

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.

I appreciate the authors' efforts in this research. In this study, the authors examined the relationship between blood glucose regulation and serum lipid parameters in 565 adult male diabetic patients. According to their study findings, they concluded that good blood glucose regulation was associated with AIP, TG, and total cholesterol. The writing and language of the study are adequate and clear, and the number of patients is sufficient. However, there are limitations in the content of the study and the interpretation of the results.

1- Data on medications that may affect the results of the study (insulin, antidiabetics, lipid-lowering drugs, etc.), comorbidities (hypertension, CKD, CAD, etc.), clinical conditions such as physical activity and diet, as well as laboratory findings such as hemoglobin, CRP, and kidney function are missing.

2-How was the ANCOVA model created?

3-The relationship between blood glucose regulation and BMI and total cholesterol is not linear. Posthoc analyses should be done.

4-There is no relationship between blood glucose regulation and HDL, only triglycerides. In this case, the relationship with AIP seems to depend primarily on TG. This finding should be discussed.