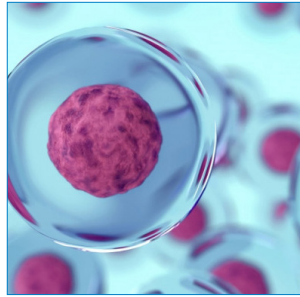
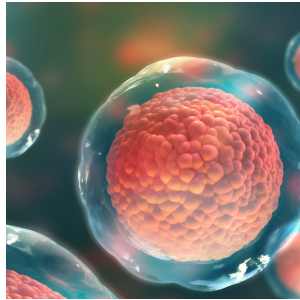

Keynote Forum

March 16, 2022

Diabetes 2022



6th International Conference on
Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism

March 16, 2022 | Webinar

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Graham Wilfred Ewing

Northumbria University, UK

Diabetes is a complex neurological, multisystemic, multipathological, polygenomic disorder


This paper illustrates that the brain is a biophysical entity in which both sensory and biological input sustain its biophysical and computational function. This leads to the conclusion that the brain works in a multi-level and coherent manner to optimise and/or regulate the body's multi-systemic stability and function. It further illustrates that the 'optimisation of blood glucose levels' exhibits the characteristics of a neurally regulated physiological system in which blood glucose levels are regulated between higher and lower limits i.e. 4-8 mmol/l blood glucose; that types 1 and 2 diabetes are comorbidities thereby explaining the inaccuracies reported when diagnosing diabetes; that under pathological conditions mainly in the pancreas, but also as a result of pathological onset in adjacent organs and systems, there is an imbalance between insulin expression and insulin reactivity which leads to increased or decreased blood glucose levels, elevated blood viscosity, the onset of free radical reactions, the subsequent production of complex glycated proteins/lipids and metabolites, altered colour perception. Moreover, such precise knowledge; which is embodied in Grakov's mathematical model of the relationship between sense perception, brain function, the autonomic nervous system and physiological systems, and pathological onset; can be applied to screen the patient's health (as Strannik Virtual Scanning) and/or as a neuro modulation type technique (as Strannik

Light Therapy) to treat autonomic dysfunction and the range of comorbidities experienced by diabetic and obese patients.

Speaker Biography

Graham is author of ca90 peer-reviewed medical papers, several books and book chapters, various rapid responses in the BMJ, many articles in trade magazines; a key opinion or thought leader; a ResearchGate index of 16.58; >22,000 LinkedIn connections; 20,000-30,000 downloads of his papers by researchers; a researcher of growing international repute re: the relationship between sense perception, brain function, the ANS and physiological systems, and cellular and molecular biology; how such knowledge can be applied as the basis of a sophisticated Artificial/Actual Intelligence technique; author of an extensive program of articles re diabetes and related diabetic comorbidities incl. Alzheimer's Disease, which illustrate the multi-systemic nature of the condition(s); the aging process (the autonomic hypothesis); how organs function in coherent systems; the limitations of biomedicine; how Strannik compares with the key aims and objectives of the EC's Human Brain Project, etc. This program of articles illustrates the brain regulates, and yet is influenced by, the visceral organs; why the effectiveness of drugs declines over a period of time; why most diagnostic tests are not, and cannot be 'a precise measure' of a medical condition; why CAM therapies may have a therapeutic effect; why flashing lights cause photosensitive events and can have a therapeutic effect; the significance of the EEG frequencies; how an understanding of the ANS could reduce the need for organ transplants; and the fundamental causes of migraine, dyslexia and autism.

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 Notes: