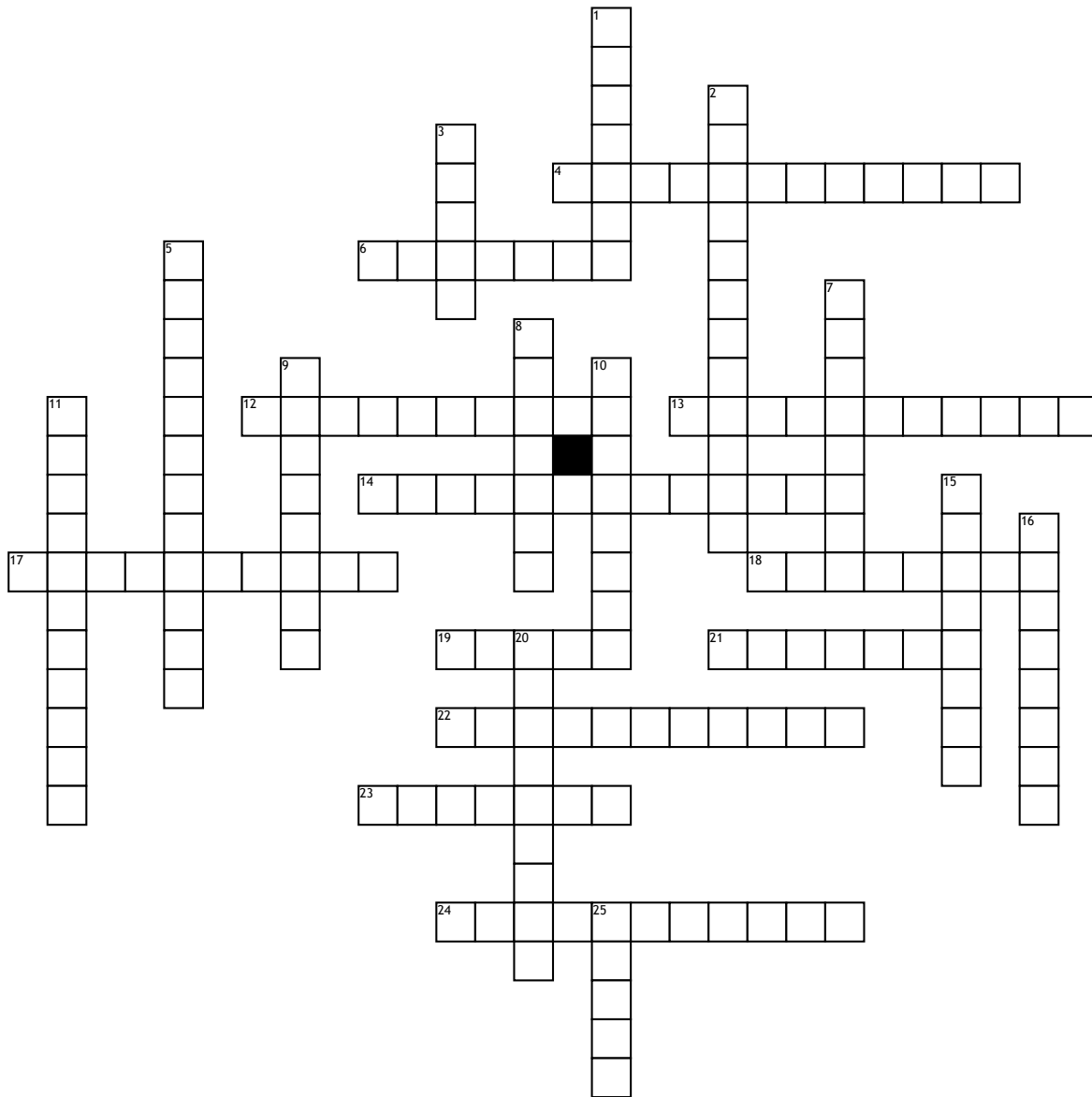


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# You are just too sweet



## Across

4. time period following meals  
6. ketone body that may give diabetics fruity breath  
12. excessive thirst  
13. common symptoms for DKA and HHS  
14. molecule consisting of a glycerol backbone with three fatty acids  
17. the excretion of glucose into the urine  
18. the respiratory cycle associated with DKA  
19. insulin helps to transport glucose into \_\_\_\_\_  
21. DKA is most often associated with what type of diabetes

22. low potassium  
23. the type of insulin used for an infusion  
24. hormone that may contribute to tachycardia during hypoglycemic state

## Down

1. important source of energy for our bodies  
2. low levels of blood glucose  
3. major organ involved in gluconeogenesis  
5. condition resulting from accumulation of ketone bodies in diabetics  
7. in DKA patients are in a metabolic \_\_\_\_\_

8. hormone that decreases blood glucose  
9. producing large amounts of dilute urine  
10. GLP-1 receptors are located in the hypothalamus, stomach and this organ  
11. type of diffusion resulting from the passive transport of glucose molecules across cell membranes through integral proteins  
15. metabolic disease that affects glucose homeostasis  
16. hormone that stimulates glucose production  
20. triglyceride catabolism  
25. DKA may cause \_\_\_\_\_ in the brain