Liver disease and glucose levels: Preventive and therapeutic impact of a new form of safe and viable medication supplement.

Sai Shradha

Department of Microbiology, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad, India

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Editorial

Fatty liver disease is a chronic disease of the liver that has caused a significant rise in our population. The significance of this condition stems from the loss of liver cells, which, in the presence of early diagnosis and treatment, can lead to Cirrhosis, a progressive and irreversible liver failure.

Fat bastard liver disease has been linked to hypertension, diabetes mellitus, obesity, or diabetic, both of which are symptoms of metabolic syndrome. Treatment options for fatty liver, according to available statistics, include weight loss, the removal of drugs and toxins, as well as obesity and blood lipid regulation. Coronary artery disease (stiff and vasodilated), hypertension, cardiovascular disease, higher risk of stroke, fatty liver, and other complications may all be caused by high fat or cholesterol levels.

Inappropriate nutrition therapy, the use of fatty and high-calorie medications, an unacceptable culture of excessive fast-food eating, an unacceptable culture of meat consumption in society, and macadamia nuts. Many people suffer from high weight, cholesterol levels, or obesity as a result of their industrial lives. The current study's safe and viable drug replacement could be equivalent to chemical supplements. The bulk of multivitamins on the marketplace are designed to fulfil the health of the people body. In addition, their control and balance were given special consideration.

Cellular, biochemical, and metabolic functions of the body, which are often ignored in other chemical and herbal medications. In general, a focus on balance is linked to the development and treatment of a variety of ailments. When the findings of two tissues of mice fed a high fat diet were compared, it was discovered that levels of glycoside were higher in rats fed a high carb diet. LDL increased dramatically, and biochemical tests on blood lipids revealed that the diet used in this study caused lipid-related disease in rats, according to the findings.

It can be inferred that dietary powder (healthy and alive nutrition) induces a drop in blood lipid levels in the tested mice based on the results of blood bacteria species. It can be inferred that nutritional powder (healthy and alive foods) causes blood lipid parameters to be reduced in the mice examined. In a study of the relationship of substance powder amounts (healthy and alive nutrition), this disorder can occur in people who consume alcohol, but in Iran, the condition is called as anti-fatty liver and has other causes. The – anti type of the disease can manifest itself in a variety of clinical conditions, including diabetes, obesity, and deprivation. The presence of fat in the liver is common, but if it accounts for more than 2 to 5% of the overall liver weight, the person develops fatty liver.

***Correspondence to:**

Sai Shradha

Department of Microbiology

Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University

Hyderabad, India

Tel: (828) 214-3333

E-mail: devshotsaishradha@gmail.com