Obesity is the main cause for several life-threatening diseases like diabetes. Particularly in countries like India, where various forms of people live with unity in diversity. Particularly some communities were more susceptible to diseases like diabetes due to their life style and habituates. In Andhra Pradesh, specifically the Vysya community (Settiyar) is more prone towards obesity due to their lifestyle. People belonging to this community are frequently suffering from diabetes and renal failures. In general, most of the studies were conducted to know the ethnic differences between the communities. But studies related to the exact evidence of relation between the community and the diabetic nephropathy is not known. Hence it is essential to determine the reasons for the loss of renal system within the Settiyaar community.

This made us to initiate an analysis and study to know the possible role in renal failure in selected community of the selected areas of Nellore and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh, where the referred community are involved in business whose nature of work is mainly sedentary life style without any physical exercise. Even though several studies were conducted on ethnic group related evaluation of diabetes and its related complications, complication like diabetic nephropathy studies related to specific community are very sparse or none. Hence the present study has
been initiated. In addition to this, the study has been extended to analyze the exploitation of glomerular, tubular markers and angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) gene polymorphism. The glomerular and tubular markers can provide an exact data of the renal failures. ACE gene polymorphism (insertion/ deletion) is a correct molecular approach to estimate the exact mechanism behind the prevalence of diabetic nephropathy. It was very much essential to know the relationship between the development of diabetic nephropathy and its prevalence on community base particularly in a country like India.

With this background the present study has been initiated in selected villages of Prakasam and Nellore Districts by collecting data from the local clinics and clinical laboratories. Information collected included food habits, life style, and previous history of diabetes etc. The results and conclusions were incorporated in the thesis as five chapters: Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion, Summary and Conclusions and References. The present study is an attempt to determine the intensity of and prevalence of diabetic nephropathy using different biochemical and molecular markers. Definitely, the present study is bound to yield fruitful information on many lines of applicability in both economic and social dimensions for improvement human health in this area.