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Early immunotherapy using autologous adult stem cells reversed the effect of anti-pancreatic islets in recently diagnosed type 1 diabetes mellitus: preliminary results

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The procedure was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee. In 2011, in three young patients, type 1 diabetes mellitus diagnosis was confirmed, with the presence of positive antibodies and ketoacidosis. Two patients were treated with autologous bone marrow stem cell stimulated with filgrastim and transplantation, through liver puncture, as immune modulators. One patient was treated with conventional treatment and participated in this experiment as a control group. The families of the patients signed the informed consent. No specific statistical analysis was performed. The patients had less than 8 years old, diagnosis of type 1 diabetes for less than 60 days, body mass index less than 22 kg/m², normal complete blood count, coagulation and renal function, no lesions in target organs, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) level less than 13.70%, c-peptide level less than 0.67 ng/ml, positive results of Islets Cells Antibody (ICA), Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase (GAD) and insulin antibody.

Biography

Alejandro Mesples, is a Interventional Cardiologist, is an interventional cardiologist, he conducted his post graduate studies at the University Louis Pasteur in Strasbourg, France, and the University of Barcelona, Spain. He completed preclinical and clinical research on the use of bone marrow stem cells in chronic and newly diagnosed diabetics patients for the Ministry of Health of Argentina and Biotech Companies in USA. Currently working with the Institute of Tissue Engineering in Shenzhen Beike, China.

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