Patients with diabetes Insipidus dry up and often drink too much water

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Description

Diabetes Insipidus is a result of complications of a hormone known as vasopressin (AVP), also known as antidiuretic hormone (ADH). AVP plays an important role in controlling the amount of fluid within a framework. It is produced in the form of specialized nerve cells in a part of the brain called the hypothalamus. AVP passes from the hypothalamus to the pituitary gland, where it is stored until it is needed. The pituitary gland releases AVP while the amount of fluid inside the structure turns out to be very low. It helps to hold water inside the structure in a way that reduces the amount of water lost by the kidneys, causing the kidneys to produce more concentrated urine. In diabetes insipidus, a lack of AVP production in which the kidneys are unable to produce enough concentrated urine and a large amount of fluid passes through the gut. In rare cases, the kidneys no longer respond to AVP. This causes the selective form of diabetes insipidus known as nephrogenic diabetes insipidus. People are becoming thirsty because the framework is trying to find an expanded shortage of water in a way to increase the amount of water taken. Nephrogenic diabetes occurs at birth or shortly after birth and often has a genetic (genetic) cause that permanently alters the kidneys' ability to concentrate urine. Nephrogenic diabetes usually affects men, but women can pass the gene on to their children.

Diabetes mellitus insipidus (CDI) is a rare condition characterized by excessive dryness (polydipsia) and excessive urination (polyuria). This is not at all related to the more common type of diabetes (diabetes mellitus), in which the body does not produce or use insulin properly. CDI is a different disease caused by a complete or partial deficiency of the protein arginine vasopressin (AVP), which the kidneys need to regulate body fluid balance. Dehydration can occur if the affected people do not have access to water. Finally, more severe symptoms may occur, such as dehydration and increased awareness and confusion associated with high levels of serum sodium (excessive dehydration). CDI can be caused by any condition that affects the formation, transport, or release of vasopressin. CDI can be inherited or acquired. In some cases, the cause cannot be identified (idiopathic).

Diabetes insipidus is a rare condition that causes the body to produce excess urine. Most people produce 1-3 liters of urine a day, but people with diabetes insipidus can produce 20 liters of urine a day. People with this condition develop pollakiuria called polyuria. They are always dry and may drink heavily in a condition called polydipsia. Most people urinate 1-2 liters a day, but people with diabetes insipidus can urinate more than 3 liters. Patients often wake up in the middle of the night and urinate. These patients are at risk of dehydration because they lose a lot of water in their urine.. If the patient does not have access to drinking water, the loss of water cannot be compensated and the body's chemicals are "consolidated". High sodium levels in the blood (hypernatremia) can cause confusion and other mood swings.

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Conflict of Interest

The author has nothing to disclose and also state no conflict of interest in the submission of this manuscript

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