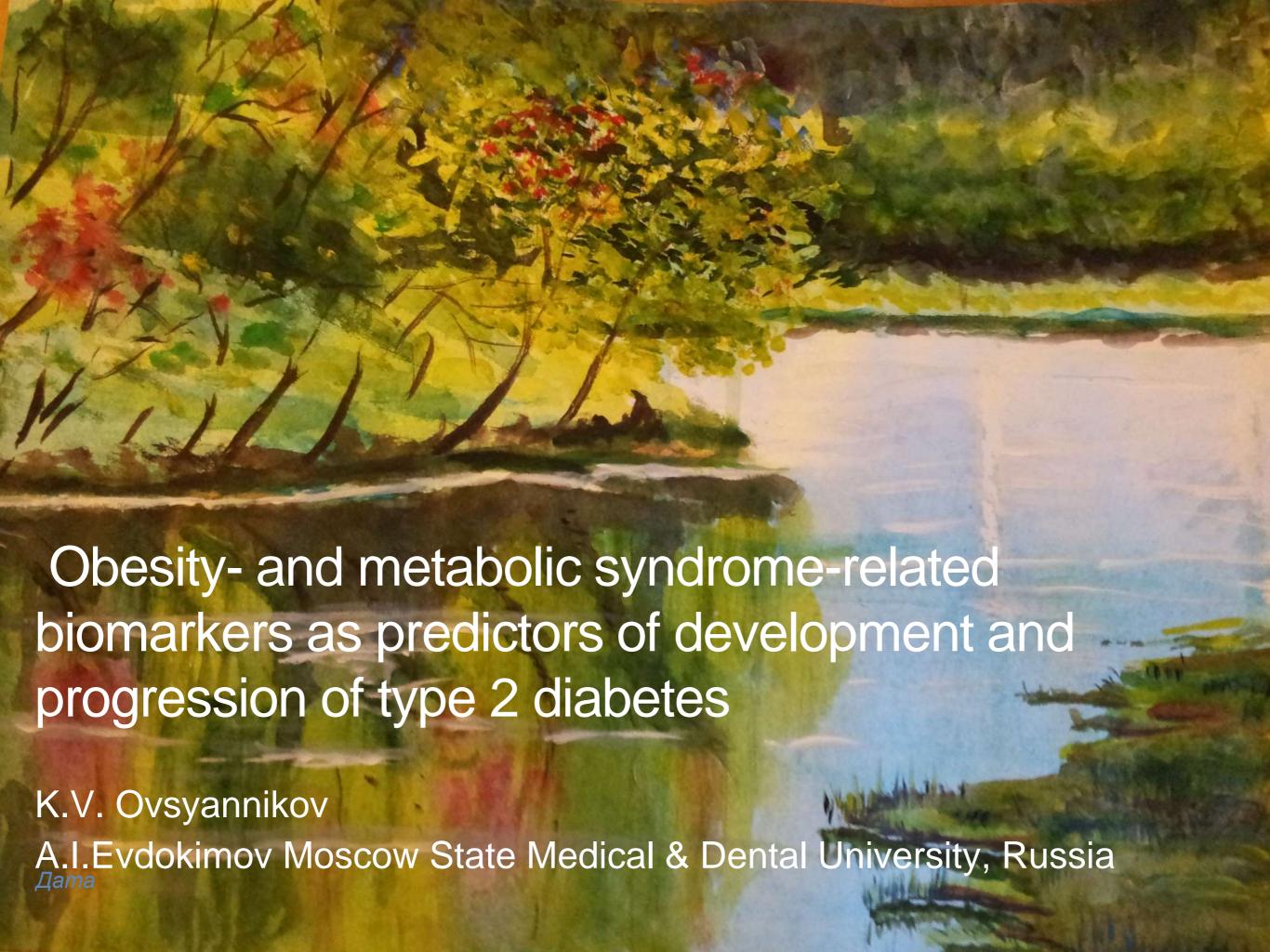
## **About OMICS Group**

OMICS Group International is an amalgamation of Open Access publications and worldwide international science conferences and events. Established in the year 2007 with the sole aim of making the information on Sciences and technology 'Open Access', OMICS Group publishes 400 online open access scholarly journals in all aspects of Science, Engineering, Management and Technology journals. OMICS Group has been instrumental in taking the knowledge on Science & technology to the doorsteps of ordinary men and women. Research Scholars, Students, Libraries, Educational Institutions, Research centers and the industry are main stakeholders that benefitted greatly from this knowledge dissemination. OMICS Group also organizes 300 International conferences annually across the globe, where knowledge transfer takes place through debates, round table discussions, poster presentations, workshops, symposia and exhibitions.

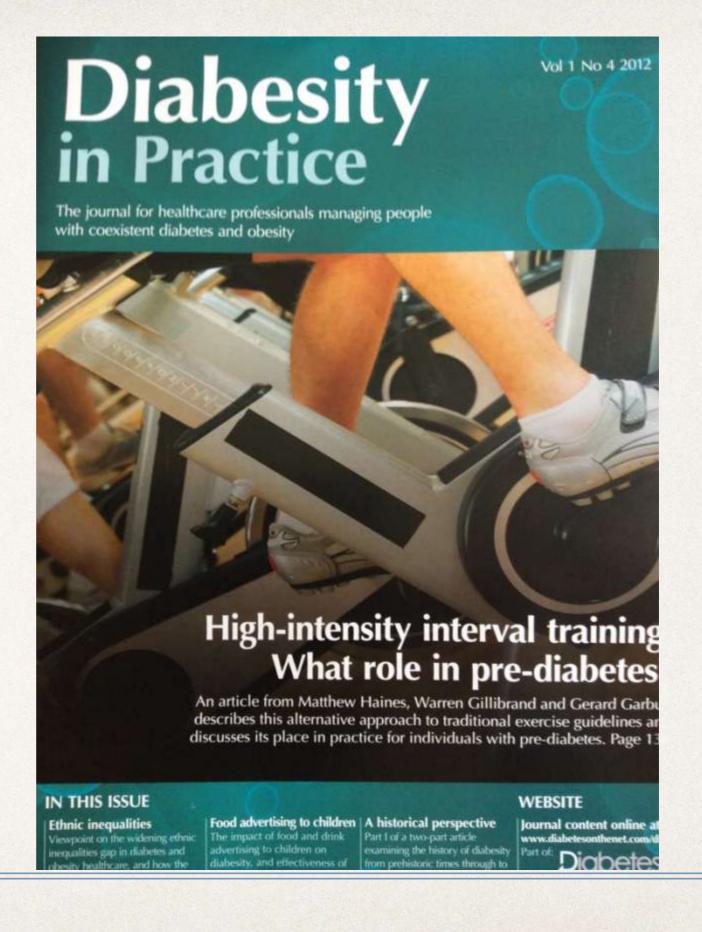
## **About OMICS Group Conferences**

OMICS Group International is a pioneer and leading science event organizer, which publishes around 400 open access journals and conducts over 300 Medical, Clinical, Engineering, Life Sciences, Phrama scientific conferences all over the globe annually with the support of more than 1000 scientific associations and 30,000 editorial board members and 3.5 million followers to its credit.

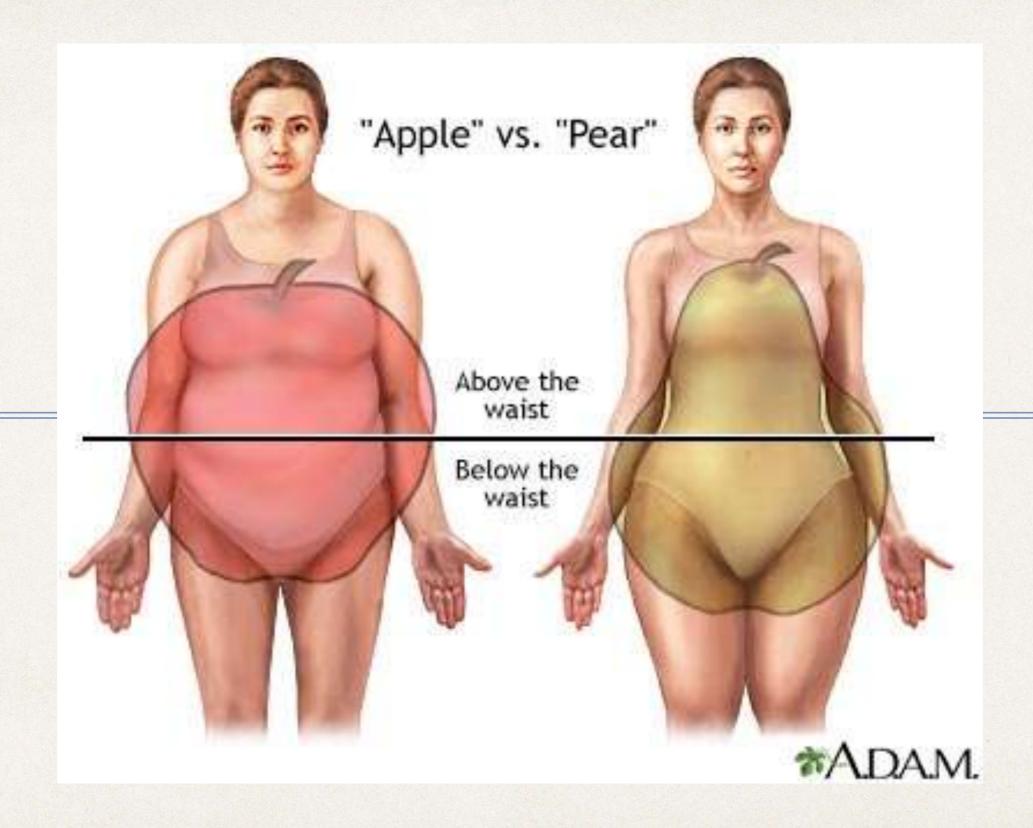
OMICS Group has organized 500 conferences, workshops and national symposiums across the major cities including San Francisco, Las Vegas, San Antonio, Omaha, Orlando, Raleigh, Santa Clara, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, United Kingdom, Valencia, Dubai, Beijing, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Mumbai.



## Diabesity







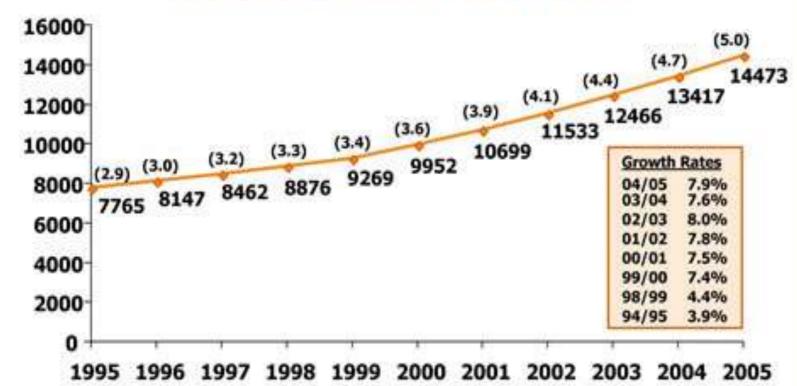
# The DM type 2 epidemic is happening now and the situation is getting worse day by day

58 378 222 DM patients in Europe in 2010

98 637 900 DM patients in Europe by 2020



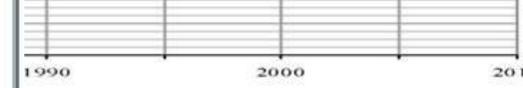
#### The Diabetes Population Has Increased 86% in 10 Years



<sup>\*</sup> Individual prevalence of diabetes calculated by dividing diabetes population by total U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population (291,215,068).

Projected diabetes households = 12,774,000

Household prevalence of diabetes = 11.5% (12,774,000 diabetes households + 112,991,446 total U.S. households)



## Our future?



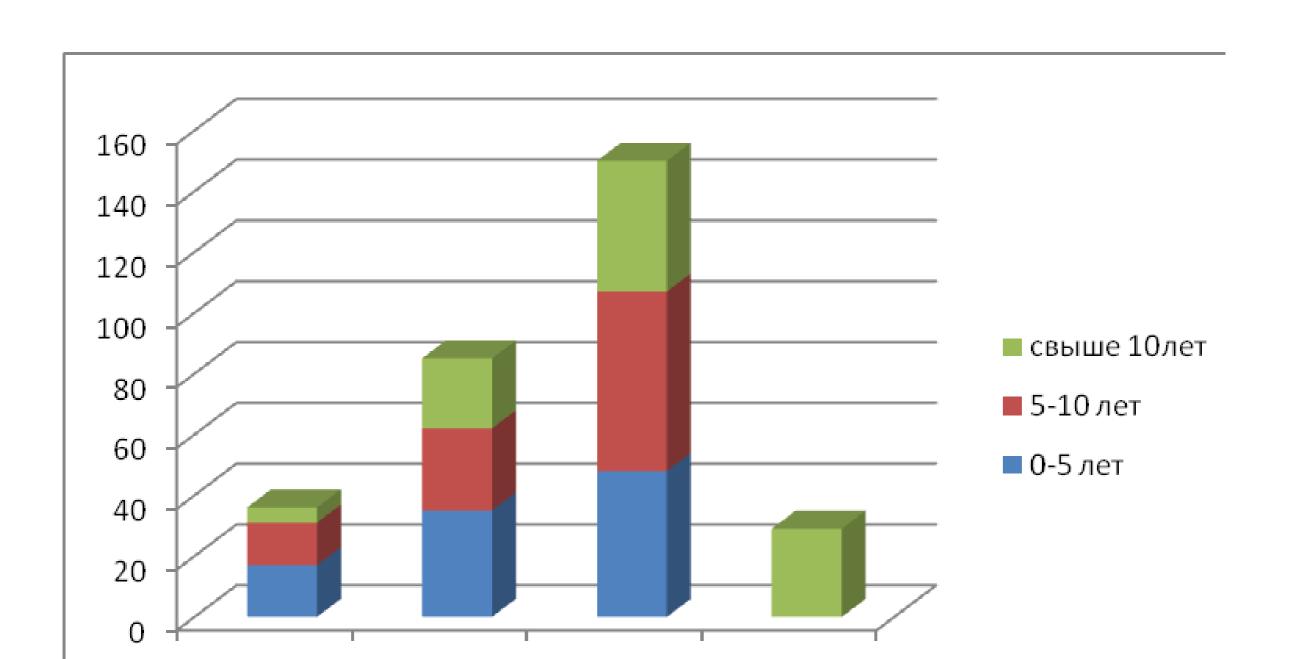




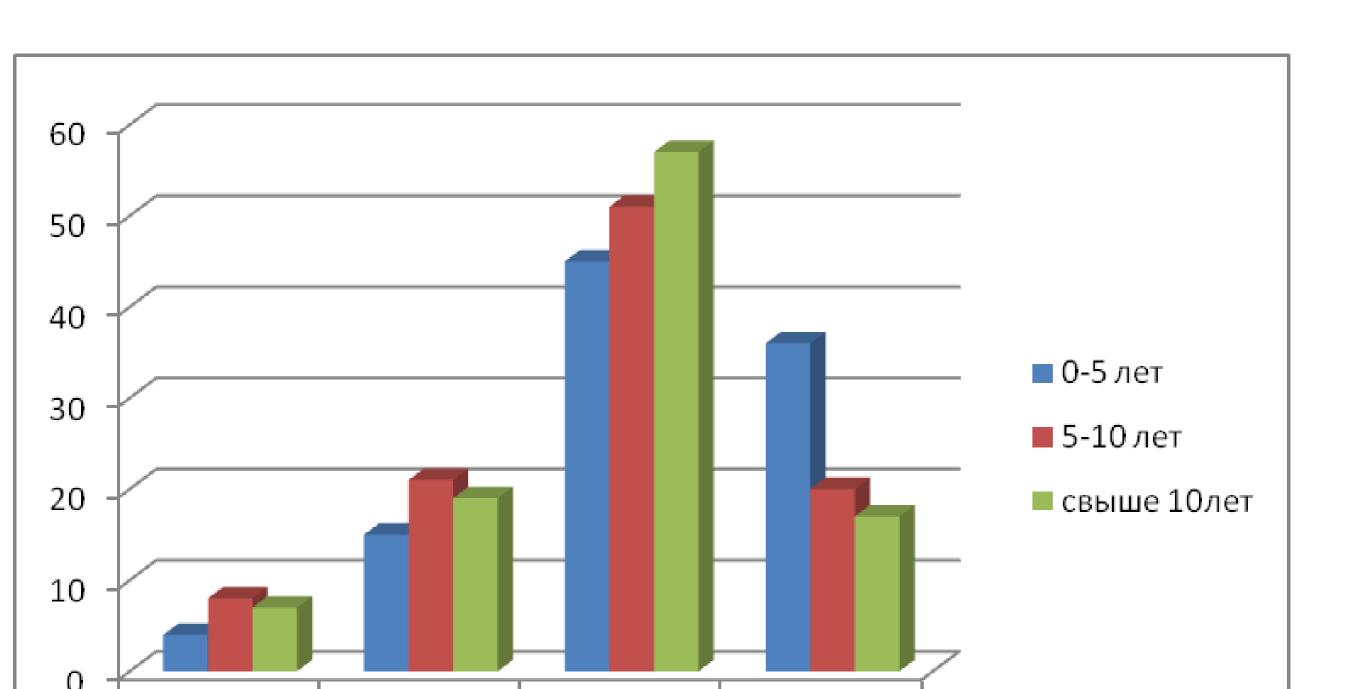
Taxes!!!



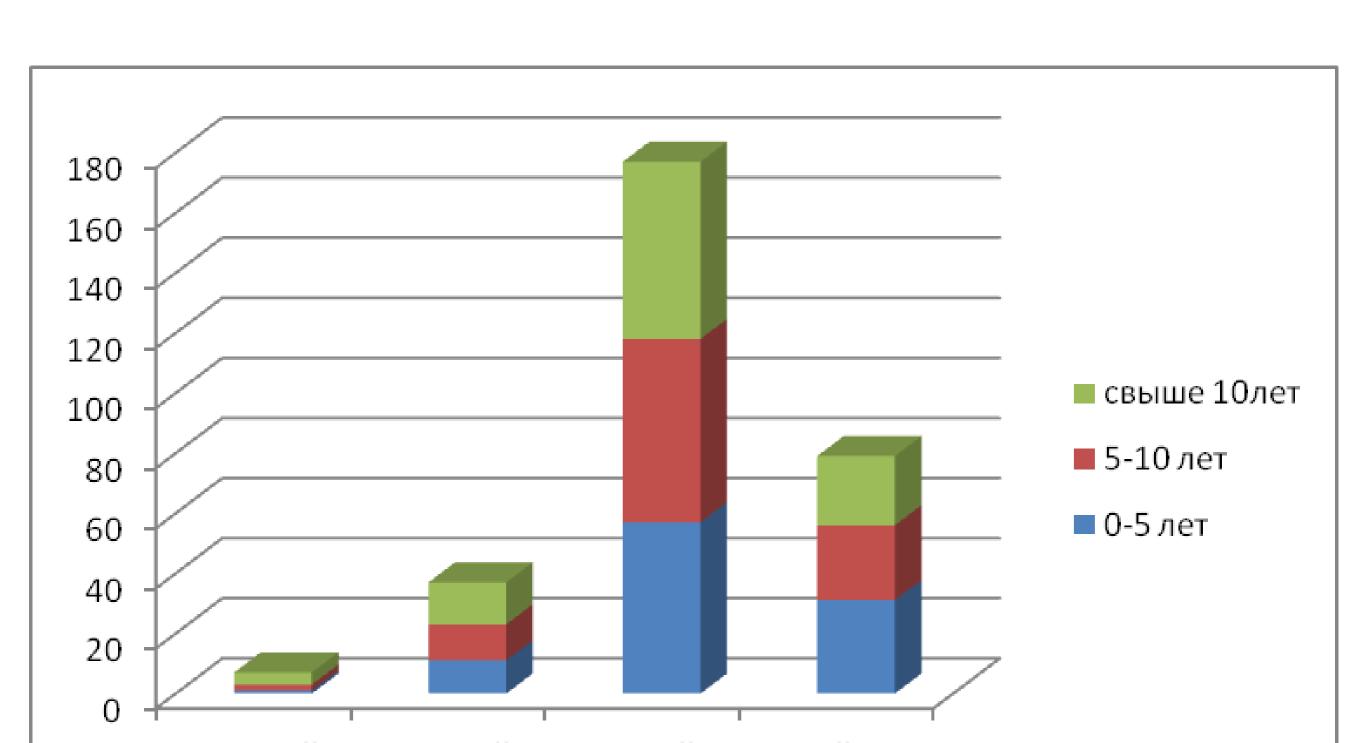
The average levels of the motivation component in the professional actions studed in primary care doctors (in depending of the durings medical work)



The average levels of the cognitive component in the professional actions studed in primary care doctors (in depending of the durings medical work)



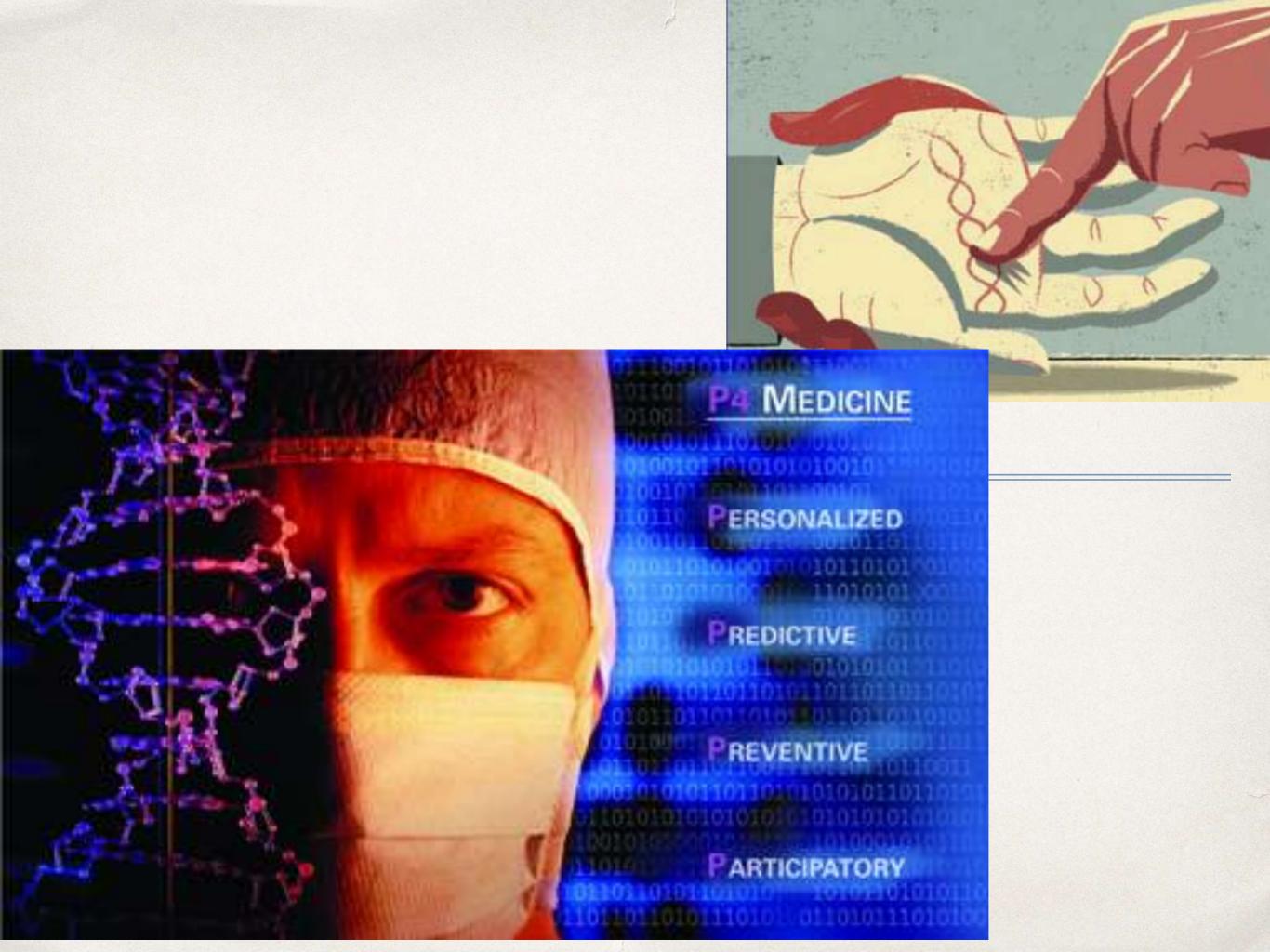
The average levels of the motivation component in the professional actions studed in primary care doctors (in depending of the durings medical work)











•Total adiponectin
High-molecular-weight adiponectin
Leptin
γ-Glutamyl transferase (GGT)
Alanine aminotransferase
Fetuin A
Ferritin

### C-reactive protein

Intercellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1)

## Orosomucoid Sialic acid Interleukin-6

Interleukin-18
Complement C3
Asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA)
Retinol binding protein 4 (RBP-4)
Freefatty acids
Oxidized LDL
Lactate



Home | Current Issue | Archive | Contact Us | Subscribe | Help | Alerts

# Novel Risk Factors and the Prediction of Type 2 Diabetes in the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study

L.A. Raynor, PHD<sup>1</sup>, James S. Pankow, PHD<sup>2</sup>, Bruce B. Duncan, MD, PHD<sup>3,4</sup>, Maria I. Schmidt, MD, PHD<sup>3,4</sup>, Ron C. Hoogeveen, PHD<sup>5</sup>, Mark A. Pereira, PHD<sup>2</sup>, J. Hunter Young, MD<sup>6,7</sup> and Christie M. Ballantyne, MD<sup>5</sup>

+ Author Affiliations

Corresponding author: L.A. Raynor, raynooo7@umn.edu.

#### Abstract

OBJECTIVE The objective of this study was to determine potential added value of novel risk factors in predicting the development of type 2 diabetes beyond that provided by standard clinical risk factors.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study is a population-based prospective cohort study in

Metabolic syndrome: a comprehensive perspective based on interactions between obesity, diabetes, and inflammation.



Paresh Dandona MD, PhD

Dandona P<sup>1</sup>, Aljada A, Chaudhuri A, Mohanty P, Garg R.

Circulation. 2005 Mar 22;111(11):1448-54.

Evaluation of food-based dietary guidelines of Germany concerning their potential of chronic disease prevention with suggestions for improvement: Results from the EPIC-Potsdam study

vorgelegt von
Diplom-Ernährungswissenschaftlerin,
Master of Public Health
Anne von Rüsten

von der Fakultät VII - Wirtschaft und Management der Technischen

**Universität Berlin** 

zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades Doktorin der Gesundheitswissenschaften / Public Health - Dr. P.H. -

genehmigte Dissertation

**Promotionsausschuss:** 

Vorsitzende: Prof. Dr. Jacqueline Müller-Nordhorn

Gutachter: Prof. Dr. Heiner Boeing Gutachter: Prof. Dr. Reinhard Busse

Tag der wissenschaftlichen Aussprache: 18. Juni 2012

Berlin 2012 D 83



#### MINI REVIEW ARTICLE

published: 30 December 2013 doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2013.00488



### TWEAK: a new player in obesity and diabetes

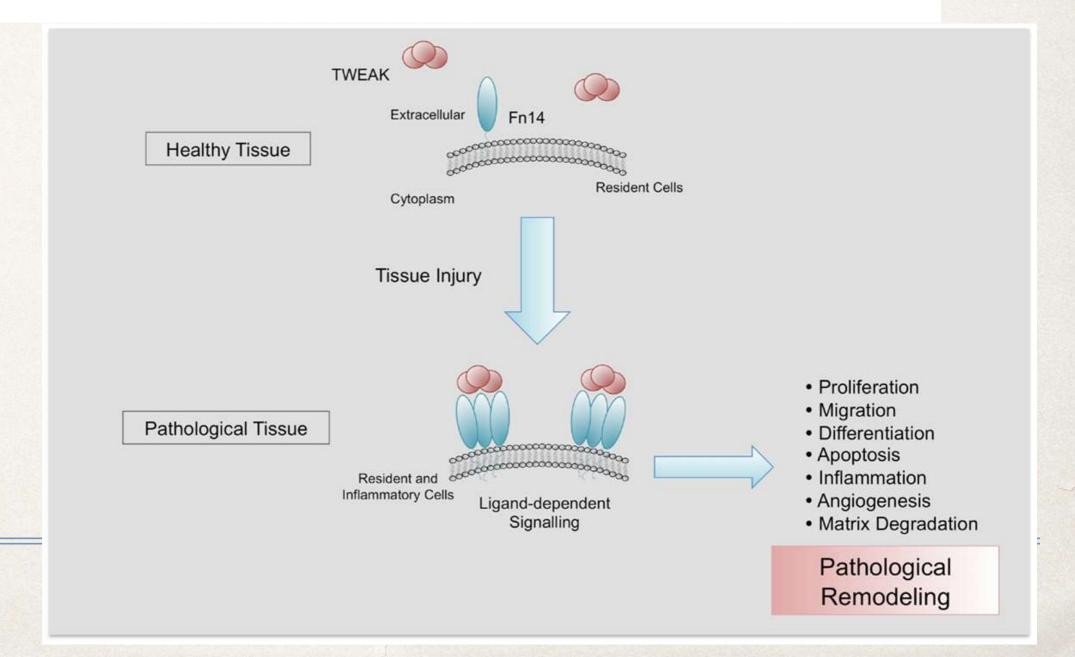
#### Joan Vendrell and Matilde R. Chacón\*

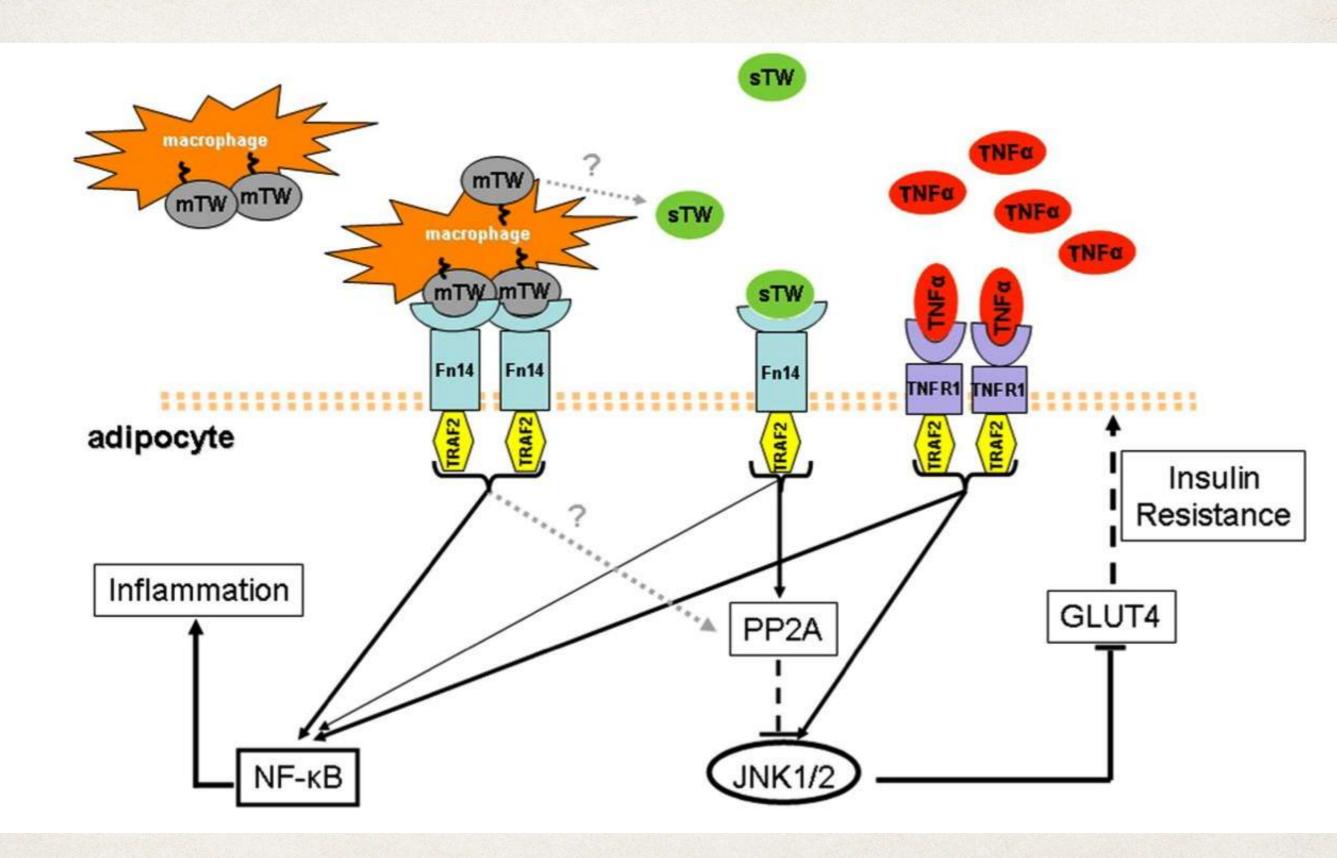
Research Unit, Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Diabetes y Enfermedades Metabólicas Asociadas (CIBERDEM), Hospital Universitari de Tarragona Joan XXIII, Institut d'Investigació Sanitària Pere Virgili, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain

#### TWEAK: a new player in obesity and diabetes

#### Joan Vendrell and Matilde R. Chacón\*

Research Unit, Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Diabetes y Enfermedades Metabólicas Asociadas (CIBERDEM), Hospital Universitari de Tarragona Joan XXIII, Institut d'Investigació Sanitària Pere Virgili, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain





## **PURPOSE**



Fasting hyperinsulinemia (FGI)- a potential biomarker to predict development of t2DM in MS patients?

# Materials and Methods

Hyperinsulinemia (fasting) > 15 mkMU/ml

247 MS patients:

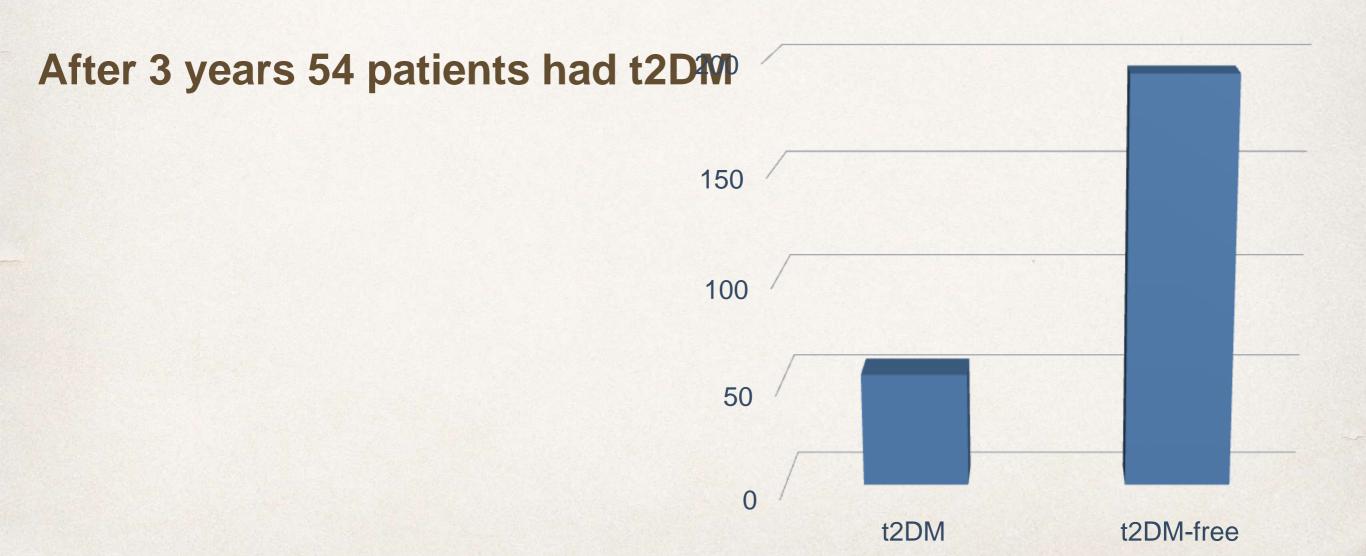
115 male

132 female

Age (average): 56 ± 5,8 years

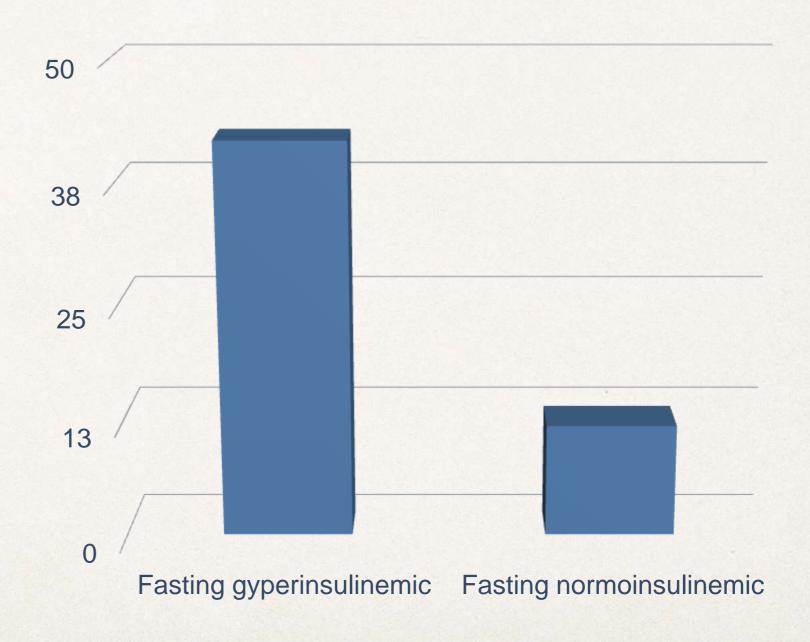
**Observation 3 years** 

## Results



## Results

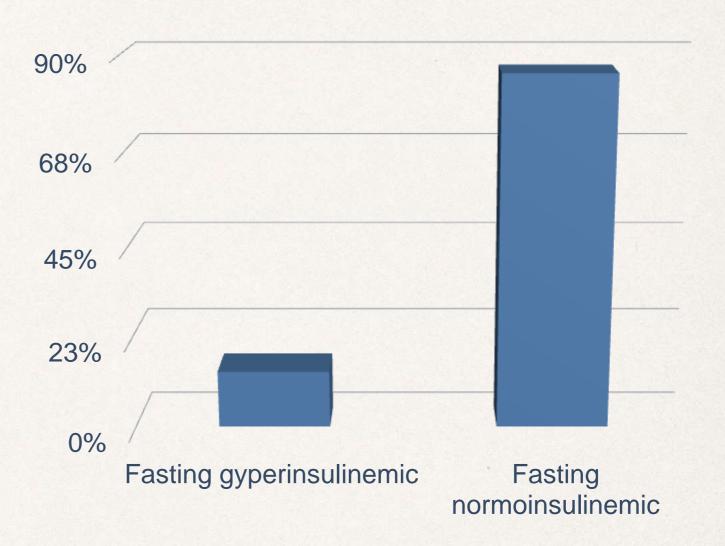
# 78% of t2DM manifistated had fasting gyperinsulinemia befoure



## Results

t2DM-free patients

14% t2DM-free had FGI befoure



## Conclusion

- Fasting insulin level can be regarded as a biomarker of t2DM
- Insulin level measurement is technically simple and inexpensive
- Fasting insulin level can be used as a screening method among the persons in high risk of CVD and t2DM

Thank you



# LetWeswelcome you all to our future conferences of OMICS Group International

Please Visit: www.omicsgroup.com

www.conferenceseries.com

http://biomarkers.conferenceseries.com/