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Research Details :

Research Title	: <u><i>EFFECT OF GLIBENCLAMIDE ON LIVER AND RENAL FUNCTIONS IN TYPE 2DIABETES MELITUS</i></u> <u>تأثير الجلابينكلامايد على وظائف الكبد والكلية في مرضى السكري النوع الثاني</u>
Descriptipn	: This research attempts to elucidate the possible side effects of glibenclamide which is an oral drug commonly used in Taif area to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus . The study includes highlights of the chronic effect of glibenclamide on renal and liver functions. There were 204 males (46 normal healthy volunteers their ages in mean 47.8 ± 1.1 , serving as control); (40 untreated diabetic patients their ages in mean 51.6 ± 1.1); (33 diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide from 1 to 12 months patients their ages in mean 52.5 ± 1.1); (25diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide from 13 to 36 months their ages in mean 50.1 ± 1.5); (38 diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide more than 36 months their ages in mean 54.0 ± 1.1); (22 diabetic patients treated with gliclazide more than 36 months their ages in mean 55.2 ± 1.1 and 216 females (46 normal healthy volunteers their ages in mean 50.2 ± 1.2 . serving as control); (43 untreated diabetic patients their ages in mean 52.4 ± 1.2); (37diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide from 1 to 12 months their ages in mean 50.4 ± 1.1); (26diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide from 12 to 36 months their ages in mean 51.2 ± 1.1); (42diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide more than 36 months their ages in mean 51.1 ± 1.2); (22 diabetic patients treated with gliclarzide more than 36 months their ages in mean 53.1 ± 1.0). Serum concentrations of glucose. total cholesterol, triacylglycerol, urea, creatinine, sodium, potassium, aspirate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase , alkaline phosphatase, total protem. albumin, calcium, total bilirubin and inorganic phosphate were measured in these subjects. The present study showed significant increase ($P < 0.001$) in the serum concentration of glucose, total cholesterol and triacylglycerol in the untreated diabetic male and female patients when compared with male and female of the normal controls. The serum concentration of glucose was found to be slightly increased ($P < 0.05$) in diabetic male patients treated with glibenclamide for more than 36 months , compared to normal control group. Contrary to few reports that described hepatotoxicity and nephrotoxicity, glibenclamide and gliclazide have on adverse effect on both renal and liver functions.
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