

H E A L T H



A N D

T E C H N O L O G Y



B C I A N D N O N - I N V A S I V E G L U C O S E

M O N I T O R

W 1 2 - D - U N I T 4

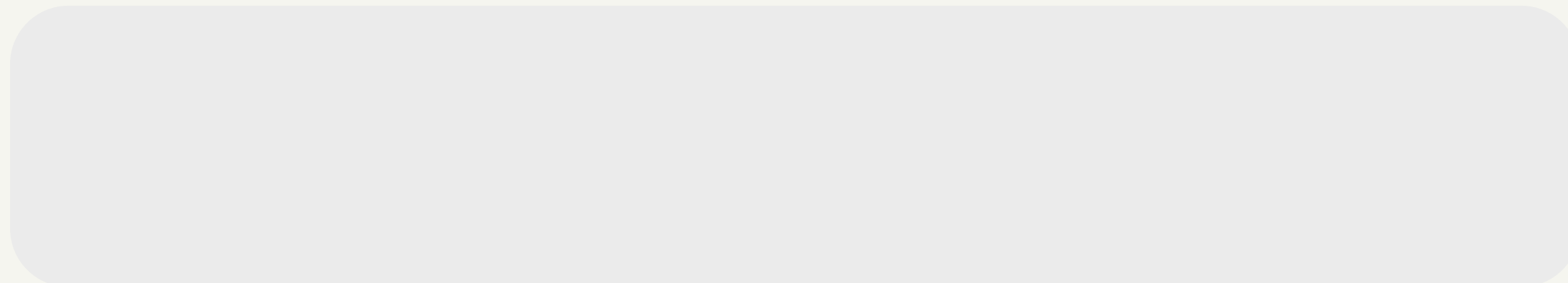




TABLE OF CONTENT

- **Intro**
- **Data Nature – Biochemical
vs. Electrophysiological**
- **Predictive Power**
- **Patient Autonomy &
Interaction**
- **Conclusion**

INTRODUCTION

- **AI in medical technology for paralyzed and diabetic patients**

INTRODUCTION

- **BCI and Non-Invasive Glucose Monitor**

control with thoughts



test blood sugar levels without needles

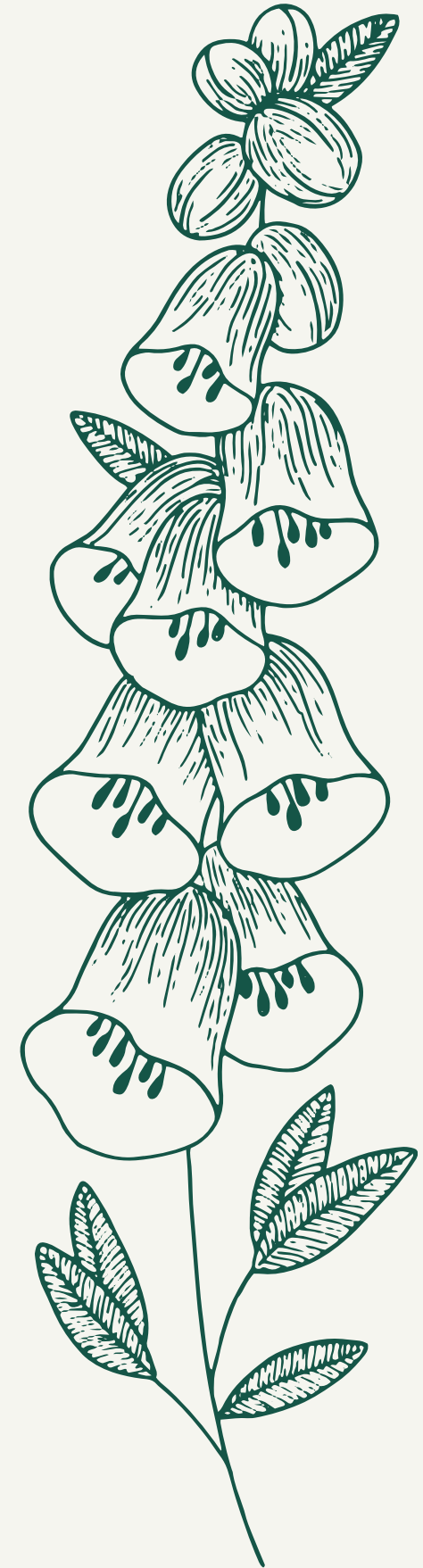


INTRODUCTION

- **both aim to improve despite the differences**
- **compare data, predictive power, and patients' autonomy**

POINT 1

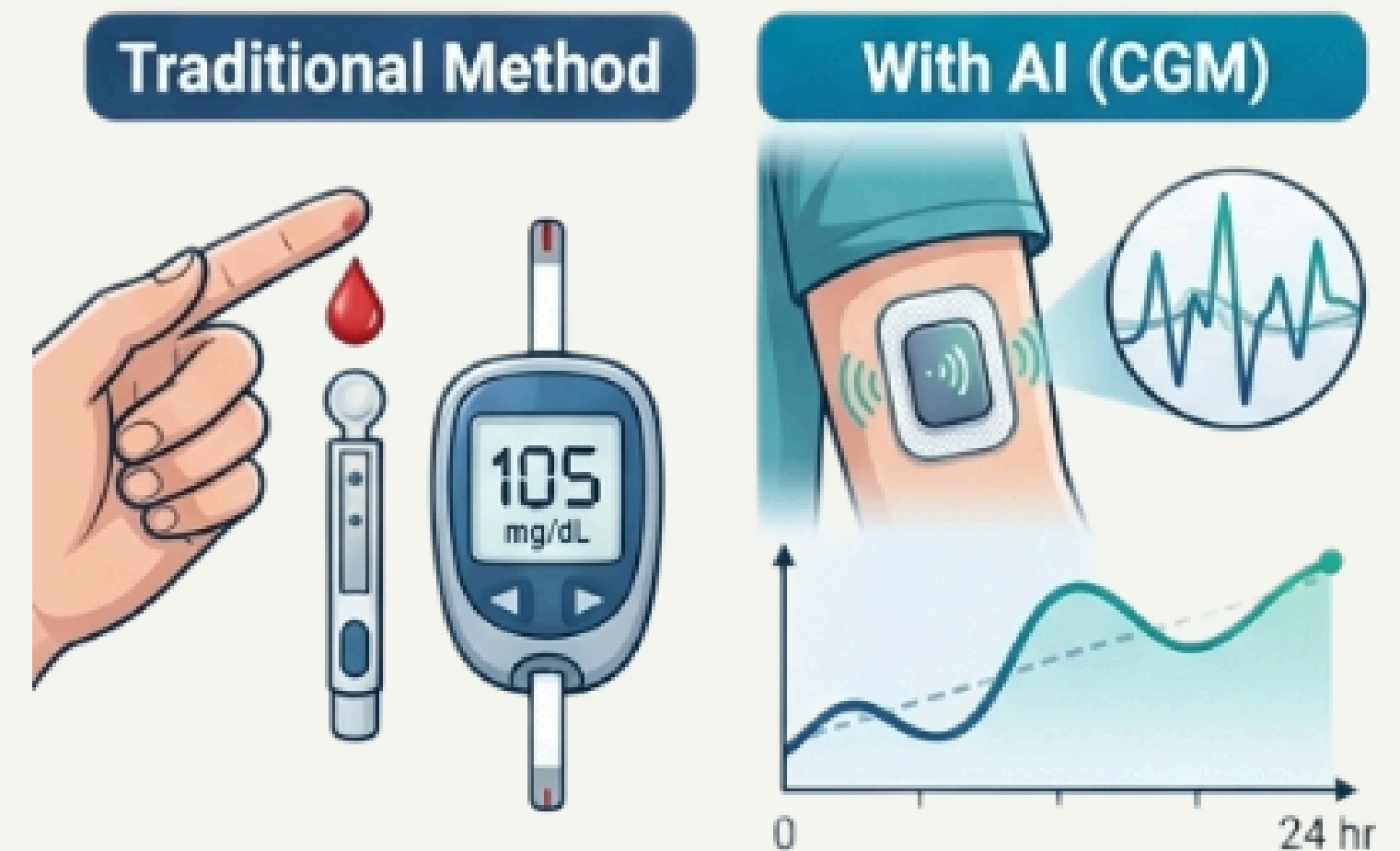
**DATA NATURE –
BIOCHEMICAL VS.
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL**



GLUCOSE MONITOR: FROM STATIC POINTS TO DYNAMIC STREAMS

Glucose Monitor (CGM)

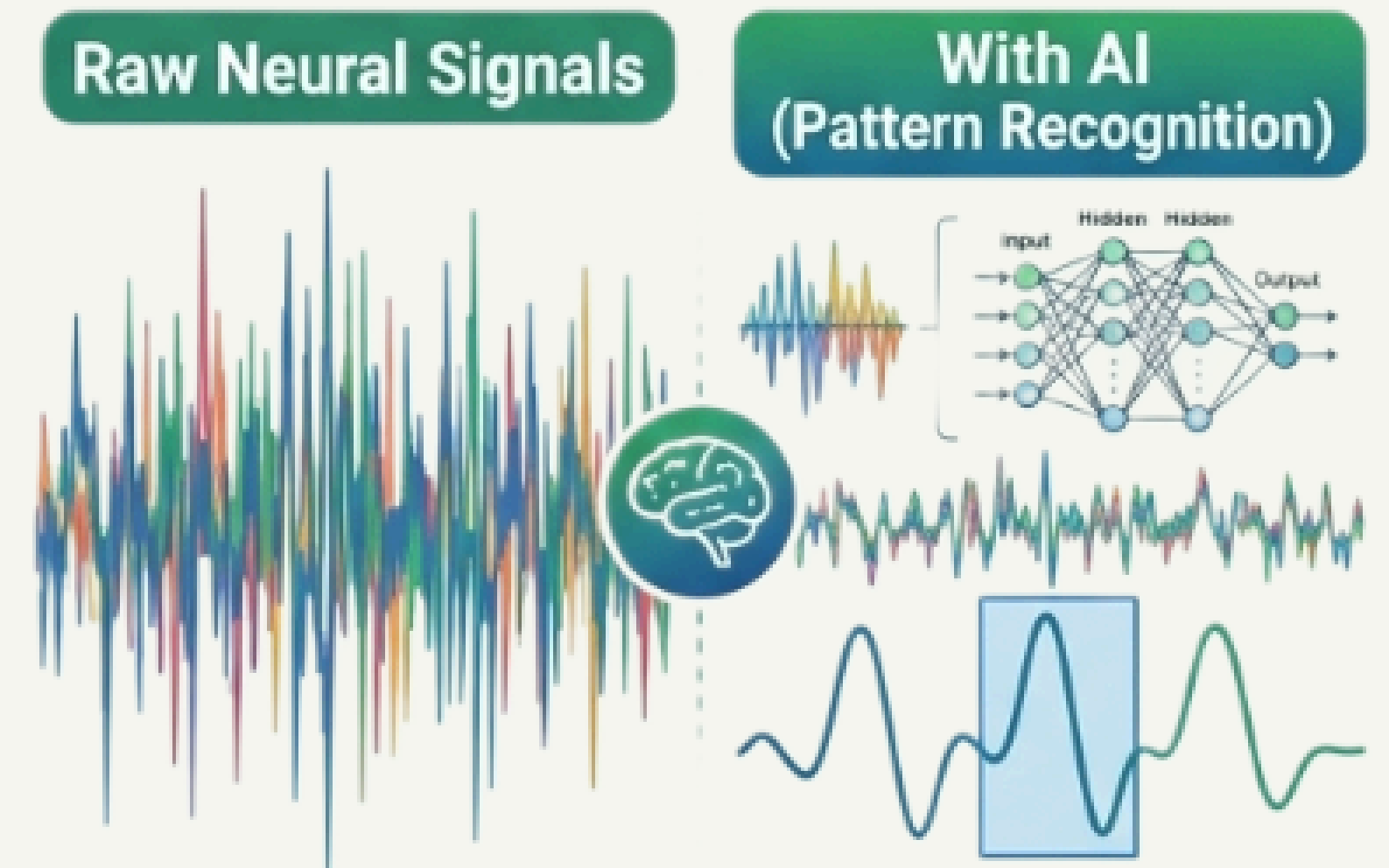
- Data: Biochemical Signals
- Traditional: Discrete Snapshots (Finger-prick)
- AI Era: Continuous Data Streams 24/7
- Impact: Non-invasive / Needle-free



BCI: DECODING THE "NEURAL NOISE"

BRAIN-COMPUTER INTERFACE (BCI)

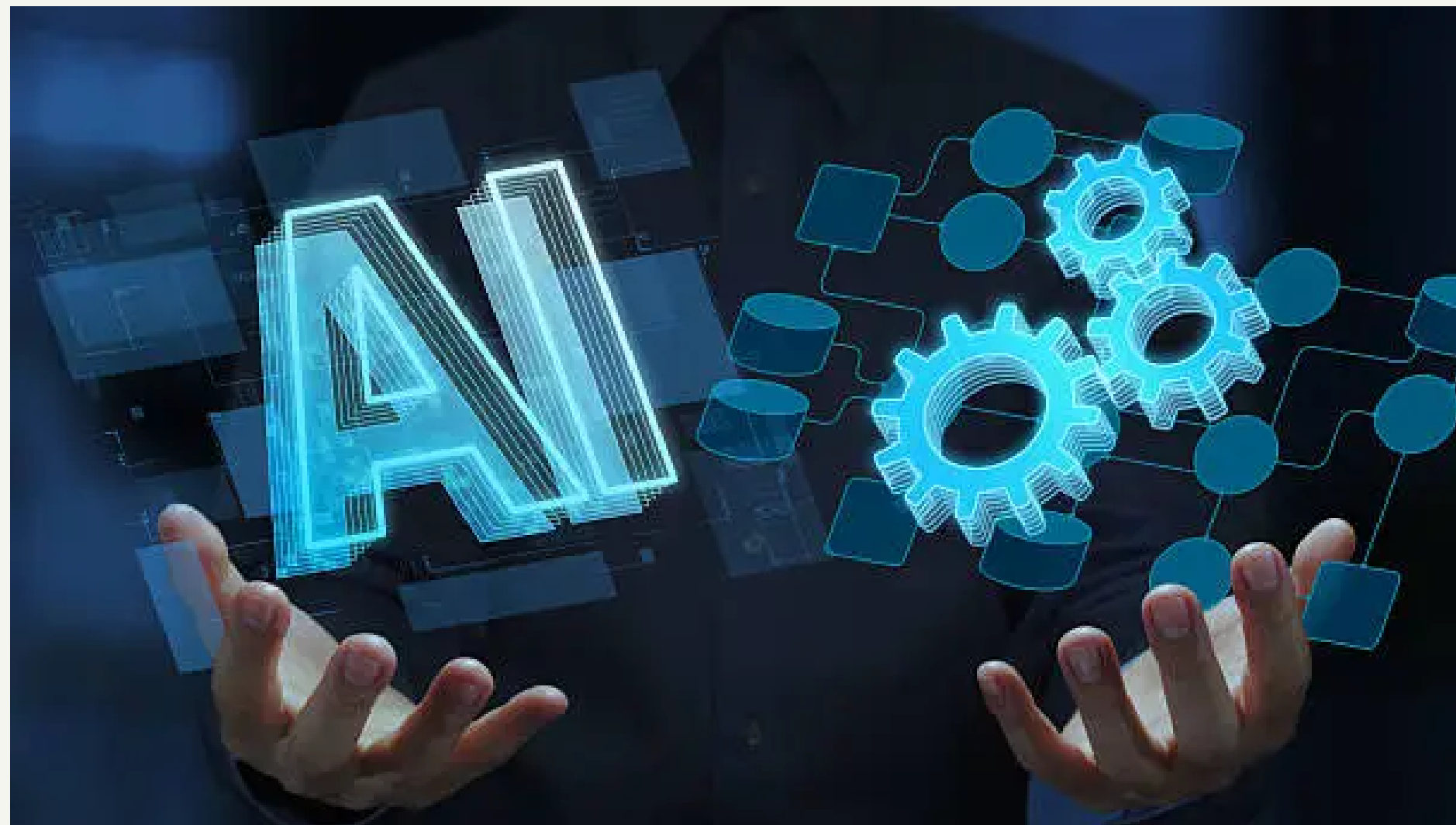
- DATA: ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL SIGNALS
- TRADITIONAL: RAW NEURAL NOISE
- AI ERA: PRECISE SIGNAL FILTERING
- IMPACT: INTENT RECOGNITION (PATTERN DECODING)



SUMMARY TABLE: THE TRANSFORMATION

Feature	Glucose Monitor	BCI
Data Nature	Biochemical	Electrical
AI Role	Continuity & Smoothing	Filtering & Decoding
Shift	From "Stamps" to "Video"	From "Noise" to "Signal"

POINT 2 - PREDICTIVE POWER



GLUCOSE MONITOR: FROM RECORDS TO NAVIGATION



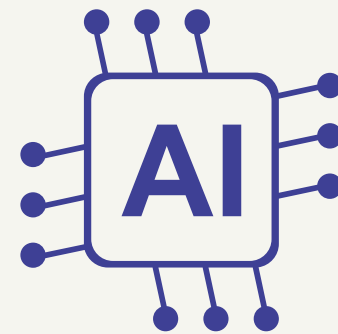
Past: Static Records



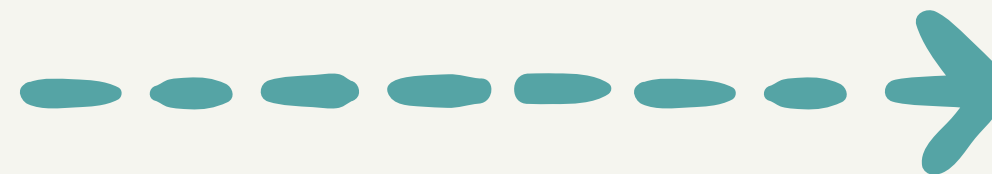
Future: 30-min Early Warning



BCI: FROM NOISE TO INTENTION



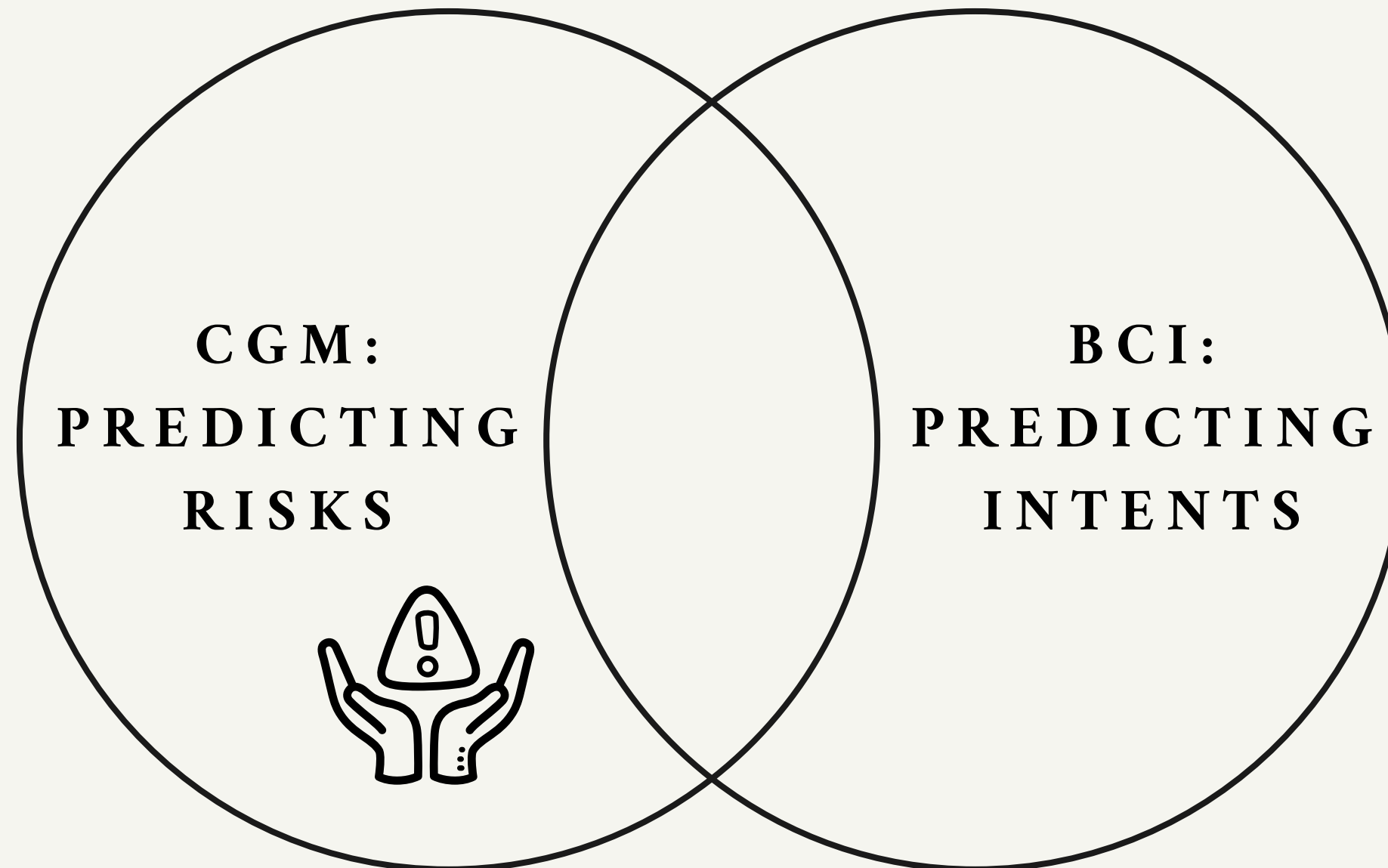
SIGNAL
ACTION



MEANING
REALITY

THE POWER OF PREDICTION

'CALCULATORS' → 'FORTUNE TELLERS'



POINT 3 - PATIENT AUTONOMY & INTERACTION

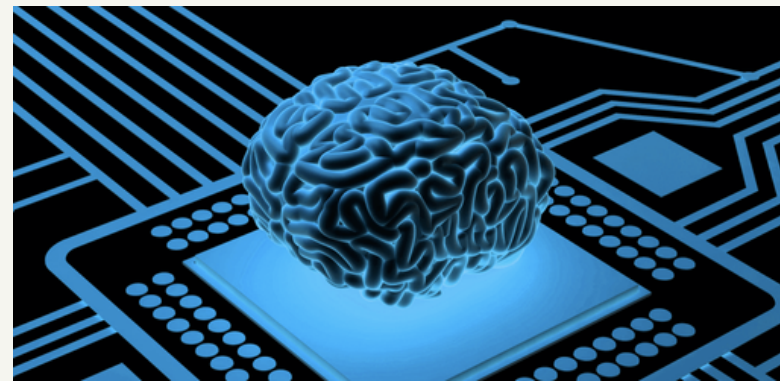


BCI



Target

ALS, spinal cord injuries, or severe paralysis



How it helps

translate brain signals into digital commands



Quality of Life

restore "Agency" and the ability to communicate

NON-INVASIVE GLUCOSE MONITOR



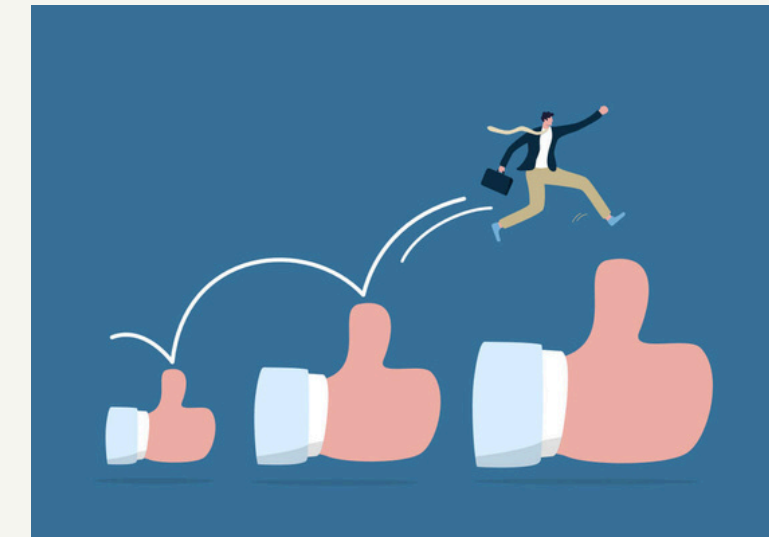
Target

Type 1 & Type 2
Diabetes



How it helps

real-time monitoring
without skin penetration



Quality of Life

pain-free management
and reduced medical
anxiety

COMPARISON

BCI

- Active & Direct
- High effort, High empowerment



Non-Invasive GM

- Passive & Fluid
- Low effort, Low interference



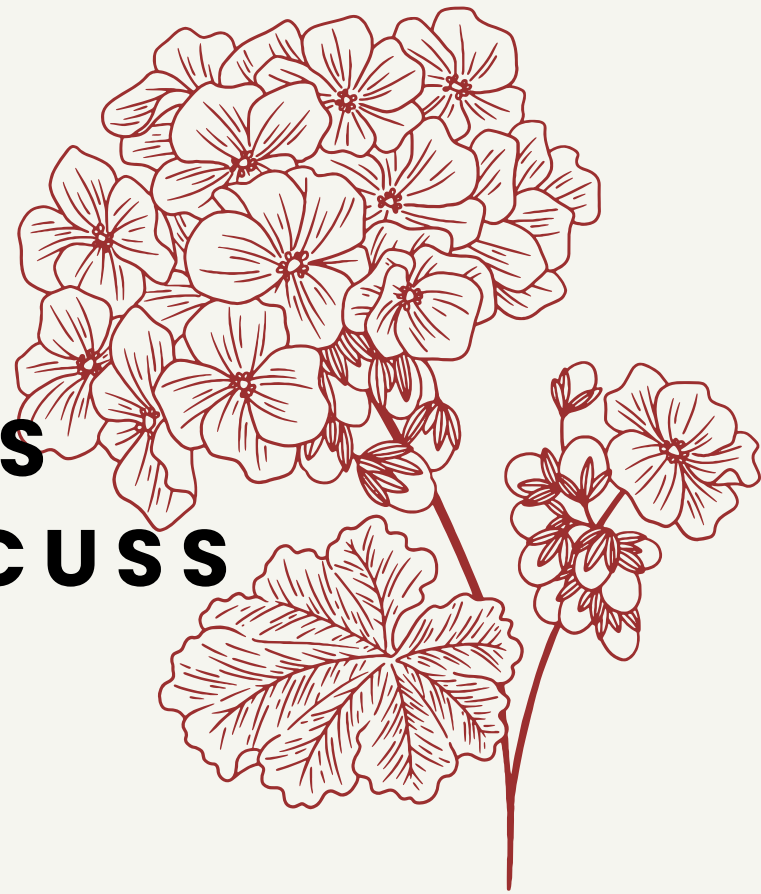
enhance patient autonomy & dignity

Conclusion

- **Data→Prediction→Autonomy**
- **From tools to intelligent systems**
- **Dignity and Independence**

THE END

**LET'S
DISCUSS**

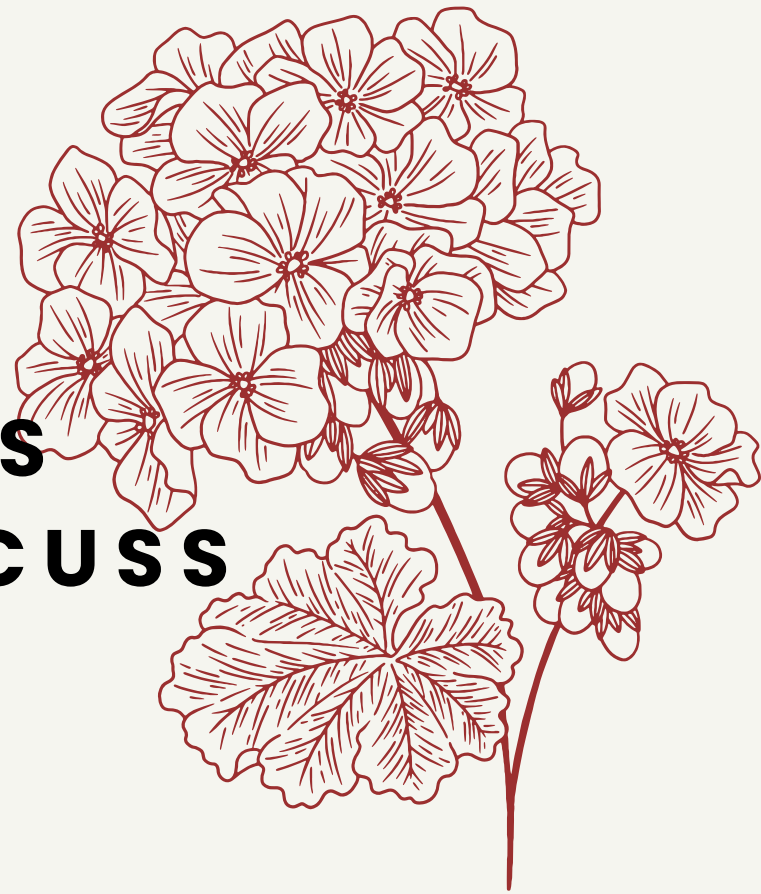


Question 1 : How does the Sugar Monitor (CGM) help?

- (A) Patients cannot feel if their sugar is low.**
- (B) AI warns them before it happens.**
- (C) It keeps the patient safe 24/7.**

Answer: (C) It keeps the patient safe 24/7.

**LET'S
DISCUSS**

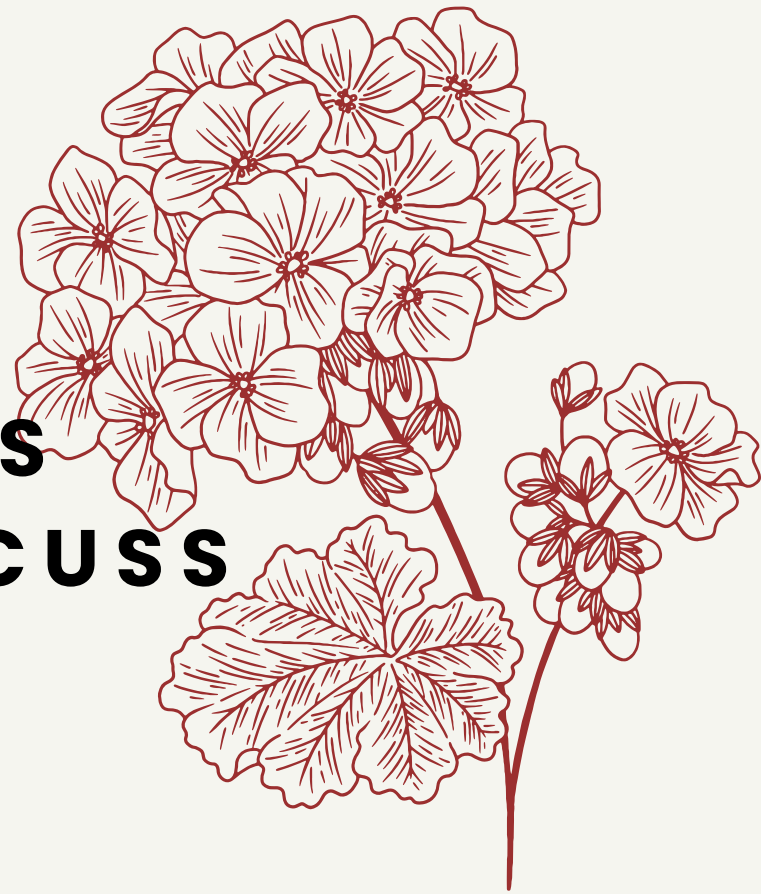


Question 2: With AI, what is the main difference in how these devices help paralyzed patients?

- (A) They store more data.**
- (B) They predict future needs and risks.**
- (C) They make the devices smaller.**

Answer: (B) They predict future needs and risks.

**LET'S
DISCUSS**



Question 3: Who isn't the target group for BCI ?

- (A) Patients with spinal cord injuries.**
- (B) Patients with Type 1 & Type 2 Diabetes.**
- (C) Patients with ALS.**

Answer: (B) Patients with Type 1 & Type 2 Diabetes.

CITATION

- Wu, J., Liu, Y., Yin, H., & Guo, M. (2023, June 15). A new generation of sensors for non-invasive blood glucose monitoring. American journal of translational research. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10331674/>
- Anne Trafton , MIT News. (2025, December 3). Noninvasive imaging could replace Finger Pricks for people with diabetes. MIT News , Massachusetts Institute of Technology. <https://news.mit.edu/2025/noninvasive-imaging-could-replace-finger-pricks-diabetes-1203>
- Facchinetti, A., Sparacino, G., & Cobelli, C. (2013, September 1). Signal Processing algorithms implementing the “smart sensor” concept to improve continuous glucose monitoring in diabetes. Journal of diabetes science and technology. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3876376/>
- ScienceDaily. (2026a, January 24). Brain waves could help paralyzed patients move again. ScienceDaily. <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2026/01/260124073926.htm>
- ABC7 News Bay Area. (2023, August 24). New Stanford technology allows people who lost speaking ability to talk through brain waves. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yDul619gZMM>