“How to Write a Research Paper.” Science.org. Accessed 20 May 2026.

“Diabetic Neuropathy Diagnosis Test.” Medoc, www.medoc-web.com/diabetic-neuropathy-test#:~:text=Diabetic%20neuropathy%20is%20the%20clinical,improvement%20in%20the%20patient%20condition. Accessed 11 Feb. 2026.

“Quantitative Sensory Testing.” Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantitative_sensory_testing. Accessed 12 Feb. 2026.

This source explains my background in quantitative sensory testing devices and my interest in medical devices. Though yes, it is Wikipedia, it, without a doubt, provides a comprehensive explanation of basic information. This source is for pointing out similarities and patterns within the healthcare industry of clinical screenings.

Smith, A. G., et al. “Diagnostic Accuracy of Screening Tests for Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy: An Umbrella Review.” Journal of Diabetes Research, vol. 2024, 2024, Accessed 2026.

The authors conclude that no screening method is universally sufficient, and that diagnostic accuracy varies widely. This variability underscores the importance of optimizing device usability. Especially to reduce user errors and inconsistencies. The review strengthens my capstone by demonstrating that screening reliability depends on the testing method, as well as on how consistently it is administered.

American Diabetes Association. “Microvascular Complications and Foot Care: Standards of Care in Diabetes—2025.” Diabetes Care, vol. 48, suppl. 1, 2025, pp. Accessed 2026.

This source outlines the universal standards and clinical recommendations for screening and managing diabetic neuropathy. This source justifies the solutions stated in my capstone paper. Because neuropathy screening is performed routinely, optimizing the diagnostic tool’s handle could positively impact the users of this medical device.

Selvin, Elizabeth, et al. “Racial Differences in Glycemic Markers: A Cross-sectional Analysis of Community-Based Data.” Annals of Internal Medicine, vol. 154, no. 5, 2011, pp. 303–309. PubMed Central. Accessed 20 May 2026.

“Diabetes Being Misdiagnosed in African Americans Due to Genetic Variant.” Medical Xpress. Accessed 20 May 2026.

"The issue with the G6PD genetic variant is it artificially lowers the value of blood sugar in the HbA1c test, and can lead to under-diagnosis of people with type 2 diabetes. We estimate that if we tested all Americans for diabetes using the HbA1c test, we would miss type 2 diabetes in around 650,000 African Americans. However, the HbA1c test remains a suitable test for diagnosing and monitoring diabetes for the majority of people."

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