

Diabetes Treatment with Nanomedicine and Improvements in Nano Therapy

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DESCRIPTION

Nanotechnology and medicine has the potential in landscape of disease diagnosis, treatment and management. Nanomedicine has new ways to not only enhance current therapeutic strategies but also to create the way for personalized, precise and efficient diabetes care. Diabetes mellitus, characterized by chronic hyperglycemia, remains a significant public health concern worldwide. Its debilitating complications, including cardiovascular disease, neuropathy and retinopathy, impose a substantial burden on healthcare systems and individuals alike. Traditional diabetes management relies heavily on insulin therapy, oral medications, and lifestyle modifications. However, these approaches often fall short in maintaining optimal blood glucose levels while reducing some effects. Nanomedicine has some unique properties of nanoscale materials. Nanomedicine dimensions range from 1 to 100 Nanometers. This scale provides a remarkable platform to engineer materials with customized properties, enabling precise targeting, controlled release and enhanced bioavailability. Nanomedicine has innovative solutions across various parts of management, including glucose monitoring, insulin delivery and regenerative therapy.

Smart glucose monitoring

Nanotechnology has enabled the development of advanced glucose monitoring systems that be superior to the limitations of traditional methods. Nano sensors can be engineered to detect glucose levels with remarkable sensitivity and specificity. These sensors could be integrated into wearable devices, allowing continuous monitoring and real-time data transmission to healthcare providers. Such advancements empower patients to make informed decisions and enable timely interventions, thereby reducing the risk of severe complications.

Revolutionizing insulin delivery

Nanomedicine changes the use of insulin, an essential of diabetes control. Nanoparticles can encapsulate insulin molecules, protecting

them from degradation and facilitating controlled release. This approach not only prolongs the therapeutic effect but also reduces the frequency of injections. Furthermore, Nano carriers can be designed to target specific cells or tissues, minimizing off-target effects and improving the efficiency of insulin uptake.

Regenerative nano therapies

Nanotechnology has new changes for regenerative medicine and has some potential solutions for the restoration of pancreatic islet cells that are dysfunctional or destroyed in diabetes. Stem cell-based therapies when attached with nanomaterials can improve cell survival, differentiation and absorption within the host tissue. Nanoscale has a supportive microenvironment for cell growth and vascularization, facilitating the regeneration of insulin-producing cells.

Ethical and safety considerations

The integration of nanomedicine into diabetes management requires careful consideration of ethical and safety concerns. Rigorous preclinical and clinical studies are essential to assess the safety profile of nanomaterials intended for medical use.

CONCLUSION

Nanomedicine has innovative approaches that transcend the limitations of conventional therapies. From smart glucose monitoring to precision insulin delivery and regenerative Nano therapies, the integration of nanotechnology has the potential to revolutionize how we understand and treat diabetes. Researchers are developing innovative solutions such as targeted insulin delivery, real-time glucose monitoring, and advanced artificial pancreas systems. These advancements could help individuals with diabetes achieve better glycemic control, Nanoscale devices can be designed to continuously monitor various biomarkers beyond glucose, providing a more comprehensive picture of a patient's health status.

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