

- Document Type** : Thesis
- Document Title** : *EFFECT OF GLIBENCLAMIDE ON LIVER AND RENAL FUNCTIONS IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELITUS*  
تأثير الجلابينكلاميد على وظائف الكبد والكلى في مرضى السكري النوع الثاني
- Document Language** : Arabic
- Abstract** : This research attempts to elucidate the possible side effects of glibenclamide which is an oral drug commonly used in Taif area to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus . The study includes highlights of the chronic effect of glibenclamide on renal and liver functions. There were 204 males (46 normal healthy volunteers their ages in mean  $47.8 \pm 1.1$ , serving as control); (40 untreated diabetic patients their ages in mean  $51.6 \pm 1.1$ ); (33 diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide from 1 to 12 months patients their ages in mean  $52.5 \pm 1.1$ ); (25 diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide from 13 to 36 months their ages in mean  $50.1 \pm 1.5$ ); (38 diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide more than 36 months their ages in mean  $54.0 \pm 1.1$ ); (22 diabetic patients treated with gliclazide more than 36 months their ages in mean  $55.2 \pm 1.1$  and 216 females (46 normal healthy volunteers their ages in mean  $50.2 \pm 1.2$ , serving as control ); (43 untreated diabetic patients their ages in mean  $52.4 \pm 1.2$ ); (37 diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide from 1 to 12 months their ages in mean  $50.4 \pm 1.1$ ); (26 diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide from 12 to 36 months their ages in mean  $51.2 \pm 1.1$ ); (42 diabetic patients treated with glibenclamide more than 36 months their ages in mean  $51.1 \pm 1.2$ ); (22 diabetic patients treated with gliclarzide more than 36 months their ages in mean  $53.1 \pm 1.0$ ). Serum concentrations of glucose, total cholesterol, triacylglycerol, urea, creatinine, sodium, potassium, aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase , alkaline phosphatase, total protem. albumin, calcium, total bilirubin and inorganic phosphate were measured in these subjects. The present study showed significant increase ( $P < 0.001$ ) in the serum concentration of glucose, total cholesterol and triacylglycerol in the untreated diabetic male and female patients when compared with male and female of the normal controls. The serum concentration of glucose was found to be slightly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ) in diabetic male patients treated with glibenclamide for more than 36 months , compared to normal control group. Contrary to few reports that described hepatotoxicity and nephrotoxicity, glibenclamide and gliclazide have on adverse effect on both renal and liver functions.
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