The pancreas is a gland organ in the digestive and endocrine system of vertebrates. It is both an endocrine gland producing several important hormones, including insulin, glucagon, and somatostatin, and a digestive organ, secreting pancreatic juice containing digestive enzymes that assist the absorption of nutrients and the digestion in the small intestine.

Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas which is central to regulating carbohydrate and fat metabolism in the body.

Insulin causes cells in the liver, muscle, and fat tissue to take up glucose from the blood, storing it as glycogen in the liver and muscle.

What kind of disease is Diabetes Mellitus?

**Diabetes mellitus** is a metabolic disease characterized by an abnormal increase in blood glucose.

What is the main metabolic change that characterizes the Diabetes Mellitus?