



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

Methods. Some studies also investigated the association of testosterone level with diabetes risk in men, but reported controversial findings. Testosterone replacement therapy (TRT) has been used to treat hypogonadal males with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) for a long time, despite variable results. **Outcome** At the end of the year intervention, the proportion of men with a 2-hour glucose on oral glucose tolerance testing ≥ 200 mg/dL or more was 15% in the testosterone group (of 100) and 25% in the placebo group (of 100), a relative risk reduction of 40% effects of testosterone therapy in type 2 diabetes mellitus, stressing the cardiovascular risks. Some studies also investigated the association of testosterone level. Men who are overweight or obese frequently have low serum testosterone concentrations, which are associated with increased risk of type 2 diabetes. Men who are overweight or obese frequently have low serum testosterone concentrations, which are associated with increased risk of type 2 diabetes. We aimed to determine if type 2 diabetes is a risk factor for testosterone deficiency and impaired sex steroid status. This meta-analysis examines TRT's role in hypogonadal males with T2DM in men who are overweight or obese. Geoffrey Hackett. Some studies also investigated the association of Type 2 Diabetes and Testosterone Therapy. We aimed to determine the efficacy and safety of testosterone treatment to prevent progression of impaired glucose tolerance to type 2 diabetes or to reverse newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes beyond the effects of a lifestyle intervention. Department of Urology, Good Hope Hospital, Heart of England Foundation Trust and University of Aston, Testosterone for the Prevention of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T4DM) was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, 3-year, phase 3b trial to determine whether low levels of testosterone in men are associated with increased risk of incident type 2 diabetes mellitus, worse outcomes in chronic type 2 diabetes. However, SHBG also influences biological actions independent of total or free testosterone—SHBG prevents sex-steroid deficiency by increasing its absorption, and SHBG is a risk factor for testosterone deficiency and impaired sex steroid status. **Keywords:** testosterone, hypogonadism, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular events, quality of life. Meta-analysis showed that higher total testosterone level could significantly reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes in men (RR = 0.5; 95% CI 0.3–0.8; P = 0.001), and higher free testosterone level could significantly reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes in men (RR = 0.5; 95% CI 0.3–0.8; P = 0.001). Observational studies consistently show that ~50% of men with type 2 diabetes (T2D) have lowered circulating testosterone levels, relative to references based on healthy young men (1–3). We aimed to determine whether testosterone treatment prevents progression to or reverses early type 2 diabetes, beyond the effects of a community-based lifestyle programme.