Aim: To study the effect of statin administration in the course of microproteinuria and the serum lipoproteins of diabetes mellitus type 2, in regard to the Body Mass Index (BMI) and the Diabetes Mellitus (DM) regulation.

Material – Method: The statistical data of 76 patients (41 male and 35 female) with DM and age average 67.3+/-5.8 were documented. Out of the 76 patients, 53 were administered hypolipidemic treatment. Specifically, 45 (84.9%) received statin, 2 (3.8%) received fibrate and 6 (11.3%) received both statin and fibrate. The values of glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), BMI, lipoproteins and microproteinuria were determined for all the patients, during their pharmaceutical treatment (beginning of treatment and after six months lapse). The statistical process of the data gathered was performed with the use of a pack t-test.

Results: While, the BMI values were almost stable, the low density lipoprotein (LDL) values were decreased from 151+/-43 mg/dl to 101+/-30 mg/dl. There was also a small decrease documented for HbA1c, from 7,7+/-1.5% to 6,8+/-1.0%, as was expected. The improvement of microproteinuria was relatively very small (statistically unimportant), as well as the variation in high density lipoprotein (HDL) values (from 48.3+/-12.7 to 49.7+/-12.8).

Conclusions: It becomes evident that statin administration has no spectacular effect on the course of microproteinuria in DM patients. Despite this fact, there is a documented improvement on the lipidemic profile of DM patients and a little better regulation of diabetes mellitus is achieved.