

## Diabetes Treatment 糖尿病的治療

### Healthy lifestyle 健康的生活模式

In general, patients with mild type 2 diabetes, especially those who do not require medication, can stabilize their blood sugar levels by maintaining good lifestyle habits, which include:

- + Healthy eating
- + Avoid alcoholic beverages
- + Maintain a healthy weight, avoid central obesity
- + Exercising regularly
- + Maintaining a positive attitude
- + Smoking Cessation

一般而言，病情較輕的二型糖尿病患者，尤其是不需藥物治療的人士，可透過良好的生活習慣來穩定血糖，包括：

- + 健康飲食
- + 避免酒精飲品
- + 維持理想體重，避免中央肥胖
- + 經常運動
- + 保持積極心態
- + 戒煙



### Medication 藥物治療

Although medications keep blood glucose levels under control, it is still imperative to maintain good lifestyle habits. Moreover, as the disease progresses, some patients who did not initially require medication may be prescribed medication at a later stage. Regardless of the need for medication, however, maintaining a healthy lifestyle is still paramount to controlling blood sugar levels.

Diabetes medications are divided into oral hypoglycemic agents and insulin injections. It is important to follow the doctor's directions and refrain from adjusting the dose or schedule of administration without your doctor's advice.

即使用藥控制血糖水平，也需要維持良好的生活習慣。而且，隨着病情變化，部分原先不需藥物治療的患者，可能在未來日子需要藥物治療。要知道，無論是否用藥，維持健康的生活模式，仍然是控制血糖的關鍵。

治療糖尿病的藥物主要分為口服降血糖藥及胰島素注射劑兩類。注意必須遵照醫生吩咐，不能隨意改變劑量及用藥時間。

## Your Healthcare Professional Team 您的專業醫護團隊

Diabetes is a chronic and potentially life-threatening disease. Many patients in the early stage of diabetes do not experience obvious symptoms. If you suspect that you may have diabetes, consult a doctor as soon as possible to protect your health.

Our Lifestyle Medicine Clinic and the Lifestyle Management Center's NEWSTART® program aim to help people in need improve their health and quality of life. Participants of the program learn to alleviate symptoms of a variety of modern health conditions such as hypertension, diabetes, obesity, high cholesterol, heart disease, and stress through a new, healthier lifestyle.

糖尿病是一種能危害生命的慢性疾病。有很多初期糖尿病患者並沒有明顯徵狀。若有懷疑，應盡快請教醫生作適當檢查，保障身體健康。

本院特設養生醫學診所，並由健康生活促進中心推出「新起點健康實踐計劃」，旨在幫助參加者通過良好的生活模式，強健體魄，改善糖尿病、肥胖、高血脂、心臟病和壓力等都市病。

## Bookings and Enquiries 查詢及報名

For further information, please contact our Lifestyle Management Center, or visit our website.

如欲進一步了解上述內容，歡迎與健康生活促進中心職員聯絡，或瀏覽本院網站。

### Hong Kong Adventist Hospital – Stubbs Road 香港港安醫院—司徒拔道

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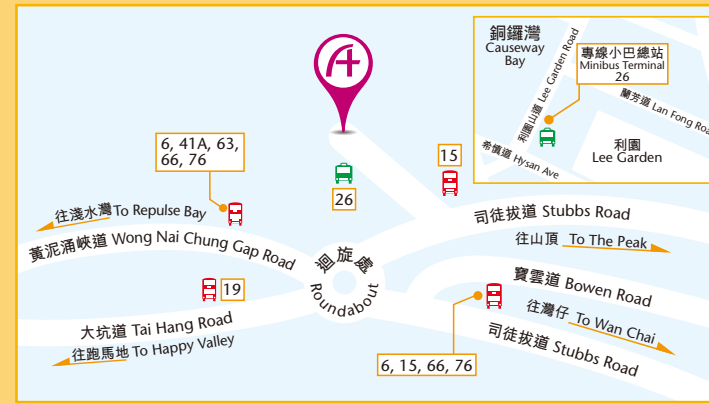
### Hong Kong Adventist Hospital – Tsuen Wan 香港港安醫院—荃灣

Lifestyle Management Center 健康生活促進中心  
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The above are only recommendations. For a more personalized diet plan, please consult a registered dietician.

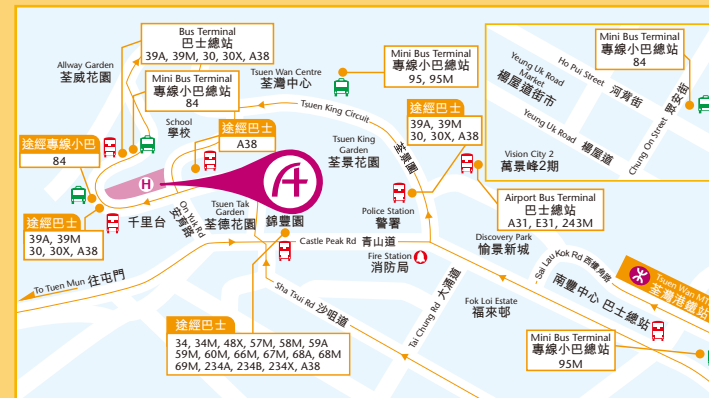
上述為營養飲食之建議，建議尋找註冊營養師作專業的營養諮詢。

## Map 路線圖



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The Hospital reserves the right to change or amend details without prior notification.

For the latest information, please visit our website at www.hkah.org.hk

如有任何資料調整或變更，本院毋須另行通知。

如欲查閱最新資料，請瀏覽本院網站www.hkah.org.hk。

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## 4 Diabetes Mellitus 糖尿病

Diabetes mellitus (DM), commonly referred to as diabetes, is a group of metabolic diseases that occur when insulin production is inadequate, or if the body cannot properly use the insulin it produces. The condition affects the body's ability to break down carbohydrates in food, resulting in high blood glucose (blood sugar). The glucose is eventually excreted in urine.

糖尿病由內分泌系統失調引致，源於胰島素分泌不足，或身體對胰島素產生抗拒，不能將碳水化合物轉化成能量，導致血液中糖份(葡萄糖)過高，並隨尿液排出體外。

Table 1: Classification of Diabetes 糖尿病的分類

Type 類型	Causes 病因
Type 1 一型	Also known as insulin-dependent diabetes, juvenile diabetes, or early-onset diabetes, type 1 diabetes occurs when the pancreas fails to produce insulin or only produces very little. It is often related to genetic and/or environmental factors, or immune system disorders. 也稱為「胰島素依賴型」，源於身體無法產生足夠的胰島素，往往與遺傳、免疫系統失調或環境因素有關
Type 2 二型	Type 2 diabetes is the most common form of diabetes and occurs when the body develops insulin resistance. It is also associated with bad eating habits, a lack of exercise, obesity, or genetic factors. 最常見的一類，源於身體對胰島素產生抗拒，與不良飲食習慣、缺乏運動、肥胖或遺傳有關

Type 類型	Causes 病因
Gestational Diabetes 妊娠糖尿	Usually temporary, gestational diabetes often occurs from mid-pregnancy onwards due to endocrine changes that increase the body's resistance to insulin, thereby raising blood sugar levels. 通常是短暫性的，在懷孕中期因內分泌變化導致身體對胰島素抗拒，令血糖上升
Secondary 繼發性	Caused by other diseases such as mumps (epidemic parotitis) or pancreatic infection, or intake of drugs such as steroids or oral contraceptives. 因其他疾病(如腮腺炎或胰臟感染)，或服用藥物(如類固醇或口服避孕藥物等)引起

## 4 Symptoms of Diabetes 糖尿病的病徵

- + Frequent urination, excessive thirst, increased hunger
- + Weight loss, fatigue
- + Refractory wounds/infection
- + Skin or genital itching
- + Nausea, vomiting
- + Blurred vision
- + Numbness, tingling, or weakness in feet
- + 小便頻密，常口渴，易饑餓
- + 體重下降，容易疲倦
- + 傷口發炎難癒
- + 皮膚或下體發癢
- + 惡心、嘔吐
- + 視力模糊
- + 足部麻痺、刺痛或無力



## 4 Risk Factors for Type 2 Diabetes 二型糖尿病的風險因素

- + Family history: having immediate family members with type 2 diabetes
- + Obesity, particularly central (abdominal) obesity
- + Age: risk increases with age
- + History of gestational diabetes, having given birth to a baby weighing more than 4 kg, elderly women, or women with a family history of diabetes
- + Lack of exercise
- + Prediabetes: having a fasting blood sugar level higher than normal and/or impaired glucose tolerance
- + Metabolic syndrome
- + Long-term high sugar intake
- + 遺傳，即直系家屬患有二型糖尿病
- + 肥胖，尤其中央肥胖
- + 隨年齡增加，風險也增加
- + 曾有妊娠糖尿病史、曾誕下超過4公斤重的嬰兒、高齡或有家族糖尿病史的婦女
- + 缺乏運動
- + 前期糖尿病，即空腹血糖值及/或葡萄糖耐量異常
- + 代謝綜合症
- + 長期吃甜食

## 4 How is diabetes diagnosed? 如何診斷糖尿病?

Blood glucose tests are used to diagnosis diabetes. There are two testing methods:

1. Fasting plasma glucose (sugar) test
2. Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT): measures blood glucose levels two hours after a meal

通過檢驗血糖水平，可以診斷是否患有糖尿病。檢驗方法有兩種：

- 方法一：空腹血糖水平
- 方法二：耐糖檢查，即餐後兩小時的血糖水平

Table 2: Standard Blood Glucose Levels (according to the World Health Organization indices in 2006) 血糖值標 (根據2006年世衛組織指標)

	Fasting Blood Glucose Level (mmol/L) 空腹血糖值 (mmol/L)	and 及	Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (mmol/L) 耐糖檢查 (mmol/L)
Normal 正常	Lower than 5.5 5.5以下	and 及	Lower than 7.8 7.8以下
Abnormal fasting blood glucose level 空腹血糖值異常	6.1 to 6.9 6.1至6.9	and 及	Lower than 7.8 7.8以下
Impaired glucose tolerance 葡萄糖耐量異常	Above 7.0 7.0以上	and 及	7.8 to 11.1 7.8至11.1
Diabetes 糖尿病	7.0 or above* 7.0或以上*	or 或	11.1 or above 11.1或以上

\* Repeat the test another day if you have no diabetes symptoms.  
\* 如沒有糖尿病病徵，應改天重複測試。

## 4 Diabetes Management 全面控制糖尿病

If diabetes is not under proper control, blood vessels and nerve tissues may be damaged, causing various complications. Patients should therefore control their blood pressure and lipid levels, maintain a healthy weight, and quit smoking.

糖尿病若控制不善，會破壞體內的血管及神經組織，引致各種併發症。因此患者應控制血壓和血脂，注意體重和戒煙。

