### Type II Diabetes

Navigating Among the Youth

## What is Type II Diabetes?

Type II Diabetes is a condition that makes your cells respond incorrectly to the hormone insulin, resulting in insulin resistance and an increase in blood sugar content. This increases blood pressure and can lead to heart disease, vision loss, and kidney disease

### Who is at risk?

37
Million

People in the US with **diabetes**<sup>1</sup>

90-95%

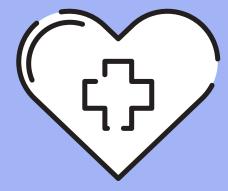
With diabetes have **Type II Diabetes**<sup>3</sup>

31%
Increase

In Type II Diabetes among **ages 10-19**<sup>3</sup>

### Why change habits early?

It's important to teach healthy behaviors in your children to ensure the best health outcomes<sup>5</sup>



Children with Type II Diabetes are more likely to have:

- Reduced quality of life<sup>3</sup>
- Early mortality<sup>4</sup>
- Future health complications<sup>3</sup>
- Cardiovascular issues<sup>3</sup>

#### How does it occur?

Before Type II diabetes can occur, many people will be diagnosed with prediabetes. Take prediabetes as a warning that your child is on the path to Type II. While prediabetes is reversible, you will want to pay attention to the risk factors that lead can develop into Type II:







Highly Processed Food<sup>6</sup>

Lack of Education on Topic<sup>3</sup>

Physical Inactivity<sup>6</sup>







Obesity<sup>7</sup>



Family History<sup>1</sup>

### Signs your child might have Type II

Type II Diabetes typically develops over the course of years, sometimes with no noticeable symptoms<sup>1</sup> – this is why looking at if your child is exposed to certain risk factors is extremely important. If they are, it's crucial to look for some of the following symptoms:



Increased Urination 8



Increased Thirst <sup>8</sup>



Blurred Vision <sup>8</sup>





Slow Wound Healing<sup>8</sup>

Darkened Skin in Armpit/Neck<sup>8</sup>



# How do genetics affect my child's chances getting of Type II Diabetes?

More than 75% of people with Type II diabetes have close relatives that also have it. However, through behavior change, you can work to prevent it from occurring. 4

#### How can I prevent it?



Make sure to stay consistently hydrated<sup>2</sup>

Engage in **physical activity** for 30 minutes a day five times a week<sup>2</sup>





Get **tested** for pre-diabetes<sup>2</sup>

Make favorite foods healthier by adding **fruits and vegetables**<sup>2</sup>





For more information scan here

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