میزان بروز میکروآلبومینوری و عوامل خطر همراه در بیماران دیابتی نوع ۲

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چکیده

مقدمه:

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روش‌ها :   %

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/ ± /   / ± /   .

(HbA$_1$c)

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یافته‌ها :   .

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نتیجه گیری :

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واژگان کلیدی:

_____

* نشانی :   :

emrc@mui.ac.ir   :

مقدمه

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%

%   .[   ]

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HbA$_1$c

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HDL

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Analyzer Medical System)

Randox) t-student

جدول۱- میانگین و انحراف معیار متغیرهای کمی مورد مطالعه در بیماران دیابتی نوع ۲ با و بدون میکروآلبومینوری در مدت پیگیری

	باآلبومینوری	بدون آلبومینوری
سن†(سال)	/ ± /	/ ± /
BMI† (kg/m^2)	/ ± /	/ ±
مدت ابتلا*( )	/ ± /	/ ± /
HbA$_1$C*( )	/ ± /	/ ± /
قند خون ناشتا*(mg/dl)	/ ± /	± /
قندخون ۲ ساعت بعد از غذا*(mg/dl)	/ ± /	/ ± /
کراتینین*(mg/dl)	/ ± /	/ ± /
کلسترول تام†(mg/dl)	/ ± /	/ ± /
تری گلیسرید†(mg/dl)	/ ± /	/ ± /
LDL-C† (mg/dl)	/ ± /	/ ±
HDL-C† (mg/dl)	/ ± /	/ ± /
فشار خون سیستولی*(mm/Hg)	/ ± /	/ ± /
فشار خون دیاستولی*(mm/Hg)	/ ± /	/ ± /

* P (P< /).
† P (P> /).
** ± ± .

P< /   .

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SPSS

جدول ۲- انسیدانس و خطر نسبی میکروآلبومینوری در رابطه با عوامل خطر مورد بررسی

فاصله اطمینان۹۵٪	انسیدانس در هزار	شخص- سال	آلبومینوری	تعداد کل	
					جنس
	/				
(/ /) / *	/				
					گروه سنی(سال)
	/				<
(/ /) /	/				
(/ /) /	/				
(/ /) /	/				≤
					مدت ابتلا به دیابت (سال)
	/				≤
(/ /) *	/				
(/ /) / **	/				<
					(kg/m^2) BMI
	/				≤
(/ /) /	/				
(/ /) /	/				>
					HbA$_1$C(درصد)
	/				≤
(/ /) / *	/				
(/ /) / *	/				≤
					پرفشاری خون
	/				
(/ /) / §	/				
					رتینوپاتی
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(/ /) / §	/				
					درمان
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(/ /) /	/				
					سیگار
	/				
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*P< /   **P< /   §P< /

†

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یافته‌ها

HbA_1c

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(%)   (%)   .

/ ± /   .

/ ± /   .

(P< /   / ± /   / ± /)   .(   )

بحث

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HbA_1c

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[   ]   Nelson   .[   ]

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.   LDL-C   % /

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جدول ۳- متغیرهای مستقل تعیین‌کننده میکروآلبومینوری در بیماران دیابتی نوع ۲

فاصله اطمینان ۹۵٪(CI)	ضریب شانس (OR)	
/ /	/	*( )
/ /	/	*( )
/ /	/	** (mmHg)
/ /	/	**

CI: Confidence interval
OR : odds Ratio

*P< /
** P< /

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