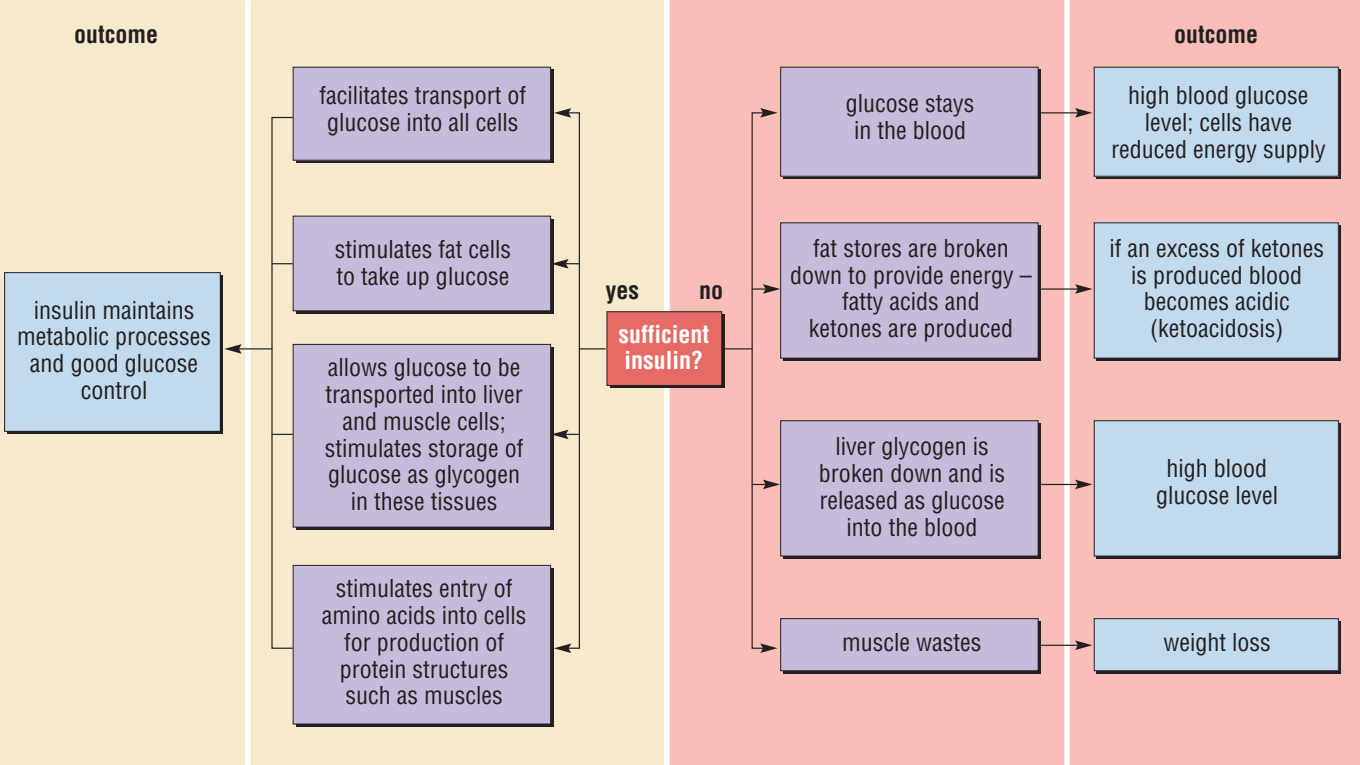
outcome
outcome
insulin maintains metabolic processes and good glucose control
facilitates transport of glucose into all cells
stimulates fat cells to take up glucose
allows glucose to be transported into liver and muscle cells; stimulates storage of glucose as glycogen in these tissues
stimulates entry of amino acids into cells for production of protein structures such as muscles
yes
no
sufficient insulin?
glucose stays in the blood
fat stores are broken down to provide energy – fatty acids and ketones are produced
liver glycogen is broken down and is released as glucose into the blood
muscle wastes
high blood glucose level; cells have reduced energy supply
if an excess of ketones is produced blood becomes acidic (ketoacidosis)
high blood glucose level
weight loss