

Therapy in diabetic dyslipidemia

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Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: Diabetics have an increased cardiovascular risk. This risk gets exaggerated by lipid abnormalities additionally. Diabetics have an increased propensity to develop dyslipidemia. Diabetic dyslipidemia is a cluster of lipoprotein abnormalities characterized by increased triglyceride and low-density lipoprotein levels, decreased high-density lipoprotein levels.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: From the pilot study, a potent dose of saroglitazar and gemfibrozil was selected for this study. In this study, the experimental rats were divided into five groups of six animals in each group.

RESULTS: Combination therapy shows a decrease in lipid profile, atherogenic index, histopathological studies of different organs, and insulin levels compared to individual drugs and shows better therapeutic efficacy.

CONCLUSION: Hence, the combination of saroglitazar and gemfibrozil has shown a good safety profile and may represent a novel therapeutic agent that will fulfill the unmet needs in T2DM and diabetic dyslipidemia.

Keywords:

Diabetics, dyslipidemia, gemfibrozil, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- α/γ agonist, saroglitazar and high-density lipoprotein