



MEDINAL HERBS ARE CONSIDERED AS THERAPEUTIC AGENTS

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ABSTRACT

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Cardiovascular disease is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in both men and women with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes. In patients with Type 1 diabetes, intensive glycemic control results in a reduction in cardiovascular disease. However, intensive glycemic control does not have a major impact in reducing cardiovascular disease in patients with Type 2 diabetes. Metformin, pioglitazone, SGLT2 inhibitors, and certain GLP-1 receptor agonists have been shown to decrease cardiovascular disease in patients with Type 2 diabetes to a greater extent than other treatment modalities. In patients with Type 2 diabetes other risk factors, including hypertension and dyslipidemia, play a major role in inducing cardiovascular disease, and control of these risk factors is paramount. In patients with Type 1 diabetes in good glycemic control, the lipid profile is very similar to the general population. Major cause of heart diseases starts from lipid disorders like gene defect in lipoproteins and habits of food intake with a sedentary lifestyle.