

Review of: "Glycemic Control Is Associated With Lipid Profile and Atherogenic Index of Plasma in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Summary

This study investigates the association between glycemic control and dyslipidemia in 565 male Iraqi T2DM patients, categorizing them based on HbA1c levels. It finds significant correlations between poor glycemic control and elevated total cholesterol, triglycerides, and AIP, highlighting the importance of managing glycemic levels to prevent cardiovascular risks in T2DM patients.

Limitations

1. Limited to male patients, reducing generalizability to the broader T2DM population.
2. Cross-sectional nature (acknowledged by the authors)
3. While adjustments were made for age and BMI, other confounding factors like diet, physical activity, and medication use were not extensively explored (acknowledged by the authors).

Areas of Improvement

Inclusion of Female Participants; Longitudinal Studies; Comprehensive Confounder Analysis

Remarks

Given the relevance of the study's findings to T2DM management and its contribution to understanding the impact of glycemic control on cardiovascular risk factors, this study is valuable.