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The sign of the Cross of Andreas in the iris and Diabetes mellitus: A longitudinal study

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The aim of this study was to compare the development of diabetes mellitus in subjects with and without the sign of the Cross of Andreas in the iris over a period of four years. Participated in this cohort study was 91 patients without the disease, with and without the signal. The monitoring was conducted by means of the records. At the end of the research, 28.2% of the group with the sign of the Cross of Andreas was diagnosed with diabetes and 56.5% had two or more episodes of impaired glucose tolerance. In the group without the signal, 4.4% were diagnosed with the disease and 24.5% had two or more episodes of glucose intolerance. There was a statistically significant difference between the groups regarding the development of the disease and glucose intolerance. The group with the Cross of Andreas developed more glucose intolerance and diabetes than the other group.

Biography

Leia Fortes Salles, RN, PhD is a Post doctorated from the Nursing School - University of Sao Paulo, Brazil. She is specializing in Integrative Medicine, Iridology and Flower Therapy. She is a member of the group of complementary and alternative therapies studies -National Research Council.

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