

4th International Conference on

DEMENTIA AND DEMENTIA CARE

December 04-05, 2023 | Dubai, UAE

Impact of metabolism, glycemic fluctuation, and hypoglycemia on the dementia risk for a type 2 diabetes patient

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The author has utilized his developed GH-Method: math-physical medicine methodology, including metabolism index (MI) model, viscoelastic & viscoplastic glucose theory (VGT) model, and glucose density (gluodensity) model to investigate his collected millions data of metabolism and glucose during 2012 to 2022 in order to have an idea of his risk probability of developing into dementia conditions resulted from his repetitive situations of

hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, glycemic fluctuations. According to other research findings, those diabetes phenomena do bring in extra level of dementia risk. The question is “how much higher of risk and resulted from which input factors?” These kind of questions are difficult to be answered by using the traditional biochemical research approach, but the math-physical approach can indeed shed some lights.

Biography

Gerald C. Hsu has completed his PhD in Mathematics and majored in Engineering at MIT. He attended different universities over 17 years and studied seven academic disciplines. He has spent 20,000 hours in T2D research. First, he studied six metabolic diseases and food nutrition during 2010-2013, then conducted research during 2014-2018. His approach is math-physics and quantitative medicine based on mathematics, physics, engineering modeling, signal processing, computer science, big data analytics, statistics, machine learning and AI. His main focus is on preventive medicine using prediction tools. He believes that the better the prediction, the more control you have.

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