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Locus of Control Among Diabetic and Non-diabetic Patients A Comparative Study

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ABSTRACT Diabetes is a common metabolic disorder resulting from an insufficient supply of insulin, a hormone produced by the pancreas, an endocrine gland in the human body. Diabetes results when the body either does not produce enough insulin or is not able to use the available supply appropriately. The principal action of insulin is to regulate the amount of circulating glucose and maintain it at a normal level without wide fluctuations. When there is insufficient insulin, carbohydrates are not utilized effectively resulting in much of the glucose, that is a carbohydrate staying in the bloodstream rather than being metabolized or stored. The unused glucose builds up in the bloodstream resulting in short term and long term complications of diabetes.

[Home](#)

[Back](#)
