

COVID-19 AND NEW ONSET DIABETES

COVID-19 is a disease that causes inflammation. This can lead to a poorer prognosis for those with a prior history of Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes. Studies have shown that both hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia were associated with worse outcomes in patients with COVID-19.



Patients may develop diabetes from becoming infected with COVID-19. Studies have shown that COVID-19 can impair insulin producing cells in the pancreas. The new pancreatic cells produce less insulin, resulting in hyperglycemia.

An increase in pediatric Type 1 diabetes as a result of a COVID-19 infection has also been shown.

Symptoms of diabetes can include:



Increased
hunger



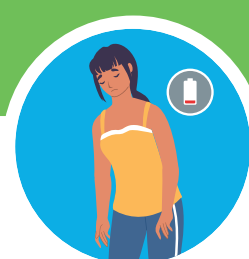
Increased
thirst



Frequent
urination



Unexplained
weight loss or gain



Chronic
Fatigue



Nausea
or vomiting

Vaccination is the key to preventing severe disease and hospitalization from COVID-19. Staying up-to-date with your COVID-19 vaccines will ensure you have the most protection against complications that result from a COVID-19 infection.

Find a vaccine near you, visit vaccines.gov or call 3-1-1
No ID, citizenship, or medical insurance needed. 6+ months only.

