

**Keywords:** Cardiovascular; Diabetes mellitus; Pathogenesis; Factors

**Introduction**

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia resulting from absolute or relative insulin deficiency. It is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus is increasing globally, with a significant burden in low and middle-income countries. The pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus is complex and multifactorial, involving genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors. The classification of diabetes mellitus is based on clinical features and pathogenesis. The risk factors of diabetic retinopathy include hyperglycemia, hypertension, and dyslipidemia. The management of diabetes mellitus involves a combination of medical therapy, lifestyle modification, and patient education. The goal of this review is to provide an overview of the pathogenesis, classification, and risk factors of diabetic retinopathy.

**Risk factors of diabetic retinopathy**

The risk factors of diabetic retinopathy include hyperglycemia, hypertension, and dyslipidemia. Hyperglycemia is the most important risk factor, and it is associated with an increased risk of diabetic retinopathy. Hypertension is also a risk factor, and it is associated with an increased risk of diabetic retinopathy. Dyslipidemia is a risk factor, and it is associated with an increased risk of diabetic retinopathy. Other risk factors include duration of diabetes, family history, and ethnicity. The management of diabetic retinopathy involves a combination of medical therapy, lifestyle modification, and patient education. The goal of this review is to provide an overview of the risk factors of diabetic retinopathy.

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia resulting from absolute or relative insulin deficiency. It is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus is increasing globally, with a significant burden in low and middle-income countries. The pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus is complex and multifactorial, involving genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors. The classification of diabetes mellitus is based on clinical features and pathogenesis. The risk factors of diabetic retinopathy include hyperglycemia, hypertension, and dyslipidemia. The management of diabetes mellitus involves a combination of medical therapy, lifestyle modification, and patient education. The goal of this review is to provide an overview of the pathogenesis, classification, and risk factors of diabetic retinopathy.

**Classifications diabetic retinopathy**

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia resulting from absolute or relative insulin deficiency. It is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus is increasing globally, with a significant burden in low and middle-income countries. The pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus is complex and multifactorial, involving genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors. The classification of diabetes mellitus is based on clinical features and pathogenesis. The risk factors of diabetic retinopathy include hyperglycemia, hypertension, and dyslipidemia. The management of diabetes mellitus involves a combination of medical therapy, lifestyle modification, and patient education. The goal of this review is to provide an overview of the pathogenesis, classification, and risk factors of diabetic retinopathy.

a a e e e e a a d b a d e e e e a e a d a  
b e e e b a e f a a a a e e e a d f a e 21-  
25 .

