

Differentiating Features of T1DM vs. T2DM

	Type 1 DM	Type 2 DM
Nature of onset	Days or weeks	Months or years
Age of diagnosis	Children to young adults	Children through seniors
Features at diagnosis	Thin, recent weight loss, DKA, hyperglycemia	Overweight, metabolic disorder (i.e., PCOS, prediabetes)
Genetic factor	Complex genetic disorder, requires multiple mutations	Hereditary component
Trigger	Environmental (exposure to virus)	Sedentary lifestyle, obesity
Prognosis and complications	No cure; strict glucose control required to reduce risk of complications	Progressive insulin deficiency; strict glucose control required to reduce risk of complications