

to interfere with pancreatic islet function, by ablating endogenous insulin secretion, resulting in a state of insulin deficiency and high blood glucose levels equivalent to that of diabetic patients that depend on exogenous insulin administration for normalization of their blood glucose levels.

16. A method for treating a diabetic complication in a subject in need thereof, comprising the step of administering to the subject, a pharmaceutically effective amount of diazoxide to interfere with pancreatic islet function, by ablating endogenous insulin secretion, resulting in a state of insulin deficiency and high blood glucose levels equivalent to that of diabetic patients that depend on exogenous insulin administration for normalization of their blood glucose levels.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said diabetic complication is selected from the group consisting of complications of adult-onset diabetes, syndrome-X and other metabolic disorders.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein said complication is high proinsulin levels.

19. A method for treating a diabetic complication in a subject in need thereof, comprising the step of administering to the subject, a pharmaceutically effective amount of diazoxide to interfere with pancreatic islet function, by ablating endogenous insulin secretion, resulting in a state of insulin deficiency and high blood glucose levels equivalent to that of diabetic patients that depend on exogenous insulin administration for normalization of their blood glucose levels, wherein said pharmaceutically effective amount of diazoxide is from about 4 mg/kg to about 8 mg/kg of diazoxide until endogenous insulinopenia with ketonuria necessitating exogenous insulin administration appears.

20. A method for causing insulin sensitization in a subject in need thereof, comprising the step of administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of diazoxide to interfere with pancreatic islets function, by ablating endogenous insulin secretion resulting in a state of insulin deficiency and high blood glucose levels equivalent to that of diabetic patients that depend on exogenous insulin administration for normalization of their blood glucose levels.

21. A method for treating diabetic neuropathy in a subject in need thereof, comprising the step of administering to the subject, a pharmaceutically effective amount of diazoxide.

22. A method for treating a diabetic complication in a subject in need thereof, comprising the step of administering to the subject, a pharmaceutically effective amount of diazoxide, wherein said pharmaceutically effective amount of diazoxide is from about 4 mg/kg to about 8 mg/kg of diazoxide until endogenous insulinopenia with ketonuria necessitating exogenous insulin administration appears.

23. A method for reducing the release of insulin and insulin precursors in a subject with syndrome-X, comprising the step of administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of diazoxide to interfere with pancreatic islets function, by ablating endogenous insulin secretion resulting in a state of insulin deficiency and high blood glucose levels equivalent to that of diabetic patients that depend on exogenous insulin administration for normalization of their blood glucose levels.

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