

Use a synthesis of research study evidence and non-research evidence to introduce the implications of the practice problem that include the significance, mortality, and economic ramifications of the problem.

Diabetes is a debilitating health condition associated with adverse health effects. There three types of diabetes including diabetes type 1, diabetes type 2 and gestational diabetes. Diabetes remains a disease of global public health concern owing to its increased morbidity and mortality rates. The current disease prevalence stands at approximately 34 million people with anticipated sharp rise in epidemiology due to change in life style. The selected three articles illustrate predominant themes in the adverse health effects associated with diabetes. The three articles illustrate people with diabetes are subject to increased disease complications that contribute to high mortality rates (Lin et al., 2019; Mashudi, 2019 & Pal et al., 2018). In support of the statement Lin et al. (2019) states that poor symptomatic management of patients with diabetes leads to onset on disease complications such as cardiovascular diseases, renal failure and musculoskeletal disorders. Additionally, Mashudi. (2019) argues that diabetes is among the top ten diseases killers and contributes to 17% of the annual mortalities reported within the health care systems. Pal et al. (2019) also states that diabetic patients are at risk of developing diverse health complications that subjects them to premature mortalities. Another predominant theme illustrated in the articles is the increased economic expenditure associated with diabetes. (Lin et al., 2019; Mashudi. 2019 & Pal et al., 2018). Furthermore, the studies state that patients with the disease are prone to frequent admission and readmissions due to the underlying disease complications attracting high healthcare costs which are burden to the affected persons, family members and the entire healthcare system (Lin et al., 2019; Mashudi. 2019 & Pal et al., 2018).

References

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