

RSP injection technique

Ziad Tarek Alshafee

Royal Swedish Academy for Knowledge Science, Sweden

Abstract

RSP stands for (Reshaping of Skin Pores) which is a needle-free injection technique. Scientists and developers are interested in this discipline since a very long time to solve the conventional injection techniques problems such as pain, tissue damage etc., They have developed many needle-free injection techniques such as micro-needles patches, jets etc., These techniques will be discussed briefly in the presentation for comparison purposes. RSP injection technique is developed to overcome limits and obstacles faced by these techniques especially that include intradermal or subcutaneous injection techniques. Diabetics, who suffer each single day from insulin repeated injections, are considered as the main target of the present work. The conventional routes of insulin injection, by using syringes or by more advanced routes such as insulin pen or insulin pump, have many problems especially for elders and children. RSP- injection technique could be considered the optimal solution for insulin injection for diabetics and many other cases. In this event, we will discuss the scientific origin of RSP injection technique, the mathematical model of the injection system in addition to two different versions of prototypes but without any technical details according to the legal right of manufacturers and investors.

Biography

Ziad Tarek Alshafee has completed his BSc degree in Biomedical Engineering from Faculty of Engineering, Minia University, Egypt in 2018 (excellent grade with Honours). He is presently working as a researcher at Royal Swedish Academy for Knowledge Science as well as Ashman Swedish Pharmaceutical Control and Quality Certification. He published several international articles and books.



3rd Global Conference on Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine, Stem Cell Research, June 29-30, 2020

Citation: Ziad Tarek Alshafee, *RSP injection technique*, Regenerative Medicine 2020, 3rd Global Conference on Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine, Stem Cell Research, June 29-30, 2020, Pages 08