

Changes in Blood Sugar Level in Relation to the Degree of Liver Cell Failure and development of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Cirrhotic patients

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

(قَالُوا لَسُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ
لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ
أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ)

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List of Figures

Figures Number	Title	Page
Fig. (1)	Regulation of hepatic glucose production.	6
Fig. (2)	Glucose 6-phosphate is metabolite shared by several pathways in a liver.	10
Fig. (3)	Role of the PGC-1 -Foxo1 complex in the transcriptional control of gluconeogenic genes.	13
Fig. (4)	Regulation of the glycolytic and lipogenic pathway.	17
Fig. (5)	SREBP-1c and ChREBP act in synergy to regulate glycolytic and lipogenic gene expression	24
Fig. (6)	Physiologic PI3K activation depends directly on IR and IRS phosphorylation and is essential for the activation of the highly insulin-sensitive glucose transporter (GLUT-4) in muscle and adipose tissue.	31
Fig.(7)	Direct and indirect effect of ethanol on insulin signalling cascade. Ethanol inhibits GLUT-4 translocation and impairs insulin interaction with its receptor. Indirectly, ethanol blunts insulin effects via FFA.	35
Fig. (8)	Post-receptor signalling cascade of insulin, growth hormone, insulin-like growth factor-1 and some pro-	38

Figures Number	Title	Page
	inflammatory cytokines.	
Fig. (9)	Type 2 diabetes mellitus may give raise to non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) which could progress to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)	47
Fig. (10)	Liver damage caused by type 2 DM. Insulin resistance promotes release of free fatty acids (FEA) from adipose tissue.	49
Fig. (11)	Etiology of liver cirrhosis most frequently associated with diabetes mellitus	51
Fig. (12)	Pathophysiology of hepatogenous diabetes.	55
Fig. (13)	Correlation between age and FBS1	82
Fig. (14)	correlation between weight of patients and FBS1.	82
Fig. (15)	Correlation between serum albumin and FBS1.	83
Fig. (16)	Correlation between serum AST and FBS1:	83
Fig. (17)	Correlation between serum ALT and FBS1:	84
Fig. (18)	Correlation between serum albumin and PPBS1.	84
Fig. (19)	correlation between serum AST and PPBS1.	85
Fig. (20)	correlation between serum ALT and PPBS1.	85

Figures Number	Title	Page
Fig. (21)	correlation between weight of patients and PPBS1.	86
Fig. (22)	correlation between age of the patients age and PPBS1.	87
Fig. (23)	correlation between serum albumin and PPBS1	88
Fig. (24)	correlation between serum AST and PPBS1	89
Fig. (25)	correlation between serum ALT and PPBS1	90
Fig. (26)	PPBS1 in the studed groups.	91
Fig. (27)	Mean FBS1 in studed groups.	92
Fig. (28)	Mean PPBS1 in the studed groups	93
Fig. (29)	Mean FBS2 in group A (CLD&DM) and group B (HCC&DM).	94
Fig. (30)	Mean PPBS2 in group A(CLD&DM) and group (HCC&DM)	95
Fig (31):	Mean FBS3 in group A(CLD&DM) and group B (HCC&DM).	96
Fig (32):	Mean PPBS3 in group A (CLD&DM) and group B (HCC&DM).	97
Fig (33):	Mean FBS4 in group A (CLD&DM) and group	98

Figures Number	Title	Page
	B(HCC&DM).	
Fig (34):	Mean PPBS4 in group A(CLD&DM) and group B (HCC& DM).	99
Fig (35):	Time sequence plot	100
Fig (36):	Percent change if glucose levels during follow up in group a (Chronic liver disease with DM)	101
Fig (37):	Bonferroni adjustment applied pp2,	101
Fig (38):	Bonferroni adjustment applied, fbs3.	102
Fig (39):	Bonferroni adjustment applied, pp3.	102
Fig (40):	Bonferroni adjustment applied, fbs4.	103
Fig (41):	Bonferroni adjustment applied, pp4.	103
Fig (42):	Fasting blood sugar during follow-up of patients in group A (CLD&DM) and group B (HCC&DM).	104
Fig (43):	Post-prandial blood sugar during follow-up of patients in group A (CLD&DM) and group B (HCC&DM).	105
Fig (44):	Mean HOMA-IR in studied groups.	106
Fig (45):	Mean HOMA-IR score in HCV-infected patients.	107

List of Tables

Table number	Title	Page
Table (1)	Demographic characteristic of the patients.	76
Table (2)	clinical features of the studied groups	77
Table (3)	laboratory Investigations In the 4 groups and PV diameter	78
Table (4)	Baseline fasting and PP blood sugar in 4 groups.	79
Table (5)	Follow up FBS and PPBS in CLD and DM and HCC and DM group.	80
Table (6)	THOMA.IR in 4 groups	81
Table (7)	HOMA-IR values in relation to BMI:-	81
Table (8)	HOMA-IR values in relation to child- pugh score.	81

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

HCC	hepatocellularcarcinoma
HGP	hepatic glucose production
PEPCK	phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase
G-6Pase	glucose-6 phosphatase
FP2ase	fructose-1 6 biphosphatase
PEP	phosphoenol pyruvate
G6P	glucose 6 phosphate
MIRKO	muscle specific insulin receptor knock out
LIRKO	liver specific insulin receptor knock out
GK	gluco-kinase
ACC	acetylc-o-A carboxylase
FAS	fatty acid synthase
PI3K	phosphatidyle inositol 3-kinase
IGT	impaired glucose tolerance
NALFD	non alcoholic fatty liver disease
IGF-I	insulin like growthfactor I
GH	growth hormone
GH-IGF-I	growth hormone insulin like growth factor I

TNF	tumor necrosis factor
IL	interleukin
AKT	serine-threonin protein kinase
Tyr-k	tyrosine kinase
PKC	protein kinase c
ECM	extra cellular matrix
HCV	hepatitis C virus
HBV	hepatitis B virus
HbsAg	hepatitis B surface antigen
DM	diabetes mellitus
OGTT	oral glucose tolerance test
CHC	chronic hepatitis C
MELD sco	models for end stage liver disease
ALT	alanine transaminase
AST	aspartate transaminase
--FP	alpha-foeto protein
FBS	fasting blood sugar
PPBS	post prandial blood sugar
S.alb	serum albumin
LFT	liver function tests
KFT	kidney function tests

PT	prothrombine time
HOMA-IR	Homeostasis model assessment for insulin resistance
BMI	Body mass index
IR	insulin resistance
IRE	insulin response element
IRS1	insulin receptor substrate 1
NASH	non alcoholic steatohepatitis
PKA	protein kinase A
ChoRE	carbohydrate response element
ChREBP	carbohydrate response element binding protein
SRE	sterol regulatory element
SREBP	sterol response element binding protein
TIPS	Trans-jugular intra hepatic porto-systemic shunting
AASLD	American association for study of liver diseases.
IFG	Impaired fasting glucose.
HSC	Hepatic stellate cells.
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance.

Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Aim of the work	3
Review of literatures:	
• Chapter (1): Role of the liver in the control of carbohydrate homeostasis	4
• Chapter (2): Diabetes in chronic liver disease	25
• Chapter (3): Liver cirrhosis and diabetes: Risk factors, pathophysiology, clinical implications and management.....	44
• Chapter (4): Impacts of DM and insulin resistance on chronic liver diseases and treatment of chronic hepatitis.....	63
• Chapter (5): Hypoglycemia In Liver Cirrhosis ...	68
Patients and Methods	71
Statistical Methodology	74
Results	75
Discussion	108
Summary and Conclusion	120
References	122
Arabic summery	

Introduction

Hepatitis C is a major cause of liver related morbidity and mortality worldwide and represents a major public health problem (*Alberti and Benvegnu, 2003*). The World Health Organization has detected hepatitis C virus aglobal health problem with approximately 3% of the world population(rougly 170-200 million people) infected with HCV (**Mohamed,2004**)

The prevalence of HCV infection in Egyptians is the highest worldwide. Many reports showed high rates of HCV seropositivity among Egyptian blood donors (9.7-24.8%) (*Saeed et al., 1991; Kamel et al., 1992 ; Darwish et al., 1993 and El-Zayadi et al., 2001*), as well as patients with chronic liver disease (67%) (*El-Zayadi et al., 1992; Fathalla, 1992; and Mohamed et al., 1996*). Most cases of HCV-related HCC occur in the setting of cirrhosis which generally occurs after at least one decade of infection (*Di Bisceglie, 1999*).

The liver plays a central role in control of the serum blood sugar by balancing the uptake and storage of glucose via glycogenesis and the release of glucose both from hepatic glycogen stores via glycogenolysis and de novo through gluconeogenesis (*Nurdlie et al., 1999*).

Glucose intolerance is well known to be frequently present in patients with chronic liver diseases, especially cirrhosis. It has been documented that 60-80% of cirrhotic patients have glucose intolerance and 10-30% eventually develop overt Diabetes mellitus when their impaired insulin secretion cannot meet the increased demand for insulin due to insulin resistance (*Aoki et al., 2000*).

Hypoglycemia is found in 30% of patient with HCC because of malnutrition and a decrease of gluconeogenesis in the liver (*Margolis & Homcy, 1972*). Another explanation is that hypoglycemia may be due to increase demand for glucose by an enormous tumour mass and so is often associated with an undifferentiated, rapidly progressive tumour (*Sherlock and Dolley, 2002*). In patients with severe recurrent hypoglycemia, the tumour tissue contains 10-20 folds more high molecular weight insulin like growth factor II than normal liver and this might mediate the hypoglycemia (*Shapiro et al., 1990*).