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Diabetes Mellitus type II has not affected α -tocopherol levels in sera of Iraqi Diabetic patients

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Abstract: Diabetes is a disease that described by worse glycemic control for which risk of the type IIDM progresses with age. An increase in blood glucose levels causes elevated oxidative stress, which promotes the advancement of diabetes-associated complications. The aim of this research was to clarify the effects of the common oral antidiabetic drugs (glibenclamide or metformin) on α -tocopherol. The study includes 120 subjects with T2D and 60 healthy persons. The patients were under treatment with glibenclamide or metformin. Patients has non-significantly changed in serum α -tocopherol concentrations compared with the control group. The results indicated that metformin and glibenclamide cannot significantly change α -tocopherol levels in sera of diabetic patients compared with healthy control. In conclusion, serum α -tocopherol level cannot be used as an indicator for the choice of treatment in those diabetic patients.

Keywords: α -Tocopherol, Metformin, Glibenclamide, Type II Diabetes Mellitus.

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