Clinical application of two computerized diabetes management systems: comparison with the log-book method.

(PMID:1344707)
In two consecutive studies the clinical application and suitability of two computer-assisted data management systems (Camit and Cadmo) were evaluated in a prospective manner. In each study nineteen long-standing, stable insulin-dependent patients were randomly assigned to one of two groups. In study I assessment of metabolic control and insulin dose adjustments were based either
The effectiveness of biometrics system lies in different recognition processes which include feature extraction, feature robustness and feature matching. The emergence of forensic biometrics covers a wide range of applications for physical and cybercrime detection. "Forensic science" begins with the effective identification, documentation (collection of notes, photographs, sketching and videos), and preservation of physical (covers items of non-living origin such as fingerprints, footprints, fibers, paint, tire or shoe impression and weapons) and biological evidence (originates from a living source and includes DNA, other bodily fluids, hair, skin and bone material) at the crime. 

on the Camit S1 data analysis or on the conventional log-book method, whereas in study II the Camit S2 and the Cadmo simulation programs were evaluated. HbA1c values decreased significantly in both studies (p < 0.05). A clear decline in hypoglycemic events as well as a significant reduction of the percentage of glucose values below 4.0 mmol/l (p < 0.005) and a marked increase (p < 0.05) in the percentage of glucose levels in the target range (4.0-10.0 mmol/l) were observed. We found both computerized assessment systems to be reliable and suitable for the assessment of blood glucose control and for insulin dose finding. The graphical and statistical presentation of the numerous glucose and insulin data allowed a better summary of blood glucose control and metabolic trends. More time could be spent for problem solving, which proved to be much less exhausting with the computer for the attending physician. Further studies should address the educational potential of computerized systems for the patient as well as for the physician.