

EVOLUTIVE ASPECTS OF DYSLIPIDAEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES

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Due to the increasing worldwide prevalence of a sedentary lifestyle, poor diet and obesity, the incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus and metabolic syndrome are increasing rapidly, bringing in their wake accompanying morbidities, such as atherosclerotic coronary heart disease (CHD). The reasons for the increased risk of CHD among patients with diabetes are complex, but include a dyslipidaemia characterized by elevated trygliceride and decreased HDL cholesterol level , accompanied by abnormalities in lipoprotein particle size and subclass distribution. Analyses of CHD outcomes trials have shown that lipid –altering therapy can improve this dislipidaemia and can reduce the risk of CHD events in patient with diabetes.
