Profile for Professor Wang

Zhili Wang (M.D. PH.D)

Education and Qualification:

1. Fellow of Royal Society of Medicine, UK (1996-present)
2. Postdoctoral of Royal Postgraduate Medical School, UK (1995-1996)
3. Ph.D. of Royal Postgraduate Medical School, UK (1990-1995)
4. Master's Degree in Medicine, Tianjin Medical University, China (1984-1987)
5. Doctor, Physician of Internal Medicine of Tianjin Second Hospital, China (1975-1982)

Titles:

1. Visiting Professor of Division of Clinical Investigation, Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism, Department of Medicine, Imperial College, UK
2. Vice Chairman of Overseas Chinese Federation of Distinguished Experts Committee, China
3. Standing Director of Endocrine Committee of Chinese Medical Doctor Association, China
4. Vice-Chairman of Endocrinology Society of Beijing – Chinese Medical Doctor Association, China
5. Chairman of Diabetes Fund Committee of China Medical Foundation
6. President of Beijing Chaoyang Diabetes Hospital, China
7. Chairman of Board of Academy in Bejing Chaoyang Hospital, China

Introduction of Professor Wang:

In 1990, Professor Wang Zhili had been working in China for 16 years, and was also a medical director in the department of endocrinology. He was invited by Professor Bloom (Chairman of the Society of Endocrinology United Kingdom、Chairman of Department of Endocrinology, Chairman of Royal College of Physicians) to be a senior visiting scholar in Professor Bloom's laboratory at Royal Postgraduate Medical School, London. The same year, he received a full scholarship from the Royal Postgraduate Medical School to pursue his Ph.D. degree (in 1977, the UK Royal Postgraduate Medical School merged with the Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College). Dr. Bloom's laboratory is one of the most advanced laboratories of endocrinology research in the world. Many top-level endocrinologists worldwide have gathered there. Dr. Wang Zhili presented and published 38 papers on scientific journals and international academic conferences in the United State, United Kingdom and Europe. Five of his scientific research successes were known for being pioneer discoveries. Dr. Wang Zhili has found several novel endogenous peptides that regulate pancreatic islet function. This has great value for the development of new diabetes drugs and gene therapy.

Working in the Laboratory of Endocrinology and Metabolism Medicine, the Royal Postgraduate Medical School and Imperial College in the United Kingdom, Dr. Wang Zhili first found that the endogenous glucagon-like peptide -1 (GLP-1) can promote β-cell secretion of insulin, and it can significantly reduce high blood sugar level. This means that instead of exogenous insulin supply, the new internal adjustment mechanism can be an important way to control diabetes mellitus. The first-rate medical periodical Journal of Clinical Investigation (JCI) has published the results with an editorial which highly praised his study:" Wang and co-workers from the same group in London provide an important advance. The present study is an example of the fruits provided by advances in the fields of peptide chemistry and ligand-receptor interaction. We can look forward to more pieces of puzzles falling into

place in the near future". At present, GLP-1 is the basis of some treatments in the United States and a number of European countries as a new approach to the treatment of diabetes.

In July 2003, Dr. Wang Zhili returned to his homeland, and established Asia's largest diabetic hospital in Beijing - Beijing Chaoyang Diabetes Hospital. From then on, he started to put his basic research knowledge to a new clinical practice. Traditional treatment of diabetes is aimed at reducing the patient's blood sugar, and few consider how to improve the target organ function and the status of islet function. To patients with a gradual decline in terms of islet function, long-term oral hypoglycemic agents are as "weary horse whipped", lead to the deterioration of the disease and more complications. Prof. Wang found that once more than 90% of islet cells were damaged in patients with diabetes, the glucose metabolism would be a serious obstacle. But in this situation, some injury but not necrosis of the pancreatic islet cells can be treated by application of certain systematic islet protection and rescue regimen. He drew on international experience in advanced diabetes treatment, combined with traditional Chinese medicine, the modern neuro-endocrine and microcirculation concepts, created a "Comprehensive Therapy of Pancreatic Islet Cells Protection". After this kind of treatment, insulin-secreting function of the pancreatic β-cell is expected to resume to varying degrees.

“Comprehensive Therapy of Pancreatic Islet Cells Protection" is characterized by: in short terms (that is, generally speaking 2-3weeks), the adjustment of the patient's high blood sugar to normal level, can rapidly reduce the toxicity of high blood sugar and as well as the damage to microcirculation, enhance the biological activity of insulin receptor, repair the nerve fibers, resulting in the function of islet cells resume and production of high-quality endogenous insulin. It makes patients not only have stable glucose control, but also have a good metabolic environment, and slows down or avoids the occurrence and development of complications, thereby laying a solid

foundation for high-quality life. Over the past ten years, patients from China, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Switzerland, Canada, Japan, the Middle East and Southeast Asian countries, have received more than 400,000 person-times of Comprehensive Therapy of Pancreatic Islet Cells Protection. Around them, government officers, bankers, senior doctors, lawyers, accountants and experienced professionals, such as American -Chinese Nobel Laureate of physics, Dr. Daniel Tsui traveled long distances to visit the hospital especially for the treatment and experienced, through first-hand experience, the skilled and magical charm of Chinese medicine. After the treatment, over 90% of the patients can keep very good control of the disease. Some of the patients' glucose levels already reached normal range only with diet and exercise, instead of insulin or various oral hypoglycemic agents. They highly praised the amazing effect from the treatment.

Professor Sir Stephen Bloom, an internationally famous endocrinologist, came to visit Beijing Chaoyang Diabetes Hospital in February 2009. He said: "A series of regimen for obesity and diabetes control in the hospital represent the advanced, systematic and scientific treatment program. The concept of pancreatic islet cell protection is being applied worldwide. The experiences here of insulin pump utilization in respect of quantity and quality are already ahead of many European diabetic hospitals. It can of course be regarded as one of the international highest-level diabetes specialized hospitals."

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