

Impact of COVID-19 on Diabetics

Student's name: Lillyanne Qamhiyeh, Lanita Fletcher, Miranda Fuentes, Hunter Comeaux, & Shahrzad Massiha
 Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ismatara Reena
 University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Lafayette, LA



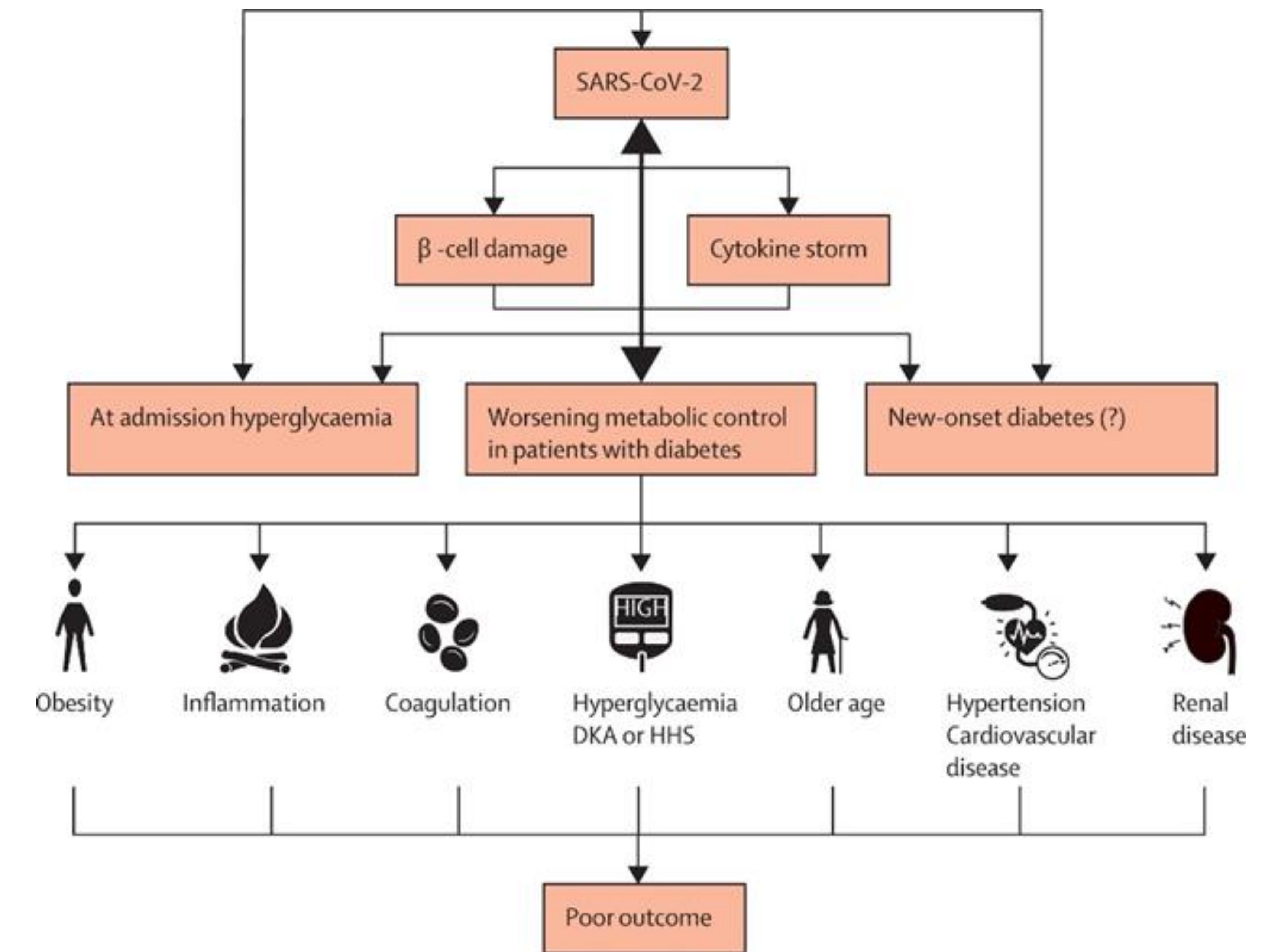
ABSTRACT

COVID-19 primarily affects the respiratory system. The information was gathered from a few articles pertaining to this topic. The type of data collected was continuous because it's constantly being studied, and different results are always emerging. The purpose of this study was to find the impact of COVID-19 on patients with diabetes through literature search. Research have found that patient with diabetes/hyperglycemia have an increased risk of developing severe infections and higher rates of death from the complication. However, diabetes does not increase someone's chances of becoming infected.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Purpose of this study was done to find the impact COVID-19 has on diabetics. The data was collected from several different articles pertaining to this topic. Articles were accessed through web search through Google Scholar, library database.
 Inclusion criteria was: COVID-19, Diabetes, hyperglycemia.
 Several studies were used to find the impact of COVID-19 on patients with diabetes/hyperglycemia.

RESULTS



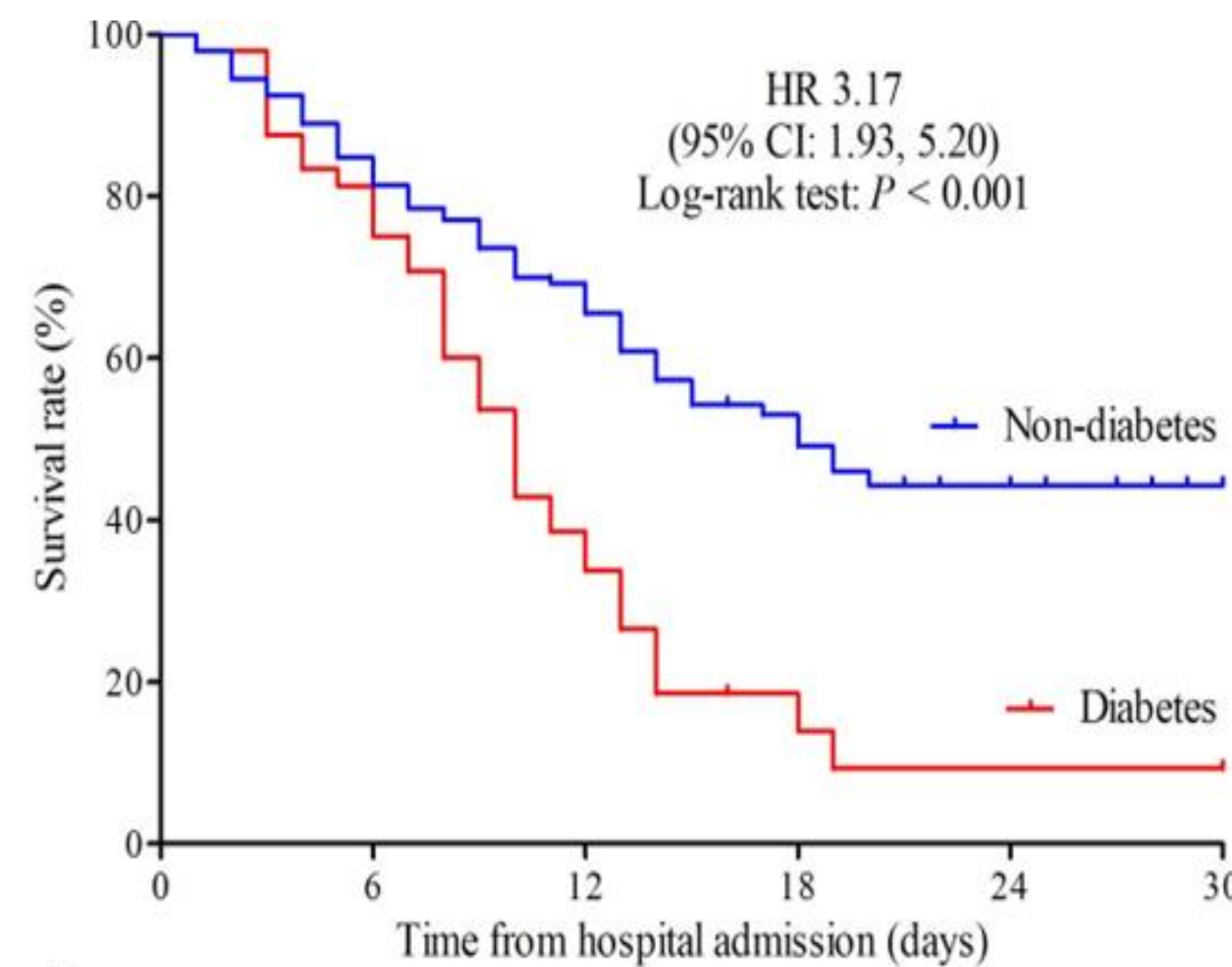
CONCLUSIONS

The study found that people with diabetes who contract COVID-19 have an increased risk of developing a severe infection such as pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, and septic shock. Specifically, diabetics need to be more cautious when it comes to contracting any type of infection, but more specifically COVID-19.

INTRODUCTION

When the COVID-19 pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, diabetics were labeled as being at a higher-risk of experiencing the severe and life-threatening effects of this disease. In the United States of America 37.3 million diabetic adults make up 11.3% of the total population as reported by the CDC in June 2022. 28.5 million of this population are those who have been clinically diagnosed as being diabetic adults, while it is estimated that around 8.5 million adults in America are diabetics who are currently undiagnosed. Around 90-95% of diabetics in America have Type-2 Diabetes and are associated with symptoms such as high blood sugar, fatigue, heart and kidney disease, and frequent infections. Normally diabetics' immune systems are weaker than one who doesn't have it, so when this virus came about, they had a harder time recouping and healing from it than others. Just because someone has diabetes does not mean they are guaranteed to contract it. But once it is contracted, there's an increased risk of death and/or developing a more severe infection, according to Singh and Khunti (2020).

RESULTS



	0	6	12	18	24	30
Diabetes	48	39	16	4	1	1
Non-diabetes	145	122	93	41	20	10