -

i) Body में insulin properly function नहीं है।

ii) Insulin resistance develop है।
मर दि

iii) बुरा blood में glucose का level increase कर दि।

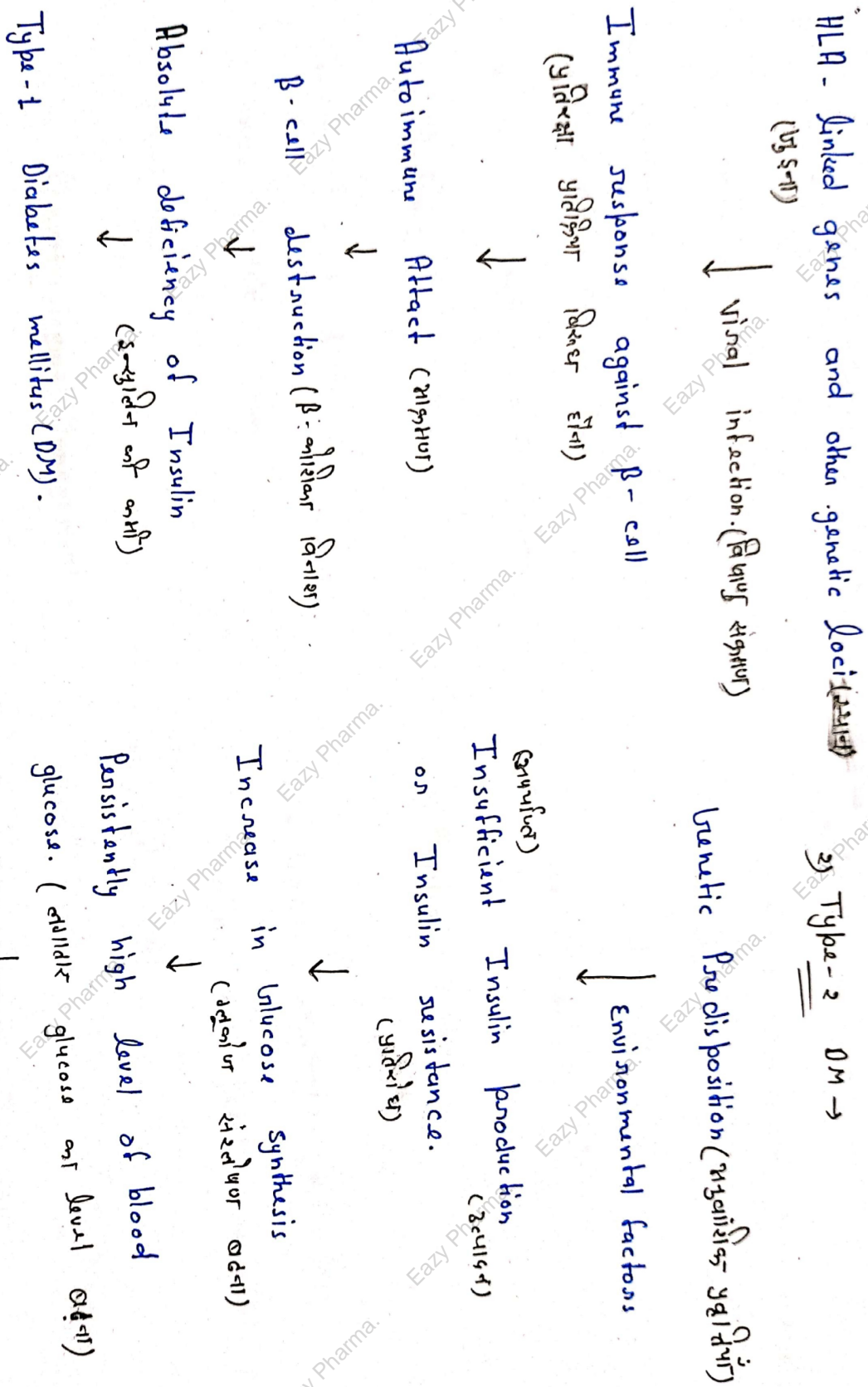
* Pathogenesis (विकास) →

Figures → १) Type-1 DM →

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* Clinical Manifestations → (लक्षण)

- दुबला वजन /
- Headache (सिरदर्द) /
- ~~Common~~ Blood sugar High होना /
- निराशासक्त /
- Weight loss होना /
- Urine में Glucose, रक्त /
etc.....

* Non-Pharmacological Management →

1) Diet →

• उच्च salt का बर्तन /

• Artificial sweeteners का use करना /

• Sorbitol and fructose का /

avoid करना /

• weight control करना /

2) Physical Activity →

~~Exercise~~

• Regular exercise करना /

Insulin का level improve

करना /
etc.....

* Pharmacological Management →

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- Insulin therapy →
 - Insulin zinc suspension.
 - Isophane.
 - Protamin zinc insulin.
 - Insulin analogues.
- Hypoglycaemic therapy →
(Administered orally) →
 - a) Sulfonylureas → Tolbutamide
→ glibenclamide
 - b) Biguanides → Metformin.
 - c) Thiazolidinediones → Pioglitazone
→ Rosiglitazone.

complete

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* Thyroid Disorders -

- Hypothyroidism.
- Hyperthyroidism.

* Hypothyroidism -

* Definition →

- Hypothyroidism is a disease of the thyroid gland where the thyroid gland does not produce enough thyroid hormone.
- It causes a slow-down of metabolism.

- It is a disease of the thyroid gland.

Thyroid gland produces thyroid hormone or secretes

hormone or secretes

* Etiology → (Cause)

1) Primary Hypothyroidism -

- It is a common type of thyroid disease.
- Caused by:
 - a) Antithyroid drug or overuse
 - b) Lack of Iodine or after
 - c) Thyroid tissue or damage

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2) Secondary hypothyroidism -

a) Pituitary carrier एच.ए.एच. /

b) Pituitary tumor टीका /

c) Thyroid hormone secretion में अर्थ /
 at.....

3) Tertiary hypothyroidism →

• Hypothalamic or fail टी.ए.ए. /
 at.....

* Pathogenesis → (रिजल्ट)



Normal Regulation

Hypothyroidism

Hypothalamus → Dysfunction (Tertiary)

↓ (EISA न अर्थ)

Thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) → Decreased (TRH) (अर्थ टी.ए.ए.)



Anterior Pituitary → Pituitary dysfunction (Secondary)

(बन्नाई अर्थ अर्थ)



Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) → Decreased (TSH) (अर्थ)

Thyroid gland → Destruction/inflammation (90-95% of cases)



Thyroxine (T₄) → Triiodothyronine (T₃) (Primary)

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* Clinical Manifestation →

- थकान / फील / एनर्जी
- Sexual desire फील न / एनर्जी
- weight gain / एनर्जी
- Hair loss.
- Depression.
- Fatigue (थकान)
- (आर) / एनर्जी
- muscles थ / weakness / एनर्जी
- etc....

* Non-Pharmacological management →

a) Diet →

• Take - (सोना चालिए)

- Iodine
- zinc, Iron, copper.
- Vitamin-B, Vitamin-D.
- Tyrosine.
- selenium.
- Proben exercise.
- stress management.
- etc....

* Pharmacological Management →

a) Thyroid replacement

(Levothyroxine) -

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- Start starting at low dose at like 50 µg (microgram)

- if dose daily 3 weeks dose at

- after if start dose at 100 µg.

- and finally start 100 - 150 µg dose at 3 weeks dose at

- and finally start 100 - 150 µg dose at 3 weeks dose at

at start at

b) Triiodothyronine therapy.

c) Levothyroxine and triiodothyronine

combination therapy.

etc.

* Hyperthyroidism -

* Definition →

- Hyperthyroidism (an overactive

- thyroid) is a condition that is

- caused by an overactive thyroid gland body that

- requires a quantity of thyroid

- hormone release more than

- Triiodothyronine (T₃) and Thyroxine (T₄)

- two important hormones that are

- produced by the thyroid gland and produce

- etc.

* Etiology (कारण) →

1) Graves disease → (Primary)

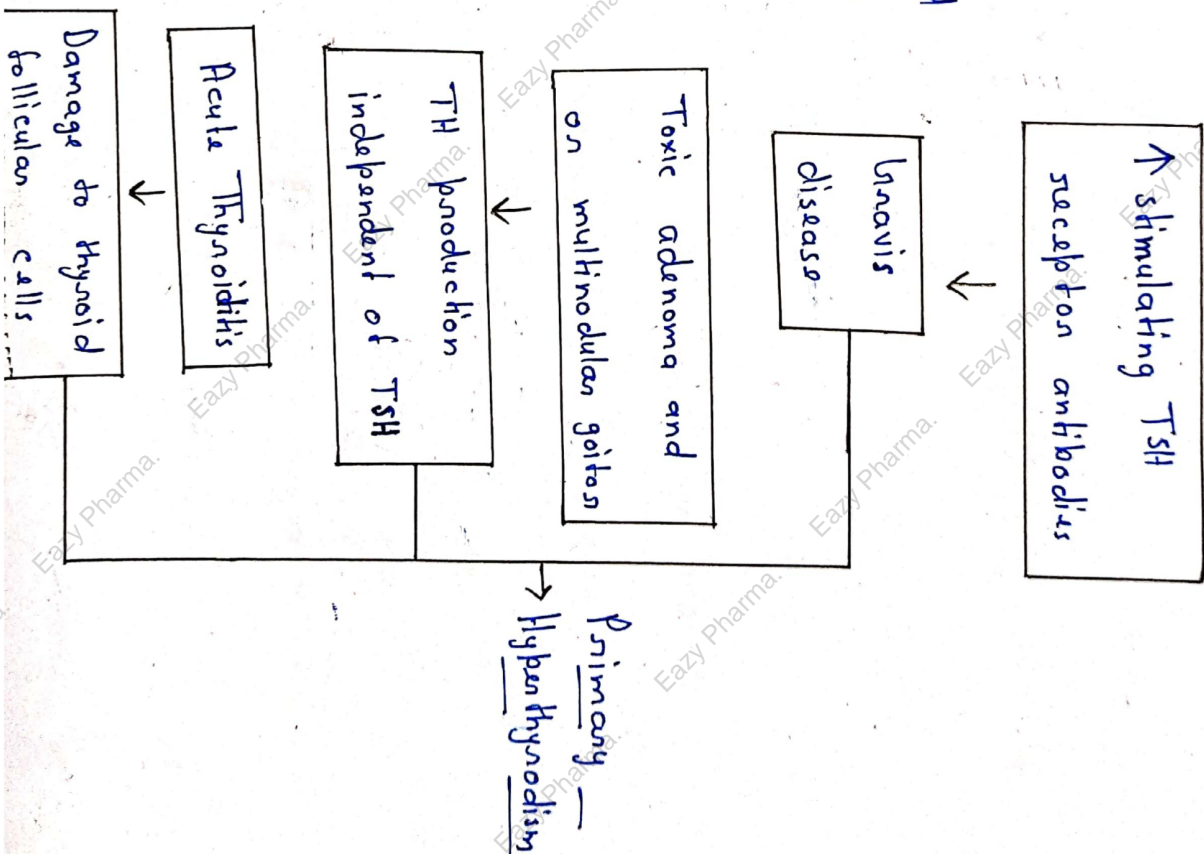
सर्त disease में maximum thyroid hormone released / produce होता है।

2) Thyroid Nodules (secondary)

• सर्त cell में growth होता है।
 जिससे more thyroid hormone create (बनता) है।

etc...

* Pathogenesis (रूपान्तरण) →



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* Clinical Manifestations → (लक्षण)

- weight loss लक्षण
- Sweating. (पसीना आना)
- vision changes लक्षण
- तिरि न² problem.
- Heart related problems लक्षण
- eye न² pain लक्षण
- muscles weakness लक्षण
- etc.....

* Non-Pharmacological Management →

- Exercise करना
- Smoking avoid करना

→ Stress manage करना

→ Diet -

- calcium बढ़ा
- Vitamin - D बढ़ा
- less Iodine बढ़ा

etc.....

* Pharmacological management →

- Hormone inhibiting medications -
- methimazole
- glucocorticoids
- Radioactive iodine
- beta blockers.
- etc.....

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THANK YOU.

By Dr Firoz khan

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