

2.26. MODELOS ANIMALES DE DIABETES ESPONTANEA

Tipo de Curso: Teórico

Evaluación: La aprobación se realizará a través de la presentación de un trabajo final.

Carga horaria: 30 horas (6 horas semanales durante un semestre)

Director: Stella M. Martinez

Objetivos

Mostrar el amplio espectro de variación de la diabetes según el modelo animal, hecho que coincide con la heterogeneidad de la enfermedad en el hombre y evidencia las ventajas de un material experimental que permite su estudio en condiciones controladas y es susceptible de ser manipulado.

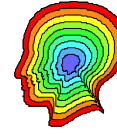
Temario

Valor de los modelos animales de diabetes.

Diabetes experimental sin causa genética: por pancreatectomía, por estreptozotocina y por aloxano. Roedores con diabetes mellitus espontánea: el ratón ob, el ratón db, el hamster chino, etc. Rol de la endocrina en los síndromes diabéticos espontáneos: las líneas eSS y β . La dieta como factor de modulación en la expresión del síndrome diabético. La selección artificial y la dieta como inductores de diabetes: la rata Cohen. La obesidad y la diabetes: la rata Wistar fatty, la línea eSMT. La organopatía diabética: el páncreas, la nefropatía, las lesiones oculares cristalinas y retinianas. La diabetes como modelo de envejecimiento. Algunas hipótesis acerca de la prevalencia de diabetes tipo 2.

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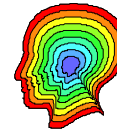
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