



In diabetes mellitus there is an increase in oxygen radical formation due to glucose auto oxidation, the formation of advanced glycosylation end products, and metabolic stress. Epidemiologic studies suggest that vitamin E supplementation might decrease the risk of developing cardiovascular disease, others showed increased risk of cardiac death with the vitamin E treatment.

To the contradictory results in the literature regarding the beneficial role of vitamin E in protecting against cardiovascular complications, high dose vitamin E supplementation has not been recommended by the medical community. In fact, a meta-analysis of over 135000 individuals treated with vitamin E concluded that high dose vitamin E slightly increases the risk of mortality.

However, recent investigations into the polymorphic serum protein haptoglobin (Hp) indicate that vitamin E may be beneficial in a genetically defined subgroup of patients, namely, diabetic patients of the Hp 2-2 genotype.

The role of Hp as an antioxidant, its importance in diabetes, and the therapeutic role of vitamin E will be showcased during Targeting Targeting Liver Diseases 2014 by Dr Farid Nakhoul.

For more information: www.targeting-liver.com