Effect of Camel Milk in Type 1 Diabetes

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ABSTRACT

Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1D) is an organ specific autoimmune disease, characterized by chronic hyperglycemia and disturbances of carbohydrates, fat and protein metabolism associated with insulin deficiency. T1D usually seen in children and adolecent, its primary treatment is insulin replacement, however, at present, entire physiological insulin replacement cannot be achieved in clinical practice and metabolic disturbances cannot be normalised. This review is to evaluate the effect of camel milk (CM) in T1D and issues related to it. Experiments from literature review suggest promising effects of CM in the management of type 1 diabetes as CM decrease insulin dose, glycosylated hemoglobin value and also possesses nephroprotective effect beside improving closure of wound in diabetic patients.

Keywords: Type 1 diabetes, Hyperglycemia, Camel milk, Glycosylated haemoglobin, Autoimmune disease