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REVIEW ARTICLE

Hemorheological Disorders in Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract

The objective of the present study is to review hemorheological disorders in diabetes mellitus. Several key hemorheological parameters, such as whole blood viscosity, erythrocyte deformability, and aggregation, are examined in the context of elevated blood glucose level in diabetes. The erythrocyte deformability is reduced, whereas its aggregation increases, both of which make whole blood more viscous compared to healthy individuals. The present paper explains how the increased blood viscosity adversely affects the microcirculation in diabetes, leading to microangiopathy.

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Abbreviations: (RBC) red blood cell, (VRBC) volume of red blood cells, (WBV) whole blood viscosity

Keywords: hemorheological disorders, blood viscosity, erythrocyte deformability and aggregation, diabetes mellitus, microangiopathy

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