

STUDY OF FASTING PLASMA GHRELIN HORMONE IN OBESE NON DIABETIC AND OBESE TYPE 2 DIABETIC PATIENTS

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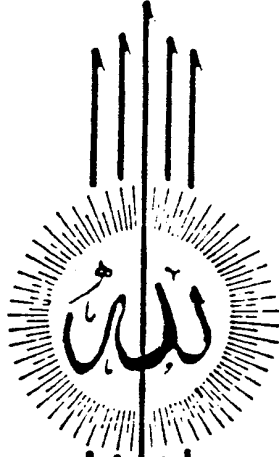
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قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا
عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ .

سَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَلِيمُ
الْبَقِيَّةُ - ٣١ -

Above all and first of all thanks to GOD

Acknowledgement

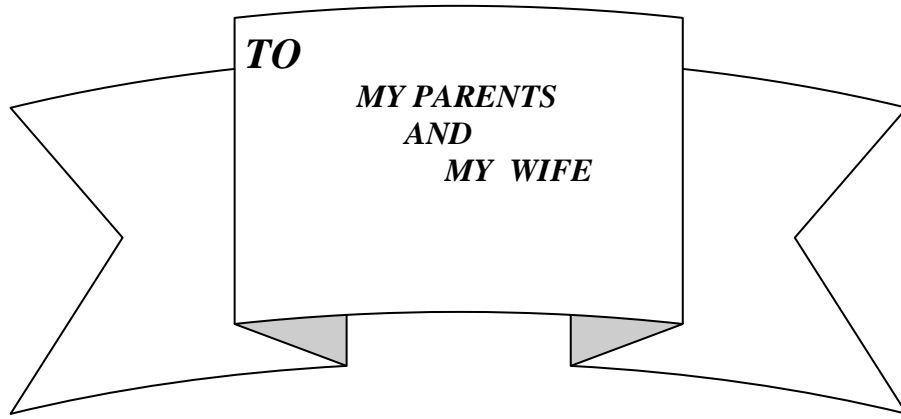
I would like to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Soheir Mohamed Gamal Eldeen**, Prof. of Int. Med, Endocrinology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Ain-Shams University; **Dr. Nehad Shuokry Shoeib**, Assistant Prof. of Int. Med, Endocrinology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Ain-Shams University and **Dr. Soheir Abd Elmaugod Abd Elmaksoud**, Assistant Prof. of clinical and chemical pathology, Clinical pathology Department, National Research Center for their sincerer guidance, enthusiastic encouragement, valuable advice, kind supervision and constructive criticism. Their wisdom and vast experience are endless sources of help for all their students.

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DEDICATION



TO

***MY PARENTS
AND
MY WIFE***

STUDY OF FASTING PLASMA GHRELIN HORMONE IN OBESE NON DIABETIC AND OBESE TYPE 2 DIABETIC PATIENTS

INTRODUCTION

Ghrelin hormone is a new circulating peptide hormone produced mainly by the stomach from the gastric endocrine cells, the hypothalamus, pituitary, placenta, and the gastroenteropancreatic tumors, **(Volante et al., 2002)**.

It has been identified as an endogenous ligand for the growth hormone secretagogue receptor. Ghrelin has been shown to cause a positive energy balance by decreasing fat utilization through growth hormone independent mechanisms. In addition, both intracerebroventricular and peripheral administration of ghrelin have been shown to elicit potent, long-lasting stimulation of food intake via activation of neuropeptide Y neurons in the hypothalamic arcuate nucleus. These findings raise the possibility that ghrelin plays an important role in the regulation of metabolic balance, **(Nakagawa et al., 2002)**.

In normal subjects, the ghrelin secretion is stimulated by fasting and reduced by feeding & by oral glucose load, **(Holdstock et al., 2004)**.

Ghrelin is suggested to be involved in the pathogenesis of human obesity, circulating ghrelin levels are usually low in obesity & in state of positive energy balance, **(Marzullo et al., 2004)**.

The fasting plasma ghrelin levels were negatively correlated with body mass index, and waist circumference, **(Ikezaki et al., 2002)**.

Among those patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, obese patients had lower and lean patients had higher fasting plasma ghrelin concentration than normal weight patients, **(Shiia et al., 2002)**.

AIM OF THE WORK

To study the possible role of ghrelin hormone in the pathogenesis of obesity in obese non diabetic and obese type 2 diabetic patients.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

This study will include 45 adult subjects, those will be subdivided into the following groups :-

Group I : this will include 15 simple obese non diabetic patients.

Group II : this will include 15 obese type 2 diabetic patients.

Group III : this will include 15 normal subjects with normal BMI as a control group.

The following will be done for all subjects,

- Full history.
- Clinical examination:-
 - 1 Anthropometric measurements:
Weight, height, waist circumference, hip circumference.
 - 2 Body mass index "BMI" will be calculated.
 - 3 Waist / hip ratio will be estimated.
- Laboratory tests:-
 - 1 Complete blood picture.
 - 2 Liver and kidney function tests.
 - 3 Fasting insulin.
 - 4 Fasting glucose.
 - 5 Glycosylated hemoglobin.
 - 6 Fasting plasma Ghrelin by ELIZA.
 - 7 Insulin resistance estimation by HOMA-IR
(Homeostasis Model Assessment Insulin Resistance Index).

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دراسة هرمون الجريلين في بلازما دم الصائمين من مرضى السمنة الغير مصابين بداء البول السكري و مرضى السمنة المصابين بداء البول السكري من النوع الثانى

مقدمه:

هرمون الجريلين هو هرمون بيبتيدي مكتشف حديثا بالدم و يفرز بصورة أساسيه عن طريق خلايا الغدد بالمعدة، كما يفرز من تحت المهاد، الغدة النخامية، المشيمة و الأورام الناتجة من منطقه المعدة و الأمعاء و البنكرياس.

تم تحديد هذا الهرمون كعامل داخلى لمستقبلات إفراز هرمون النمو. كما وجد أن هرمون الجريلين يسبب تحول ايجابي لأتزان الطاقة بواسطة تقليل أبيض الدهون بطرق غير معتمده على هرمون النمو. كما أن حقن الجريلين مركزيا بالمخ وطرفيا يؤدي الى زيادة الشهية للطعام ولمده طويلة عن طريق تنشيط الخلايا العصبية من النوع Y (neuropeptide Y neurons) فى منطقة النواة القوسية بتحت المهاد (hypothalamic arcuate nucleus) وهذه النتيجة تزيد احتمالية أن هرمون الجريلين له دور مهم فى تنظيم أتزان الأيض.

و قد وجد أن هرمون الجريلين فى الأشخاص الطبيعيين يزيد فى حالة الصيام و يقل بتناول الطعام أو تناول حمل الجلوكوز عن طريق الفم.

يلقى هرمون الجريلين دورا فى كيفية حدوث مرض السمنة، و قد وجد أن نسبة الجريلين بالدم تكون قليلة عادة فى مرضى السمنة و حالات التحول الأيضى فى أتزان الطاقة.

كذلك فأن مستوى هرمون الجريلين ببلازما الدم فى حالات الصيام يتناسب عكسيا مع معامل كتلة الجسم و محيط الخصر.

فى مرضى البول السكري من النوع الثانى، وجد أن مرضى السمنة لديهم نسبة أقل من مرضى النحافة بالنسبة لمستوى هرمون الجريلين ببلازما الدم فى حالات الصيام و ذلك بالمقارنة بالأشخاص ذوى الوزن الطبيعى.

الهدف من الدراسة:

دراسة الدور الممكن لهرمون الجريلين فى كيفية حدوث مرض السمنة فى مرضى السمنة الغير مصابين بداء البول السكري و مرضى السمنة المصابين بداء البول السكري من النوع الثانى.

طرق الدراسة و اختيار الحالات:

هذه الدراسة سوف تقوم على عدد 45 حالة من البالغين، وسوف يتم تقسيم الحالات الى المجموعات الآتية:-

- مجموعة 1 :- عدد 15 من مرضى السمنة الغير مرضية و الغير مصابين بداء البول السكرى.
- مجموعة 2 :- عدد 15 من مرضى السمنة المصابين بداء البول السكرى من النوع الثانى.
- مجموعة 3 :- عدد 15 من الأشخاص الغير مصابين بمرض السمنة ذوى الأجسام الطبيعية كمجموعة مقارنة للمقارنة بينهم و بين حالات السمنة.

وسوف نقوم بعمل الأتي لجميع المرضى:

- إعداد الأستمارات الخاصة بالمرضى و التى تشمل التاريخ المرضى.

- الفحص الطبى للحالات ويشمل

- 1- الحصول على القياسات الجسمية للحالات مثل الوزن، الطول، محيط الخصر، محيط الورك.
- 2- قياس معامل كتلة الجسم.
- 3- تحديد العلاقة بين محيط الخصر و محيط الورك.

- التحاليل الطبية و تشمل

- 1- صورة دم كاملة.
- 2- وظائف الكبد و الكلى.
- 3- نسبة الأنسولين بالدم صائما.
- 4- نسبة السكر بالدم صائما.
- 5- نسبة الهيموجلوبين السكرى بالدم.
- 6- قياس هرمون الجريلين بالدم فى حالات الصيام بواسطة الاليزا (Eliza).
- 7- قياس مقاومة الانسولين بتقييم التوازن النموذجى لحساسية الانسولين (HOMA-IR)

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List of abbreviations

GH	G rowth H ormone
GHRPs	G rowth H ormone R eleasing P eptides
GHSs	G rowth H ormone S ecretagogues
GHS-R	G rowth H ormone S ecretagogue R eceptors
mRNA	M essenger R ibonucleic A cid
CNS	C entral N ervous S ystem
AgRP	A gouti- R elated p rotein
NPY	N europeptide Y
GABA	G amma A mino B utyric A cid
POMC	P ro- O pio M elano C ortin
BMI	B ody M ass I ndex
PAI-1	P lasminogen A ctivator I nhibitor 1
ATLPL	A dipose T issue L ipoprotein L ipase
DM	D iabetes M ellitus
IDDM	I nsulin D ependent D iabetes M ellitus
NIDDM	N on- I nsulin D ependant D iabetes M ellitus
TNF	T umor N ecrosis F actor
IL-1	I nterleukin 1
WHO	W orld H ealth O rganization
IGT	I mpaired G lucose T olerance
AGT	A bnormality of G lucose T olerance
MODY	M aturity O nset D iabetes of Y oung
HLA	H uman L eucocytic A ntigens
GLUT	G lucose T ransporter S ystem
GAD	G lutamic A cid D ecarboxylase enzyme
LADA	L atent A utoimmune D iabetes in A dults

PCO	P olycystic O vary
FFAs	F ree F atty A cids
GTT	G lucose T olerance T est
HbA1	G lycosylated H emoglobin
VLDL	V ery L ow D ensity L ipoproteins
LDL	L ow D ensity L ipoproteins
WHR	W aist H ip R atio
EASIA	E nzyme A mplified S ensitivity I mmunoassay
ELISA	E nzyme L inked I mmunosorbant A ssay
Mabs	M onoclonal A ntibodies
INS	I nsulin
HRP	H orseradish P eroxidase
TMB	T etra m ethyl B enzydine
$\bar{X} \pm \overline{SD}$	M ean \pm S tandard D eviation
QUICKI	Q uantitative I nsulin S sensitivity C heck I ndex
HOMA-IR	H omeostasis M odel A ssessment I nsulin R esistance I ndex
USP	U nited S tates P harmaco-poeial convention
USAN	U nited S tates A dopted N ames
χ^2	C hi- S quare