Method for Non-Invasive Identification of Individuals at Risk for Diabetes

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Technology description

Raman spectra emitted from an eye that is subject to a laser probe provides information regarding early markers of diabetes or diabetes-induced ocular pathologies. The invention compares spectra taken from the subject under study to spectra from a normal subject. Multivariate statistical methods are used to obtain predictive information based on the detected spectra, and to diagnose or predict the onset or stage of progression of diabetes-induced ocular pathology.

Application area

The invention is a non-invasive technique for the detection of ocular pathologies, including molecular changes associated with diabetes.

Institution

NIH - National Institutes of Health

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