ABSTRACT #1105

EFFECTS OF SAROGLITAZAR ON GLYCEMIC LIPID PARAMETERS IN TYPE 2 DIABETES PATIENTS

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Objective: An observational study to evaluate the effects of Saroglitazar on glycemic & lipid parameters in type 2 Diabetes patients on oral hypoglycemic agents.

Methods: 50 Diabetic patients who are already on a stable regimen of oral hypoglycemia agents, had LDL levels 150 mg/dl and were fulfilling the inclusion & exclusion criteria were recruited in the study. Out of 50 patients 12 were on only metformin, 20 were on metformin & sulfonylurea, 7 were on metformin, sulfonylurea & DPP 4 inhibitor. 32 out of the 50 patients were also on statin therapy. The average duration of diabetes was 2 years.Their baseline glycemic lipid parameters were measured and they were given Saroglitazar 4 mg daily for a period of 12 weeks. At the end of 12 weeks their glycemic & lipid parameters were again measured and compared with the baseline. In statistical analysis, Qyalitative data was analysed by using chi-square test and quantitative data was analysed by using paired t test.

Results: There wassignificant mean reduction of fasting palsma glucose (43.56 mg/dl, p<0.001), post prandial plasma glucose (69.9 mg/dl, p<0.001), HbA1c (1.1 %, p<0.001), Total Cholesterol (51.3 mg/dl, p<0.001), LDL-C (35.32 mg/ dl, p<0.001), TG (124.7 mg/dl, p<0.001), NHDL-C (42.72 mg/dl, p<0.001), VLDL (15.14 mg/dl, p<0.001) and TG/HDL (3.4,,0.001). There was not significant reduction of HDL .

Discussion: 7The world's first approved dual PPAR a/y agnonist, agonist, Saroglitazar was introduced in and was indicated for patients suffering from diabetic dyslipidemia. It has shown efficacy in improving both the lipid and the glycemic parameters with an excellent safety profile. There was significant mean reduction of fasting palsma glucose _43.56 mg/dl, p,0.001), post prandial plasma glucose (69.9 mg/dl), HbA1c (1.1 %), Total Cholesterol (51.3 mg/ dl), LDL-C (35.32 mg/dl), TG (124.7 mg/dl), NHDL-C (42.72 mg/dl), VLDL (15.14 mg/dl) and TG/HDL (3.4). There was non significant reduction of HDL

Conclusion: Saroglitazar, a dual PPAR a/y agonist was proved to be a very effective drug in the treatment regimen of patients with diabetic diabetic dyslipidemia. its addition in the armamentarium of antidiabetic drugs and statins was found to have several additional benefits over the lipids and glycemic profile.