Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

Diabetes mellitus is associated with the development of chronic complications as a result of long-term exposure to hyperglycemia. Besides, other metabolic disturbances, especially type 2 diabetes, contribute to an increased risk of chronic complications. In fact, these complications have an important impact on the quality of life and life expectancy. Therefore, one of the main goals of diabetes treatment is preventing or delay in the appearance and progression of the different complications.

Traditionally, in daily practice, clinicians classify these complications into two types depending on the size of the affected vessels, i.e., microangiopathy and macroangiopathy. However, in recent years, it’s evident that diabetes leads not only to vascular complications but also with other complications like non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, cardiomyopathy, dementia, and an increased incidence of different types of cancer.

The current Special Issue invites clinical researches related to any clinical aspects of the natural history, epidemiology, prevention and management of chronic complications of diabetes mellitus.