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Pathophysiology of hyperglycemia in type 2 diabetes mellitus

Insulin secretion from the β -cells in the pancreas normally reduces glucose output by the liver and increases glucose uptake by skeletal muscle and adipose tissue. Once β -cell dysfunction in the pancreas and/or **insulin resistance** in the liver, skeletal muscle or adipose tissue occur, hyperglycemia develops, leading to an **excessive amount of glucose circulating in the blood**. The various factors listed at the top affect insulin secretion and insulin action.

Hyperglycemia



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Factors that affect insulin secretion and action