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About 1 in 11 adults worldwide now have DM, 90% of who have type 2 diabetes (T2D). Successful glycaemic control helps to prevent and reduce complications of T2D, including disorder, kidney disease, blindness, neuropathy, and limb amputation, and reduce death related to the disease. However, maintaining optimal glycemic control requires on-going monitoring and treatment, which can be costly and challenging. To reinforce diabetes management, the event of innovative self-care strategies is warranted. Advances in health information technologies (HITs) can have been introduced approaches that support effective and affordable health-care delivery and patient education.

**Citation:**

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