

CELL SIGNALING AND CANCER THERAPY

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CELL METABOLISM AND CYTOPATHOLOGY

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Appetite control and nutrigenomic diets are connected to immunometabolism in diabetes

Statement of the Problem: Dietary interventions in diabetes have become of critical importance to stabilize insulin resistance, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), synaptic plasticity defects and neurodegenerative diseases. Nutritional research in diabetics (Type 3 or Type 2) to control appetite dysregulation has promoted research into food and nutrition guidelines to allow appetite control to prevent insulin resistance that is connected to the global burden of disease. Appetite control and healthy dietary interventions in diabetes have failed to correct the adipocyte-liver interaction defect with relevance to the induction of NAFLD that is projected to affect 40% of the global population by the year 2050. Dietary interventions to reverse the defective adipocyte tissue-liver interaction may involve appetite control with food restriction essential to reverse defective hepatic metabolism of ingested dietary fat.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: *In vivo* experiments in animals and clinical studies in man indicate that dietary interventions are essential to stabilizing insulin resistance and the complication of diabetes. Food restriction to stabilize appetite dysregulation and increase the metabolism of ingested fat has become critical to prevent a non-alcoholic fatty liver disease that is now expected to be a major complication in diabetes.

Findings: Food and nutrition guidelines in the developing world need to be revised with relevance to the defective genes that are related to mitophagy, NAFLD, and diabetes. Handling and processing of food in the developing world need careful attention to prevent gene repression with immune cell defects related to autoimmune disease and mitophagy in diabetes.

Conclusion & Significance: Appetite control with relevance to immunometabolism has become critical to the treatment of NAFLD and diabetes. Nutritional diets that contain activators to maintain immunometabolism and prevent mitophagy have become important to nutritional research. Nutrition and antimicrobial activity in diabetes need re-evaluation with relevance to antibiotic resistance and the failure of antimicrobial drugs.

Biography

Ian J Martins is a Fellow for the International Agency for Standards and Ratings (IASR) and Reviewer for Open Access Pub and various other journals. Chief Editor for International Journal of Diabetes Research (2014-2017), Research and Reviews: Neuroscience (2016-2017) and Journal of Diabetes and Clinical Studies and Editor for various other journals. BIT Member (BIT Congress. Inc) with an H-index of 43, (ResearchGate STATs (23), Mendeley STATs (20). Scientist for the Science Advisory Board (USA) and an Academic with Academia.edu. Citations > 3000. ResearchGate's analysis available on Google, Tweet, Facebook, LinkedIn under Ian James Martins' name places publication Stats RG score higher than 96% of the international SCIENTISTS. Certificates of appreciation in relation to anti-aging, health, and disease. Keynote addresses at Innovate Pharma 2017, Innovate Neurology 2017, World Diabetes and Endocrinology Summit-2017 and Pharmacology and Ethnopharmacology 2016. Conferred with the Richard Kuhn Research Award-2015 Endocrinology and Metabolism.

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