

7. Conclusion:

From the present study, it may be concluded that hyperglycemia, insulin resistance and diabetes are the major concerns not only developed country but also in developing countries with a rural background. The important risk factors of diabetes and cardiovascular disorders are regarded as mainly the lifestyle disorders, inappropriate food habits and sedentary life style. A number of efficient physiological markers of the disease have been recognized in the current study. This marker like LDH, CPK, CPK-MB not only define the disease severity (trop-T+ and trop-T- states) but also it implicate the gender and age association with different disease state. In our in-vitro study with human and animal sample demonstrated the important role of stress induced protein dermcidin (DCN-2) which is noticed to induce both diabetes and cardiovascular complications. It is further noticed that dermcidin induced impairment of insulin sensitivity ,GLUT-4 translocation and NOS-functioning are the key player of the induction of cardiovascular disorder and diabetic complication.

In our human study, post menopausal women are found to be more affected in these disease complications probably due to the impairment of estrogen signaling. Further studies are required to characterize the different causative factors for the diseases that will help to initiate proper therapeutic approach against these diseases.