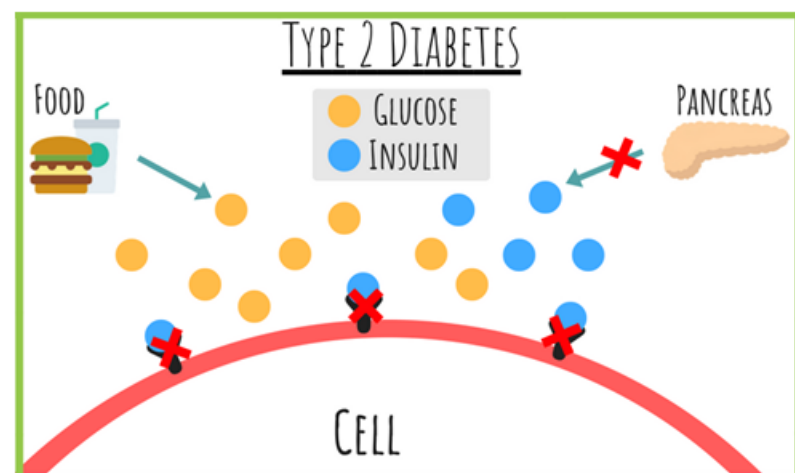


**RESULT: HIGH INSULIN (HYPERINSULINEMIA), NORMAL/HIGH BLOOD GLUCOSE (HYPERGLYCEMIA)**  
*The insulin receptors are not as sensitive to insulin and the pancreas accounts for this by pumping out more insulin. This results in high levels of insulin in the blood. Initially blood glucose levels may remain normal, however over time if the condition progresses, it will increase*



**RESULT: HIGH BLOOD GLUCOSE (HYPERGLYCEMIA), HIGH OR LOW INSULIN**  
*The insulin receptors become resistant to insulin. This means glucose accumulates in the blood. The pancreas pumps out more and more insulin to account for the high blood sugar. This can cause the pancreas to 'burn out' and can result in low levels of insulin, further raising blood glucose.*