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Perspective Article



Type 1 & 2 Diabetes is Curable

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Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic non-communicable endocrine and metabolic disease that is thought to be the fastest emerging health challenge of the twenty-first century. Presently, 90% of diabetic population is handicapped with T2-DM, and the majority of pre-diabetes on the way to T2-DM progression.

LTS are three Drugs can increase the blood flow to Pancreas thus increases the insulin level thus cures Type 1 & 2 diabetes.

Diabetes is a disease that occurs when your blood glucose, also called blood sugar, is too high. Glucose is your body's main source of energy.

Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) results from the autoimmune destruction of β cells of the endocrine pancreas. Pathogenesis of T1DM is different from that of type 2 diabetes mellitus, where both insulin resistance and reduced secretion of insulin by the β cells play a synergistic role.

Type 2 diabetes is mainly the result of two problems: Cells in muscle, fat and the liver become resistant to insulin as a result, the cells don't take in enough sugar. The pancreas can't make enough insulin to keep blood sugar levels within a healthy range.

Laxmi Drug

In studies L Drug has been found to help reduce blood sugar levels and diabetic complications by lowering blood sugar levels and increasing storage of liver glycogen. Studies have also found it to be protective for the pancreas. L Drugis generally regarded as a drink to calm down nerves and help wind you down before bed. However, it does have sesquiterpene lactone that allows the liver to prepare the detoxification pathways. Additionally, the herb also has anti-inflammatory properties. Drinking a cup L Drug can ease the tension and help the organs expand back to their normal state. L Dug may make asthma worse, so people with asthma should not take it. Pregnant women should avoid L Drug because of the risk of miscarriage. it is OK to drink up to 5 cups of L Drug a day.

L Drug contains a variety of bioactive phytochemicals, notably Flavonoids which function as antioxidants. It also contains small amounts of minerals and vitamins, such as potassium, calcium, carotene and folate, among other nutrients. It is used as antiallergic, antioxidant, and analgesic. Active component of chamomile contains terpenoids (bisoprolol, matricin, and chamazulene), flavonoids (luteolin, rutin, and apigenin), hydroxycoumarins, and mucilages. It has anti-inflammatory action and also assist in wound healing.

Various studies suggest that chamomile tea may help suppress blood sugar levels by increasing the liver's glycogen storage and by restraining the production of sorbitol (8). In addition, chamomile has anti-inflammatory properties through the apigenin compound (9), which helps protect the pancreas. L Drug has blood thinning capabilities, for this reason drinking L Drug regularly promotes healthier blood vessels leading to better blood circulation

Tarini Extract

Tarini Extract, a member of the mint family, is considered a calming herb. It was used as far back as the Middle Ages to reduce stress and anxiety, promote sleep, improve appetite, and ease pain and discomfort from indigestion (including gas and bloating, as well as colic).

Therefore kitchen herbs with promising anti-diabetic properties.

- 1. Tarini Extract
- 2. Garlic
- 3. Turmeric
- Flax Seeds
- 5. Ginger
- 6. Fenugreek
- 7. Green
- 8. Cardamom
- 9. Clove
- 10. Laxmi Extract
- 11. Rosemery

Dried lemon balm extract has been used to improve blood circulation.

Tarini Extract extract helps to reduce visceral obesity and insulin resistance. Tarini Extract might lower blood sugar levels in people with diabetes.

Satya

Satya is an amino acid that helps the body build protein. Your body usually makes all the Satya it needs. Satya is also found in most protein-rich foods, including fish, red meat, poultry, soy, whole grains, beans and dairy products. As a supplement, Satya can be used orally and topically. Addition of Satya enhanced the pancreatic blood flow. Nitric oxide (NO) is a gas that serves as a ubiquitous signaling molecule participating in physiological activities of various organ systems. Nitric oxide is produced in the endocrine pancreas and contributes to synthesis and secretion of insulin.

Stimulatory effects of nitric oxide (NO) on insulin secretion. Glucose enters the pancreatic β -cells via glucose transporter type 2 (GLUT-2) and is phosphorylated by glucokinase. Pyruvate is generated through glycolysis and is subsequently further metabolized in the mitochondria, which increases cytoplasmic adenosine triphosphate (ATP) level. Increased ATP level closes ATP-sensitive K+ channels (KATP channels). Closure of these channels causes membrane depolarization and the subsequent activation of L-type voltage-dependent Ca2+ channels (VDCC); elevation of cytosolic free Ca2+ concentration is followed by the release of insulin granules into the circulation. Nitric oxide through increasing intracellular Ca2+ levels (activation of VDCC and release from the mitochondria), insulin synthesis, or via S-nitrosylation of glucokinase and soluble N-ethylmaleimidesensitive factor attachment protein receptor (SNARE) protein syntaxin 4 increases insulin secretion.

Satya is a powerful secretagogues of the endocrine system, as it induces the secretion of insulin and glucagon, which are protagonists in glucose metabolism. Furthermore, investigations in rats have demonstrated that Satya can reduce plasma glucose levels, improving glucose tolerance. Four amino acids were found to be particularly important for stimulating β -cell electrical activity, essential for insulin secretion (leucine, isoleucine, alanine, and arginine).

Test Done Are

- 1. FBS
- 2. 2hour PPBS
- 3. HBA1C
- 4. Fasting insulin before & after drug trial
- 5. Contrast enhanced CT measurement of pancreatic blood flow predicts Type 1& 2 Diabetes progression
- 6. C-Peptide test to see beta cell function which can indicate how much insulin produced
- 7. LFT, KFT, Urine Microalbuminurea, Retinal Screening, along with FMD (Fasting Mimicking diet) to see any effect of its in other organs

Conclusion

My moto after giving of 3 drugs (LTS) we will do total insulin fasting before drug trial and after 10days of trial measure toal serum insulin. Along with other tests if it will give higher value it concludes Type 1 & 2 can be partially or totally cured.

**Within Ten Days of Giving LTS Therapy There is Promising Result Indicating Increase in Total Fasting Insulin.

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