

**DYSLIPIDEMIA IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS**

Youb Imane¹, Missoun Fatiha², Karamane souad¹, Bouabedelli Fatma², Benhamimed El attafia², Djebli Nouredine²

1: Département of biology, University of Mostaganem, Algérie

2: Laboratory of Pharmacognosy and Api-Phytothérapie (LPAP), University of Mostaganem, Algeria

* Corresponding author: Missoun fatiha; fatiha.missoun@yahoo.fr.

TYPE OF ARTICLE: CONFERENCE ABSTRACT**ABSTRACT**

Background: Dyslipidemia is one of the major risk factors for cardiovascular disease in diabetes mellitus. The characteristic features of diabetic dyslipidemia are a high plasma triglyceride concentration, low HDL cholesterol concentration and increased concentration of small dense LDL-cholesterol particles. The objective of this work was to define and characterize the lipid profile of type 2 diabetic patients

Methods: A series of 30 patients was selected for the study of the lipid profile; the classic methods were used for the determination of triglycerides, total cholesterol, C-HDL, and C-LDL.

Results: According to our results, all our patients had hyperglycemia, our patients had a body weight \geq 80 kg, with an overweight of 88% in women and 86.4% in men. All our patients had dyslipidemia with high levels of triglycerides and total cholesterol.

Conclusion: Lipid abnormalities are part of the metabolic disease and contribute to the increased cardiovascular risk of type 2 diabetes, intensive treatment of dyslipidemia becomes an absolute obligation in the cardiovascular prevention of these patients.

KEYWORDS: Diabetes type 2, Cardiovascular disease, Cholesterol, HDL-c, LDL-c