Effects of alprostadil on renal function and serum inflammatory factors of patients with early diabetic nephropathy

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View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To explore the effects of alprostadil on renal function and serum inflammatory factors of patients with early diabetic nephropathy. Methods: A total of 120 cases of diabetic nephropathy at early stage were randomly divided into two groups by half. Patients in control group were treated with conventional treatment, while patients in observation group were treated with alprostadil on base of conventional treatment. Urinary albumin excretion rate (UAER), serum creatinine (Scr), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), microglobulin (beta 2-MG) and other indicators and interleukin-6 (IL-6), high sensitive C reactive protein (hs-CRP), tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- alpha) two groups were observed and compared before and after treatment. Results: After the treatment, UAER, SCR, BUN, 2-MG, IL-6, hs-CRP and TNF-α of two groups were significantly lower than those before treatment (P<0.05), and these of the observation group were significantly lower than the control group (P<0.05). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between two groups (P>0.05). Conclusion: Alprostadil has significant efficacy in treatment of early diabetic nephropathy. It can effectively improve renal function, decrease the levels of inflammatory factors. It is of less adverse reactions, higher safety, and is worthy clinical application.

[KEY WORDS] Alprostadil; Diabetic nephropathy; Renal function; Serum inflammatory factors