

Study of Leptin in Vitreous Fluid in Type 2 Diabetic Patients with Diabetic Retinopathy

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Internal Medicine

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List of Abbreviation

AGEs	advanced glycation end product.
BMI	body mass index.
BP	blood pressure.
CNTF	ciliary neurotrophic factor.
CRA	central retinal artery.
CSME	clinically significant macular edema.
DA	discarea.
DCCT	diabetes control and complication trial.
DM	diabetes mellitus
DSP	distal symmetrical polyneuropathy.
ESRD	end stage renal disease.
GCSF	granulocyte colony stimulating factor.
GFR	glomerular filtration rate.
HbA1c	glycosylated hemoglobin.
HGF	human growth factor.
HNF	hepatocyte nuclear transcription factor
IDDM	insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
IGF	insulin like growth factor.
IL	interleukin.
IRMA	intraretinal microanurysm.
JTK	janus protein kinase.
LIF	leukemia inhibitory factor.
m RNA	messenger ribonucleic acid.
MA	microanurysm.
NCV	nerve conduction velocity.
NGF	nerve growth factor.

NIDDM	non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.
NOD	non obese diabetic.
NPDR	non proliferative diabetic retinopathy.
NVD	neovascularization of the disc.
NVE	neovascularization elsewhere.
Ob	obese.
PAI	plasminogen activator inhibitor.
PDR	proliferative diabetic retinopathy.
PEDF	pigment epithelium-derived growth factor.
PKC	protein kinas c
PR	proliferative retinopathy.
PRH	periretinal hemorrhage.
RPE	retinal pigment epithelim
STAT	signal transducer activator of transcription.
TCA	tricarboxylic acid.
TGF	transforming growth factor
VB	venous beading.
VGF	vascular endothelial growth factor
VH	vitreous hemorrhage.
VPT	vibration perception threshold.

Introduction :-

Leptin is a cytokine that regulate energy metabolism and is linked to diabetes mellitus through its metabolic actions. It is angiogenic and promotes wound healing, moreover, leptin is associated with neovascular and fibrotic complications of diabetes and other retinopathies(*Gariano et al., 2000*).

Leptin is considered to play an important role in the regulation of body weight and metabolism. In obese individuals, it is strongly associated with metabolic disorders, hypertension and vascular complication in diabetics(*Asakawa et al.,2001*).

Leptin induces promotion of angiogenesis and neovascularization, so, it plays a role in the progression of human diabetic retinopathy to a proliferative phase(*Uckaya et al.,2000*).

Diabetes mellitus is very common in older persons. Change in the exercise habits, increase in the body weight, leptin, amylin, tumor necrosis factor alpha and nitric oxide, all play a role in the pathogeneses of age related insulin resistance(*Morly,1999*).

Serum leptin level are elevated in type 2 diabetic patients with microalbuminuria and macroalbuminuria, so that, renal leptin degradation is already impaired in the early stages of renal disease(*Fruchwald, 1999*).

Leptin plays a promoting role the angiogenesis. The vascular endothelium expresses the long form of leptin receptor, so leptin might contribute to end organ damage. In hypertension, plasma leptin increase progressively with higher grades of hypertensive retinopathy(*Uckaya et al.,2000*)

Aim of the study

The aim of the study is to measure leptin level in the serum and vitreous fluid by ELIZA in patients with diabetic retinopathy to correlate the figures with the state of diabetic control as evident by fasting blood glucose &HbA1c.

Moreover to investigate the relationship between plasma leptin, vitreous fluid level and the severity of diabetic retinopathy

Subjects and Methods

This study will include 25 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus from Ain Shams University Hospital which undergoes, vitrectomy operation

Their ages range between 40-80years

They will be further classified into

Group(A): 15 patients with proliferative diabetic retinopathy

Group(B)as controls 10 apparently healthy individuals free from any systemic disease including diabetes mellitus and hypertension performing vitrectomy operation for other causes like trauma

All subjects of the study were subjected to the following :-

1-History taking with particular stress on the age at onset , duration of diabetes mellitus , symptoms of hyperglycemia and diabetic complications.

2-Thorough clinical examination with particular stress on diabetic complications anthropometric measurement weight, height & body mass index.

Body mass index estimated form the equation:-

3-Laboratory investigation :-

-Fasting blood glucose in mg/dl.

-HbA1c by ion exchange chromatography.

-Vitreous fluid leptin level in ng/ml by ELIZA .

-Serum leptin level in ng/ml by ELIZA.

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* ***Uckaya G, Ozata M, Sonmez A. (2000):*** Is leptin associated with hypertensive retinopathy ? *J. Clin Endocrinology and Metabolism* 85(2):683-7.

الليبتن هو سائل خلوي يدخل في تنظيم الطاقة و هو مرتبط ببدء البول السكري من خلال تأثيره علي عملية الأيض. و الليبتن مادة تساعد على التخليق و تساعد علي أتمام الجروح و هو مصاحب لمضاعفات مرض السكر التليفية الخاصة بتخليق أوعية دموية جديدة و أيضا في مرضى الشبكية. و يلعب الليبتن دورا هاما في عملية تنظيم وزن الجسم و الأيض للذين يعانون من زيادة وزن الجسم كذلك فإن الليبتن مرتبط بقوة في بحالات ارتفاع ضغط الدم و مضاعفات مرض السكر الخاصة بالأوعية الدموية و يدخل الليبتن في عملية التخليق و عملية تخليق أوعية دموية لذلك فهو مرتبط بتقدم مرض الشبكية إلى النوع المتشعب. مرض البول السكري شائع في كبار السن. إن التغيير في العادات و مستوى الليبتن فالدم و الأميلين و معامل الورم ألفا و حامض النيتريك كل ذلك يلعب دورا في حالات مقاومة الأنسولين في حالات كبار السن. يرتفع مستوى الليبتن في الدم في النوع الثاني من مرض السكر و المصاحب لتأثيرات على الكلى و تأثير ذلك على عملية تكسير الليبتن في الكلى

الهدف من الدراسة

الهدف من الدراسة هو قياس مستوى الليبتن في الدم و مستواة في السائل الزجاجي عن طريق قياسه ب اليزا في حالات مضاعفات مرض السكر على الشبكية و مقارنته بحالات السكر المنتظم عن طريق عمل

- سكر صائم

- هيموجلوبين A1c

طرق الدراسة

سوف تتضمن الدراسة 25 مريض من مستشفى عين شمس تتراوح أعمارهم من 40-80 سنة و قد قسمت كالتى:

○ المجموعة الاولى : 15 مريض يعانون من النوع المتشعب من مرض الشبكية

○ المجموعة الثانية : 10 اشخاص خالين من اى امراض خاصة بالسكر او الضغط اجروا عملية استئصال السائل الزجاجي .

وستخضع جميع الحالات للاتي:

1. التاريخ المرضى و الفحص الاكلينيكي

2. المختبرات و الفحوصات المعملية.

- سكر صائم

- هيموجلوبين A1c

- مستوى الليبتن في الدم

- مستوى الليبتن في السائل الزجاجي

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