

Diabetes insipidus classification

see [Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus](#).

Diabetes insipidus is either a problem with the production of [antidiuretic hormone](#) ([central diabetes insipidus](#)) or kidney's response to antidiuretic hormone ([nephrogenic diabetes insipidus](#)).

The most common type in humans is the neurological form, called ([central diabetes insipidus](#)) (CDI), which involves a deficiency of [arginine vasopressin](#) (AVP), also known as [antidiuretic hormone](#) (ADH).

The second common type of DI is nephrogenic diabetes insipidus (NDI), which is due to kidney or nephron dysfunction caused by an insensitivity of the kidneys or nephrons to ADH. DI can also be gestational, or caused by alcohol or some types of drug abuse. DI should not be confused with nocturia.

see [Adipsic diabetes insipidus](#).

Central diabetes insipidus

see [Central diabetes insipidus](#).

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