



Advances in Diabetes Care

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Message from the Guest Editors

100 years after the discovery of insulin, and despite major advances in insulin delivery, only a small minority of children and adults with T1D achieve optimal levels of glycemic control. Furthermore, their lengthened survival has revealed the problem of long-term microvascular complications. Moreover, most individuals with T2D, who experience different degrees of insulin resistance, and those possessing mixed forms of diabetes, experience other chronic comorbidities, which result in many years of life lost.

In women, diabetes is frequently diagnosed for the first time in pregnancy, representing either a transitory condition or an uncommon presentation of preexisting T1D or T2D. Although gestational diabetes generally disappears soon after giving birth, it confers a higher probability of developing frank T2D during the rest of a woman's life. Thus, detection of pregnancy-related hyperglycemia represents a significant opportunity for targeted lifestyle-based and/or pharmacological interventions.

This Special Issue aims to host innovative papers, that will advance our understanding of diabetes and its comorbidities, complications, and modes of treatment and prevention.

