

**APARTMENT FOR RENT**



Oak Tree House,  
Atherstone Road,  
Measham  
Pembroke,  
Pembrokeshire  
United Kingdom

Monthly Rent  
**£600**

Bedrooms	1	Year Built	
Bathrooms	1	Date Listed	<b>01/10/2023</b>
Size	<b>0 Sq M</b>	Listing ID	<b>GL-1641872402</b>

Listed by: Listanza Services Group

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<https://www.globallistings.com/6643980>

**Overview**

George Edwards are proud to present this lovely ground floor one-bedroom apartment in the beautiful town of Pembroke. The property is suitable for an individual or couple and is suitable for those with mobility issues. The property boasts a spacious living/dining area to the front of the property leading to the kitchen and the bedroom at the rear which is opposite the lovely private courtyard which is south-facing. This apartment also benefits from a spacious wet room so is also suitable for those with mobility issues. Coming furnished we don't expect this property will be on the market for long and so encourage contacting us to arrange a viewing at your earliest convenience. The property also benefits from private parking and its own front door. Available: Immediately Council Tax Band: BUilities: £125pcm Rent: £600 Deposit: £692 Tenancy: 6 Month Minimum Not Suitable for Pets or Kids Please note the pictures are of another unit and decoration and furniture may differ slightly. For more details and to contact:

**Contact**

**Email**

**Phone**

the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased rapidly, and the prevalence of diabetes has become a major public health problem in China [1].

Diabetes is a chronic disease that can lead to serious complications, such as cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, and blindness. The most common complication of diabetes is cardiovascular disease, which is the leading cause of death in people with diabetes [2].

There are several risk factors for diabetes, including obesity, sedentary lifestyle, and poor diet. However, the exact mechanism of diabetes is still unclear, and there is a need for further research to understand the pathogenesis of this disease.

In this study, we investigated the relationship between diabetes and cardiovascular disease in a large population-based study. We found that people with diabetes have a significantly higher risk of cardiovascular disease, and this risk is further increased in people with both diabetes and obesity.

Our findings suggest that people with diabetes should be encouraged to adopt a healthy lifestyle, including regular exercise and a diet low in saturated fat and high in fiber. Additionally, people with both diabetes and obesity should be given priority in medical interventions to reduce their risk of cardiovascular disease.

The results of this study have important implications for the management of diabetes and cardiovascular disease. By identifying the risk factors for these conditions, we can develop targeted interventions to reduce the burden of these diseases in the population.

In conclusion, this study provides evidence that diabetes is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease, and this risk is further increased in people with both diabetes and obesity. Further research is needed to understand the underlying mechanisms of these associations and to develop effective interventions to reduce the risk of these conditions.

**Introduction**

Diabetes is a chronic disease that can lead to serious complications, such as cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, and blindness. The most common complication of diabetes is cardiovascular disease, which is the leading cause of death in people with diabetes [1].

There are several risk factors for diabetes, including obesity, sedentary lifestyle, and poor diet. However, the exact mechanism of diabetes is still unclear, and there is a need for further research to understand the pathogenesis of this disease.

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**Methods**

We conducted a population-based study in a large, representative sample of the Chinese population. The study included individuals aged 18 years and older who were randomly selected from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) database.

The study included individuals who had been diagnosed with diabetes and those who had not. We collected data on various risk factors, including age, sex, body mass index (BMI), and lifestyle factors such as smoking and alcohol consumption.

We used logistic regression analysis to estimate the odds ratios (ORs) for cardiovascular disease in people with diabetes, adjusting for the other risk factors. We also conducted stratified analyses to examine the relationship between diabetes and cardiovascular disease in people with and without obesity.

The results of our study show that people with diabetes have a significantly higher risk of cardiovascular disease, and this risk is further increased in people with both diabetes and obesity. Our findings have important implications for the management of diabetes and cardiovascular disease, and further research is needed to understand the underlying mechanisms of these associations.

**Conclusion**