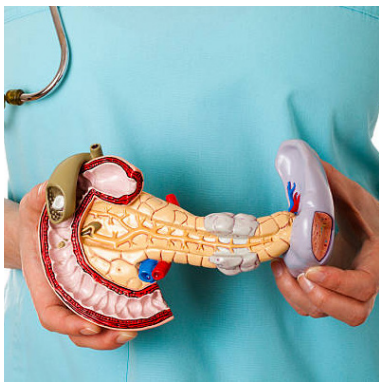
Scientific Tracks & Sessions
March 07-08, 2019

Diabetes 2019







Joint Event

International Conference on

Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Syndrome

&

Annual Summit on

Diabetes, Obesity & Heart

March 07-08, 2019 | London, UK

Mistake Proofing: A quality tool to improve care of our patients

Wissam Abdul Hadi
NMC Royal Hospital, UAE

Mistake proofing is an old tool formalized by Shigeo Shingo from Toyota motors which contributed in what is called nowadays the 'Toyota Production System' that is synonymized with 'Quality'. The tool is used to reduce occurrence of errors, make errors hard to occur unnoticed, easy to correct errors before they can cause serious harm, and let the system fail safely when it fails. Healthcare is a risky industry and the mistake proofing tool is a good technique that was used from automobile industry to improve quality and patient safety. According to an article published in the Journal of Patient Safety in 2013 "premature deaths associated with preventable harm to patients was estimated to be more than 400,000" in hospitals. One of the key areas of implementation that made a positive difference in healthcare is Health Systems Design. Designing a safe healthcare system is what the healthcare industry needs to operate safely.

Speaker Biography

Wissam Abdul Hadi is the Chief Quality Officer at NMC Royal Hospital Cluster– Khalifa City, Abu Dhabi for two hospitals and three medical centers. He completed his Medical Degree in 2001 and his Master of Public Health in 2004. Additionally, he completed his certification as a Professional in Healthcare Quality (CPHQ) in 2011. He has more than 14 years of experience in the health care industry of which 8 years as a General Practitioner and 15 years in Health Management and Policy in different countries and in different settings such as hospitals and regulatory bodies. He helped in publishing 40 clinical practice guidelines.

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Recent advances and trend in the design and manufacturing of blood glucose monitoring systems

Rahnfong Lee, Hsin Yi Kuo, Hsiu Ching Chen, Ho Chang and **Jin Siang Shaw**
National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

This paper presents the current status and the recent advances in applying cyber-physical system (CPS) to the design and manufacturing of blood glucose monitoring system (BGMS). It shows great promise to implement CPS architecture to the design and manufacturing of BGMS. The implementation of CPS to the design and manufacturing of BGMS interconnects the uses of glucose meters, test strips and control solutions with the manufacturing systems through cyber space to enhance the safety and performance of the BGMS. The implementation of CPS to the design and manufacturing of BGMS further interconnects sensors and information feedbacks from different work stations to allow the manufacturing systems to be self-aware, self-adaptable and self-configurable, to reduce manpower, defective rate and production down time for better productivity. This new concept will bring in revolutionary approaches into the design and manufacturing of BGMS, in order to upgrade product performance, increase product competitiveness and create new business opportunities.

Speaker Biography

Rahnfong Lee has completed his PhD in 1988 at the age of 27 years from University of Massachusetts at Amherst, USA. He is the Adjunct Professor of National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan. He has worked over 20 years in the industry of glucose monitoring, and has filed over 50 patents worldwide. He is currently assisting companies in Algeria and Saudi Arabia to locally produce glucose monitoring systems with new technologies, such as 100% non-destructive online quality check on every test strips to identify bad strips and fix them with laser technology to become good strips. He is the first one to produce glucose test strips with gold plated printed circuit boards.

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Unveiling the concealed relation between diabetes and endocrine disorders

Ershad Ismail Malik
Lifespan Diabetes Clinics, India

Many times, Diabetes is associated with (either precipitated by or worsened by) underlying endocrine disorders. Course of diabetes directly co relates with underlying other endocrine cause. The four-outer regulatory /anti insulin hormones present as a contrarian bet. Endocrine causes are not as uncommon as we think. It's extremely important to identify as they are the ones responsible for severity of diabetes; complications associated with diabetes; onset of diabetes in most of the cases. Identifying and treating them can favourably modify the course of diabetes. Endocrine causes primary glandular disorders. Endocrine associations that is autoimmune and genetic polyglandular disorders. All T1DM should be screened for other associated endocrinopathies. All patients on Hormone replacement or treatment like GH therapy, steroid use need monitoring of blood glucose levels as per respective guidelines. Diabetologist, physicians and endocrinologists should keep their eyes open for dysmorphic features, difficult to control diabetes, high insulin/ medication resistance; electrolyte imbalance, disproportionate complications.

Speaker Biography

Ershad Ismail Malik has completed his Doctor of Medicine from Tver State Medical Academy, Russia at 25 years of age. After that, he underwent one-year rotatory internship at Grant medical college and SIR JJ group of hospitals at India. Later, he underwent one-year post graduation certification in Diabetology at the department of Endocrinology and Diabetology at Asian Heart Institute India. He is working as a consultant Diabetologist at Lifespan Diabetes clinics and at PRIME medical centre. He is a member of Research Society for The Study of Diabetes in India. He delivers lectures and has been speaker many times for NOVARTIS, BOERINGER INGELHEIM and various other companies. He organizes free diabetes screening and treatment camps for poor and needy people.

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Role of insulin resistance in polycystic ovarian disease

Arati Anand Adhe[1] and **Mohit Vijay Rojekar**[2]
[1] P D Hinduja National Hospital & Research Centre, India
[2] Rajiv Gandhi Medical College, India

5-10% of women of reproductive age are affected by polycystic ovarian disease (PCOD). Its prevalence is 15-20% among infertile women. It is the commonest endocrine disorder of women in reproductive age group. It is commonly seen in general population but most often diagnosed in patients with infertility. The study design was analytical, prospective, cohort study which included 125 diagnosed PCOD women from outpatient department. Parameters studied were BMI, fasting and post prandial blood sugar levels, insulin resistance. Prevalence of insulin resistance among PCOS patients attending our OPD was found to be 43.2%. Our study has shown that insulin resistance can also be found in patients with low BMI in contrast to inference of most of the other studies.

Speaker Biography

Arati Anand Adhe has completed her post-graduation form prestigious National Board of Examinations. She is member of prestigious National Academy of Medical Sciences. She has completed her diploma in reproductive medicine from International School of Medicine, Kiel, Germany. At present she is consultant at P D Hinduja National Hospital & Research Centre, Mumbai, India. She has several national and international publications to her credit including original articles and invited reviews. She has also presented her research work in many national and international conferences around the globe.

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