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BLOOD GLUCOSE IS NEURALLY REGULATED

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The misdiagnosis of diabetes remains a significant problem for the endocrinologist. The author will speak about 'neuroregulation', in particular the neuroregulation of blood glucose levels i.e. that blood glucose is a neurally regulated physiological system, that diabetes can occur in patients who have a normally functioning pancreas, and that T1DM and T2DM invariably occur as comorbidities. It is inevitable that diabetes must be BOTH type 1 and type 2 diabetes. Type 1 is the genetic condition which is followed by the process by which the expressed insulin reacts with its reactive substrate IRP2. The problem of type 3 diabetes – the multi-systemic chronic condition - is an advanced complication of the condition. Accordingly, an inexpensive test is required which is able to determine the rate of genetic expression of pre-pro-insulin/insulin (type 1), which can determine the rate at which the expressed insulin reacts with its reactive substrate (type 2), and which can determine the complex pathological correlates of the condition (type3). This is an enormous problem for the medical profession. To screen for the range of complex correlates using contemporary biomedical

indices will add immense cost to the diagnostic process however there is one technology - Strannik Virtual Scanning – which is able to do so at much lower cost than any current technology(s).

Biography

Graham Ewing B.Sc. is author of ca 80 articles which have been published in peer-reviewed medical journals and/or have been presented at medical conferences. He has a current rating of 15.83 on ResearchGate which places him in the upper 40% of researchers. His work is immensely popular. This presentation focuses upon a dominant theme of his work, that cognitive changes reflect pathological onset and can be used as the basis of a mathematical model of how the brain regulates the autonomic nervous system and physiological systems; and how this can be used to screen and treat the health of the patient. The presentation focuses upon diabetes – primarily because changes of colour perception accompany the onset of diabetes and can be used to explain and determine the complex correlates of what has come to be known as diabetes mellitus but which is in reality a far more complex phenomena.

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