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Diabesity: an epidemic with its causes, prevention and control with special focus on dietary regime

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ABSTRACT

Diabesity refers to the complicated conditions of diabetes and obesity occurring simultaneously within a single individual. The incidences of diabetes and obesity are growing at a rapid pace throughout the world that are mainly associated with lifestyle and dietary habits, aside from genetic vulnerability. Authors have reviewed the epidemiology and other negative aspects of diabesity followed by some of the management practices recommended. The declining of traditional lifestyles and dietary patterns is leading to a rapid increase in the prevalence of diabesity that is upcoming as a serious cause of concern world over. Diabetes, obesity, and their associated complications are without doubt a principal issue and threat in developing and under-developed nations. Diabesity has emerged as a major threat. This condition has been described as a slow poison, whose influence cannot be controlled or cured. The dietary measures offer the most viable and effective solution to diabetes onset, in addition to the obese state. The designing of a smart diet (i.e. healthy diet) and selecting gut microbiota having probiotic influence on the host can target in the weight reduction/ management, in addition to stabilizing sugar levels in the blood of an

individual. Additionally, the regular physical workout can help an individual in controlling body weight and regulate other biochemical conditions which lead to various types of metabolic disorders. All of these issues are discussed in this review article which covers the causes, prevention, and control of diabetes.

Keywords: Diabetes; obesity; diabetes; gut microbiota; probiotics

Preamble

The condition of ‘diabetes’ is a comparatively newer terminology associated with the interrelationship between diabetes and obesity firstly coined by Sims et al. 1973 [1, 2]. The condition is also stated to be a link between obesity and diabetes, being characterized as a serious public health issue gradually leading to be an epidemic [3, 4]. In this review article, we will discuss the epidemiology and negative aspects of diabetes followed by some of the management practices. The incidences of diabetes and obesity are growing at a rapid pace that are mainly associated with lifestyle and dietary habits [5], aside from genetic vulnerability of individuals [6]. A number of research reports indicated an interrelationship between obesity and increased incidences of diabetes and/or diabetes [7, 8]. Accumulation of fat near belly intensifies resistance to insulin and puts on the risk of diabetes development [9]. The occurrence of diabetes is projected to 366 million by 2030 [10]. The nations with the maximum diabetic cases include India, China, USA, Indonesia, and Japan [11]. If the existing trends continue, nearly one fifth of total diabetic cases globally will belong to India by 2030. Overall, diabetes displays an impairment of the body’s ability in metabolizing blood glucose of an individual. However, there are multiple types of diabetes that are concerning on a global scale. The main focus should be concentrated primarily on Type-2 diabetes or T-2D, as over 90% of diabetics suffer from T-2D. T-2D is largely related to the elevated risk with serious micro and macro-vascular complications [12]. Likewise, the same ratio of frequency and incidence of diabetes connected to micro and macro-vascular complications are reported from Europe. Upsetting people of all age groups, diabetes requires lifestyle changes to be followed seriously. Patients with diabetes have seven fold increases in mortality when compared to healthy individuals. Obesity, which is essentially a physical irregularity, contributes as a high threat issue and mainly for the individuals on the verge developing diabetes independent of their age, race, and physical activities. Nonetheless, epidemiologists have normally ignored such interconnecting factors. Therefore, a link interrelating obesity and diabetes is likely to be quite pivotal. As such, it can be stated that preventing obesity can prove as a vital factor in monitoring diabetes thereby, diabetes. The weight, body mass index (BMI), and waist border are identified as independent risk factors for developing T-2D [13]. In 90% of patient’s weight gain, there has been associations of incidences of T-2D followed by diabetes and co-morbidity concerns. Studies have to present the reason behind weight reduction in controlling, and reversing T-2D and pre-diabetes. In 1973, Sims and colleagues, revealed the relationship between genetics and environment, detecting the mutual causes of impaired glycemic control and weight gain. Additionally, they also detected the reasons behind the mystery of weight gain in different individuals [1]. Keeping in views, authors reviewed the epidemiology and problems arise due to diabetes followed by some of the control measures.

Complications and types of Diabetes

The decline of traditional lifestyles and dietary patterns is giving rise to a rapid increase in the prevalence of diabetes, which is a serious and pressing concern for individuals around the world. Diabetes is the largest health crises of the 21st century, which was resulted in numerous medical complications. In addition to the 415 million people with diabetes, around 318 million adults have impaired glucose tolerance, which has made them prone to developing this disease [14]. Moreover, this figure may rise up to 642 million by the year 2040, as predicted by the reports of United Nations of 2015 [15].

As per the data made available by Diabetes Atlas, 7th edition [16]:

- One out of eleven adults is diabetic, a figure comprising of nearly 415 million people in the world
- Approximately 46.5% of adults currently have undiagnosed diabetes
- As per the estimate around 12% of global health expenditure is spent on diabetes
- There are projections that by 2040, one out of 10 adults will have diabetes
- In pregnant women, one in 7 childbirths is a target of gestational diabetes
- Developing or underdeveloped nations constitute nearly 3 quarters of society with diabetes
- More than half a million children have T-1D
- Every 6 seconds, one person dies of diabetes around the world

“Diabetes” is a metabolic disorder, where the body either produces little insulin or becomes progressively resistant to its action, consequently resulting in a high blood sugar [17]. It is commonly a stage called as postprandial hyperglycemia (PPHG), where blood sugar just after having meals crosses its limit, while the fasting blood glucose remains normal. The persistence of PPHG for a long term progresses into diabetes. The main enzymes involved in monitoring blood glucose (i.e. α -glucosidase and α -amylase) plays an important role in diabetes inception and there is an immediate need for further screening the compounds having inhibitory activities against these enzymes that can prove to be helpful in managing PPHG [18, 19]. Probiotic (live microbial supplements) have been recommended to show a significant part in the managing diabetes and other metabolic disorders [20]. The risk of diabetes rises even more with abdominal (visceral) obesity [21, 22].

Diabetes can be mainly characterized into the following types:

T-1D: outcomes from the autoimmune devastation of pancreatic β -cells in genetically apt people [23]. The risk factors include family history, genetics, different infections, and environmental factors, etc. Although, it appears incurable and without insulin, a person may expire having T-1D.

T-2D: the most enlightened form of diabetes, is triggered by resistance to insulin and or impaired insulin production by pancreas, which either of these two mechanisms may predominate. The risk factors include excess body weight, lack of physical inactivity, poor nutritional habits, genetics, family history including gestational diabetes, and stage of development. It can go unnoticed and or undiagnosed for years, but can be easily managed with dietary changes and or by increasing physical activity followed by medication sometimes [24].

Gestational diabetes: in the beginning, it is diagnosed during pregnancy with increase in

body weight in obstetric women. It is associated with short and long term morbidity for both mother and child. The significance of the immune system to female infertility has been underestimated, although it should be well recognized [25]. Gestational diabetes occurs in 3-10% of pregnancies and about 90% of cases of diabetes in pregnancy can lead to risk of developing diabetes both in mother and child [26, 27]. The characteristics of different types of diabetes with reference to various categories is summarized in Table 1 [28, 29].

Table 1. Comparison of various characteristics in different types of diabetes mellitus

Characteristics	T-1D	T-2D	Gestational diabetes
Age with highest prevalence	During childhood and adolescence	During adolescence	During Pregnancy
Autoimmunity	Common	Uncommon	Uncommon
Family history	Scarce	Recurrent	Recurrent
Insulin dependence	Lifetime	Periodic	Periodic
Obesity	Uncommon	Common	Common
Male/female category	Cases in the female and male are almost same	Cases of female are greater than male	Mostly pregnant female

Causes and Occurrence of Obesity

Obesity is a serious public health issue which is considered to be started during infancy, when environmental influences employ continuing effects on the risk of its advance during adulthood. Therefore, identifying the variable factors may help in reducing this risk of obesity. Research have shown the role of gut microbiota in controlling body form, energy development, and infections. Thus, these can be vital in pathophysiology of obesity [30]. The excessive accumulation of body fat referred to as obese results from a long-lasting imbalance between food intake and energy outlay. It is a complex condition affecting nearly all persons of diverse ages and socioeconomic groups with serious psychological problems. Unfortunately, this excess accumulation of the fat is seen commonly in modern societies because of changing life styles [31, 32, 33]. Levels of obesity are shown to increase the possibility of hypertension, T-2D, inflammation, high blood cholesterol, tumor and hormonal inequities in women, resulting in chronic renal disease or failure, dementia, Alzheimer's syndrome, and more. [34]. Many people consider the undue consumption of refined starches or carbohydrates outcomes in the development of obesity, T-2D, and insulin resistance. Overall, a group of disorders called as the twin epidemics diabetes [35, 36, 37, 38, 39]. Studies during the past decade have also linked gut microbiota with metabolic disorders, especially diabetes and obesity in humans. The gut microbiota affects the metabolism of the body by influencing the energy equilibrium and which results in increased body weight. Many *Lactobacilli* spp. (gut microbes) used as probiotics are found to play active role in body metabolism, but not

all show desired characters. Thus, there is need to conduct thorough studies focusing on functional properties of beneficial microbes [40, 41]. Probiotics, the live microbial food supplements [42], have beneficiary role in building sound gut microbiota, thereby displaying impact in food intake and hunger of the host, physique and metabolic functions by interpreting gastrointestinal pathways and or modulation of the gut microbial assembly [43, 44, 45].

Diabesity: Cumulative Effect Of Diabetes and Obesity

Diabesity, as discussed above, is the state of metabolic discrepancy ranging from slight blood sugar to the complete diabetes with potential impact of obesity and a simple pictorial is shown in Fig. 1. Metabolic syndrome comprises, higher triglycerides, fasting blood glucose, blood pressure or belly size, and or lower HDL (i.e. high-density lipoprotein) cholesterol. Uric acid present in blood is also linked with metabolic disorders that can augment the scenario of cardiovascular diseases (CVD), T-2D and diabesity [46]. Those with metabolic syndrome (i.e. diabesity without diabetes) are 4-fold likely to die of CVD.

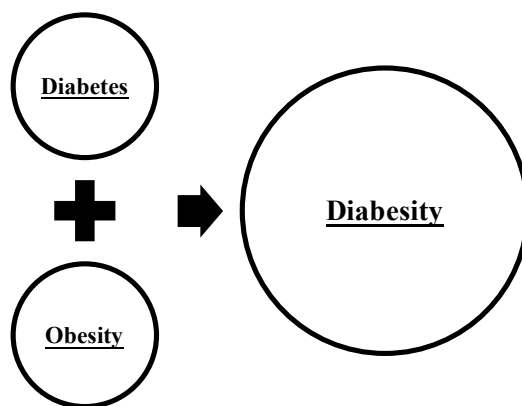


Figure 1. Shows the simple interconnection of Diabesity with obesity and diabetes.

Monitoring of Diabesity

There is no doubt that diabetes, obesity, and their associated complications are the significant causes of mortality in most of the nations. Diabesity has emerged as a major threat citing like a slow poison, parallel with affluence that can be controlled and not cured [47]. As a supporter for obesity, hypertension, and CVD, diabetes ranks sixth most common cause of mortality. Five million people ranging from 20 to 79 years of age died from diabetes in 2015, which is quite alarming. Diabetes accounted for nearly 14.5% of overall mortality among people. This is surely higher than the combined deaths from the contagious diseases (i.e. tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and malaria). Close to half (i.e. 47%) of deaths due to diabetes are in people below 60 years as reported [48]. However, despite so much research, the problem of diabetes still remains fully unsolved. Investigations highlight the regulation of blood glucose metabolism for diabetics, as the occurrence of hypoglycemia over a long period of time is one of the first abnormalities associated with acute diabetes. Hyperglycemia is expressed in the form of fasting and PPHG. Researchers have indicated the importance of PPHG over fasting hyperglycemia, as it may start a decade before the onset of diabetes and are also designated as major risk factors [49]. The treatment of diabetes is quite

complicated, as it is a multifactorial disease having chronic PPHG and disturbances in carbohydrate, lipid, and protein metabolism. Different medicines target one or more of these risk factors, but a few focus on the management and regulation of these factors. As diabetes is primarily a disorder of carbohydrate metabolism, the enzymes involved in it could thereby be selectively targeted, as to develop the potential anti-hyperglycemic drugs. The inhibition of dietary carbohydrate absorption through inhibition of pancreatic, salivary amylases, and intestinal α -glucosidase has emerged as one of the most promising approaches for controlling PPHG in pre-diabetics. Presently, in market acarbose, miglitol, and voglibose are the well-known α -glucosidase inhibitors, but their regular use has been associated with certain serious side-effects such as hepatic disorders, kidney dysfunction, and other negative gastrointestinal symptoms (i.e. bloating, diarrhea and flatulence) [50, 51]. Additionally, a rise in the frequency of renal tumors and severe hepatic damage by acarbose [52] have also been reported.

Generally, it is important to diagnose T-2D at an initial phase. A person's fasting blood glucose more than 87 mg/dl indicates the risk of developing diabetes while the group having 81 mg/dl are at lowest-risk of its onset. Commonly, medical practitioners remain unaffected till the blood glucose rises above 110 mg/dl, or worse when the 126 mg/dl the range in principle confirms diabetes. Identifying the problem at this point seems a bit late. Additionally, the pancreatic damage can be avoided if doctors would diagnose pre-diabetes decades before its occurrence. Abnormal insulin and blood sugar should be treated at the earliest possibility to achieve optimal results [53]. The risk of myocardial infarction in people with diabetes is almost equal to the non-diabetics. Diabetes is also a threat for unexpected death as of a stroke (1.5 to 4.0 times), where the zones of brain expire as of bleeding and arterial blockage. Diabetics are suffering from different metabolic syndromes, i.e. high adiposity, PPHG, dyslipidemia, and hypertension. Diabetes leads to renal failure in almost 44% of T-2D patients and is also one of the single most common causes of renal inefficiency in diabetics, as this complication remains undiagnosed until advanced. Before the patients are diagnosed with diabetes, nearly 7% of patients already have microalbuminuria the first abnormality of the diabetic nephropathy [54]. If this microalbuminuria remains untreated, around 80% T-1D and 20-40% T-2D patients progress to nephropathy. The end-stage renal failure is quite common in T-1D rather than T-2D, because the latter is more likely to die as a result of CVD. Uncontrolled blood-pressure and glucose can damage the nerves in human body leading to the complications of feebleness, urination, and digestion, mainly affecting the areas of limbs. The nerve injury in these regions (i.e. peripheral neuropathy) results in the loss of sensation in limbs of an individual, causing burning, and acute pain with extreme sensitivity to touch, with aching in the affected parts occurring simultaneously [55]. The risks for peripheral neuropathy shows deprived glycemic switch, reliant on the age of the patient, period of diabetes occurrence, tobacco consumption, hypertension, and dyslipidemia [56]. The additional sovereign hazard issues for peripheral neuropathy are lengthier height, CVD, severe ketoacidosis, microalbuminuria etc. Unlike diabetic retinopathy, pathogenesis of peripheral neuropathy is linked with metabolic mechanisms (i.e. vascular and non-vascular), but the exact mechanism is still not clear [57]. In normal individuals, glucose levels are maintained within a narrow range (i.e. less than 110 mg/dl) with continuous secretion of insulin in low amounts that regulate the hepatic glucose metabolism. Multiple factors are responsible for PPHG concentrations, such as rate of carbohydrate absorption, glucose metabolism, insulin, and glucagon secretion, in addition to the control, amount, and

structure of the mealtime [58]. Moreover, the occurrence of type 1 diabetes (T-1D) and T-2D in teens is growing at a rapid pace worldwide with signals of geographical variances in development, increasing 3% annually [59, 60]. However, reliable data on diabetes is scanty. Moreover, day by day new information is constantly coming in. As with the significant rise in T-1D and T-2D diabetes in early adulthood, there will be a burden on society [61]. India is home to the second largest number of children with T-1D after the USA, and accounts for the majority of children with T-1D in Asiatic region. Thereby, an increasing amount of information with monitoring the aspect of the diabetes epidemic is the need of hour in order to combat the dreaded disease.

Strategies For Prevention and Control

With increasing availability of newer pharmacologic options, the management of diabetes in present era has shifted its attention to a greater extent in society. The general preventive and control measures include the regular inspection, physical workout, and healthy diet which will certainly be beneficial. The different diabetes management strategies proposed include the following interventions:

Dietary Regulations and Physical Exercise

The diet plays a very significant role in controlling the human health, in addition to diabetes. The dietary management is much more than the simple reduction of energy expenditure. Among these are cutting carbohydrate intake or other strategies for reducing their degradation in the gastrointestinal tract, which are the key determinants in its prevention or control. The diet comprises large amount of unprocessed, fresh and healthy fruits and vegetables. A fair quantity of sinewy proteins and advantageous fats, in addition to consuming ostensibly treated carbohydrates and saturated or Tran's fats can considerably decrease PPHG [62]. The consumption of foods with low glycemic index also plays an important role in controlling diabetes [63]. The main reasons for occurrence of insulin resistance is associated with physical inactivity and or a sedentary lifestyle of the sufferer, which in turn increases PPHG. Therefore, during dietary management physical workouts prove to be beneficial in attaining desired weight with better insulin sympathy [64].

Pharmacological Linked Approaches

While most of the antihyperglycemic agents have favorable effects when occupied orally, the state of progress still varies with the class of drug used for the treatment of diabetes. Sulphonylureas, exert their antidiabetic effects by increasing insulin secretion from pancreatic β -cells [65]. For example, while metformin regulates hepatic gluconeogenesis, due to some side effects on plasma blood glucose it also has little effect on improving the diabetes [66]. While several drugs are available in the market, an effective and widely acceptable solution to the menace of diabetes is still awaited. It is possible with ongoing researches on gut microbiota that in future there are some biological answers to this chronic disease.

Food and Microbial (Probiotic) Based Interventions

The use of herbs and other medicinal plants have always functioned as a key source of drugs in prevention and treatment of chronic diseases like diabetes, obesity, or diabetes, and are also considered to be the most cost effective natural source of health care [67]. As of now, a number of

plants have been screened for their hypoglycemic characteristics comprising commonly available edible flora (i.e. wax gourd, lotus root, bitter melon, pumpkin, wheat, celery etc.). Furthermore, the practice of herbal medication is being cheered as of the concern raised over wellbeing of pure chemical medicines [68]. The cure using natural source remedies looks to bid healthier conducts of handling these diseases because their high efficiency, lower or no side effects, and price tag. Due to the fast-growing nature of microbes, the synthesis of these inhibitors by the microorganism offers an economical large scale production in industry in order to meet the demand. The alimental α -glucosidase and α -amylase inhibitors acting in gut moderately deter the enzymatic breakdown of soluble starches, which have been recognized as a natural and safe method in controlling PPHG [69]. Therefore, plants or herbs have not only been thoroughly screened for diabetes control, but also a number of edible products including microbes or microbial based products (i.e. probiotics) have also been reported. Only few studies regarding the enzyme inhibitory activity of fermented food products (i.e. douche, koumiss, kefir, viili etc.) are available [70]. Work in this direction regarding this topic is in progress at different research organizations. For example, a Chinese fermented soybean product (viz. douchi) has been successfully examined for α -glucosidase inhibitory activity *in vitro* and *in vivo* [71, 71, 73, 74]. The strain of microorganisms used in fermentation of douchi have been reported to show enzyme inhibition action. In 2007, Chen and colleagues reported that fermentation of soybean with *Aspergillus oryzae* possess greater α -glucosidase inhibition compared to the one with *Aspergillus elegans* and *Rhizopus arrhizus*. Similarly, the fermentation of douchi with *Bacillus subtilis* improves its α -glucosidase inhibitory activity [75]. Okara or Soy pulp is a yellowish fluid consisting of insoluble parts of soybean, obtained during the production of soy milk and its fermentation with different microorganism increased the nutritional value, as well as α -glucosidase inhibitory activity proving to be a good source for diabetics [76]. Similarly, genistein (a phytoestrogen) obtained after fermentation of soybean shows inhibition of α -glucosidase [77] of mold origin. The fermented soy milk added with bokbunja (Korean fruit wine) showed higher inhibitory activities than fermented soy milk extracts against α -glucosidase and PPHG in animal models [78]. In 2007, Apostolidis and his colleagues [79] evaluated the inhibitory activity against α -glucosidase and α -amylases by herbal plants and fungal enriched cheese, resulting in varied degree of action. *Azadirachta indica* yogurt water, extract was inhibitorier for α -glucosidase and α -amylase than plain yogurt. Similarly, *Allium sativum* displayed better α -amylase and α -glucosidase inhibition in camel milk yogurt in contrast to yogurt from cow milk [80]. The fresh edible green plant leafs and the fresh eggplant, bitter gourd, the small bronchial water extract all show high inhibitory activity for α -amylase, related to α -glucosidase [81]. Various traditional African vegetables shows significant inhibition against α -amylase (i.e. >70%) [82]. Japanese and Chinese vegetables were also screened in an enzyme immobilized system for their α -glucosidase inhibitory activities and except for tomato all other raw vegetables (i.e. radish, cabbage, onion, cucumber, and carrot) exhibited an inhibitory effect on α -glucosidase than boiled samples [83]. Likewise, brinjal, onion, mushroom *Ganoderma lucidum*, garlic, and sea cucumber have also been tested (*in vitro* and *in vivo*) for their α -glucosidase and α -amylase inhibition role [84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89]. The cereal grains constitute the most important part of human diet playing an important role in diabetes management via inhibition of related digestive enzymes. These include millets (i.e. finger, sorghum, foxtail etc.) [90], Bengal gram [91], wheat [92], beans [93, 94]. and several others. The spices are the common dietary

additives that contribute to the taste and flavor of foodstuffs. Additionally, spices also exert several beneficial physiological effects, including the antidiabetic influence. Commonly used spices in Indian cuisine such as fenugreek, fennel powder, cardamom powder, mustard, ginger, cinnamon, and turmeric have been explored for anti-diabetic activity [95]. Fenugreek galactomannan lowers the level of maltase, lactase, and sucrase activities in diabetic experimental rats [96]. The α -amylase inhibitory activities of different common Cameroonian spices concluded that the aqueous extracts had more than 75% inhibitory activity [97]. Therefore, these spices can be explored for their role in the management of some chronic diseases. Additionally, the fruits consist different bioactive compounds and antioxidants, improving resistance of the body involving traditional remedies treating the disorders of diabetes, obesity and or diabetes. Research indicated that fruits such as apples [98, 99], watermelon [83], berries [100], grapes [101, 102], sugarcane [103], mulberry [104], jamun [105, 106], pineapple [107], mango [108], maple [109, 110], indian gooseberry [111], chinese yam [112], kiwifruit [113], and more possess strong inhibitory activity against α -glucosidase and α -amylase under *in vitro* as well as *in vivo*, thereby exhibiting the role in prevention of diabetes and verifying it to be an operative and most acceptable answer to the menace of diabetes. Therefore, we can say that a little consideration to their part can bring healthy outcomes in our world.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

The most accepted way of controlling the epidemic of diabetes, obesity and or diabetes is to screen the human beings routinely for an early start, before its further advancement, which can thereby result in a healthy life. There is a requirement for timely detection of symptoms and it is evident that diabetes is an epidemic with major wellbeing and financial burden on the society. However, authentic data is obligatory for estimating the financial load, primarily in developing countries because of diabetes. Further research is essentially required for exploring the exact chemical nature, mechanism of action and structure elucidation of different natural and microbial constituents with agreed GRAS status that may help in the development of functional, safe, and economic antidiabetic foods and can target diabetes *via* inhibiting the digestive enzymes *in-situ*. Furthermore, international collaborations and synergies among researchers, long-term human trials, controlled clinical examinations and strong willingness to increase sharing of research database, awareness among people are the only way forward to counter the dreaded diabetes.

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