Rosuvastatin improves fasting and postprandial endothelial biomarker levels and microvascular reactivity in patients with type 2 diabetes and dyslipidemia.

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- The cardiovascular benefits of statins have been proven, but their effect on circulation in small vessels has not been examined fully.
- Effect of rosuvastatin on biomarkers, including paraoxonase-1 (PON-1) and asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA), and on microvascular reactivity was assessed in a 12 week study in 20 dyslipidemic patients with type 2 diabetes.
- Both fasting and postprandial levels of PON-1 increased and those of ADMA decreased after treatment with rosuvastatin for 12 weeks. **The postprandial changes in the biomarkers were significantly associated with improvement of microvascular reactivity**.

Rosuvastatin treatment for 12 weeks improved microvascular reactivity with concomitant beneficial changes in postprandial endothelial biomarker levels.

These results suggest that rosuvastatin improves the cardiometabolic milieu in type 2 diabetes and dyslipdemia.