Conclusion
Conclusions

Conclusions that can be drawn from the present study are

1. Complications are often present at the time of diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus. This implies that there is definite preclinical stage of a variable period when the disease remains undetected.

2. In our study the most prevalent complication was neuropathy (47%)

3. 77% patients had hypertriglyceridemia. 32% males had low HDL-C levels while 83% of females had low HDL-C levels.

4. 30% patients were overweight / obese.

5. 33% patients presented with classical symptoms while 16% had features attributable to neuropathy. 28% patients had a combination of the two.

6. 44% patients had hypertension.

7. 16% had evidence of retinopathy.

8. 8% patients had coronary artery disease.

9. 8% patients were found to have proteinuria.

10. 17% patients presented with infections.