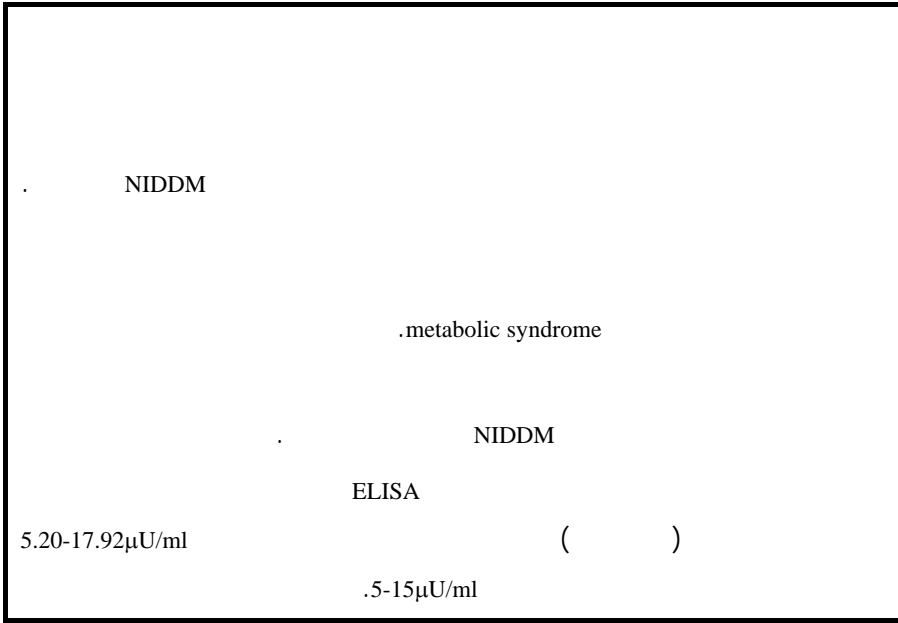
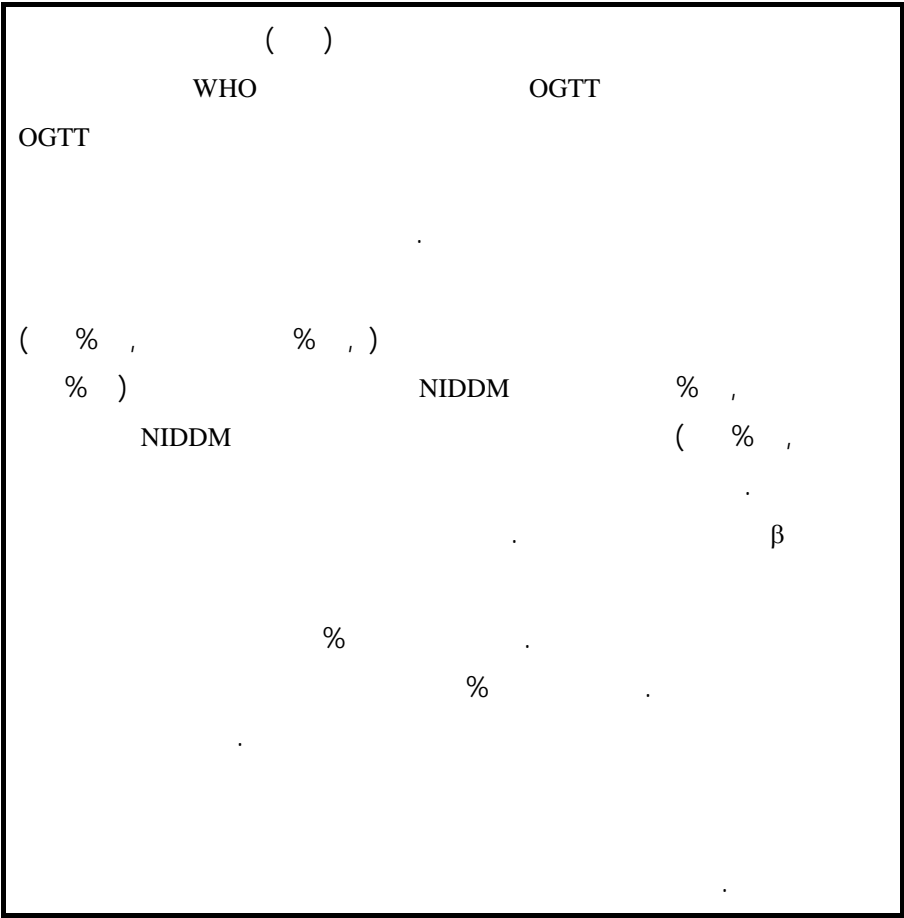

مقاومة الأنسولين وعلاقتها بالبدانة والداء السكري وارتفاع الضغط الدموي

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Role of Insulin Resistance in Human Disease (Hypertension - Diabetes Mellitus - Obesity)

R. Deri*
S.Fahoum*

M. Jouma*
G. Homous**

Abstract

Abnormalities in glucose, insulin, and lipid metabolism are commonly encountered in untreated patients with hypertension, obesity, and non-insulindependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). The insulin resistance and resulting hyperinsulinaemia contributed directly to the pathogenesis of these features. These unifying features are called metabolic syndrome "X".

In this light, our intent was to draw attention to the frequency of insulin resistance in our population.

We used the ELISA method for determination of plasma insulin and determined the insulin reference range in 92 healthy adults which was 5.2017.92pLU/ml, approximated the published values 5-15 μ U/ml.

WHO criteria for an oral glucose-tolerance test (OGTT) was applied in 20 obese subjects. We found that hyperinsulinaemia as a result of poor insulin action in subjects who have impaired glucose metabolism finds difficulty in clearing an orally delivered glucose load.

* Depat. of Biochemistry and Microbiology – Fac. Of Pharmacy – Damascus University.

** Assad University Hospital – Faculty of Medicine – Damascus University.

We determined the levels of fasting blood glucose and insulin in 150 untreated NIDDM subjects whom we categorized into two groups (obese 49.4% non obese 50.6%). We found that 51.5% of NIDDM patients have hyperinsulinaemia $> 20\mu\text{U/ml}$ (obese 31.5%-non obese 20%), thus, obesity does not account for all of the insulin resistance in NIDDM. Our observations suggest that NIDDM is a heterogenous state involving various degrees of β -cell dysfunction.

We determined the levels of insulin, glucose, cholesterol, and triglyceride in 22 untreated hypertensive patients. We found that 18 patients (82%) are hyperinsulinaemic ($23.24 \pm 14\mu\text{U/ml}$) whereas 4 patients (18%) have normal insulin level $< 18\mu\text{U/ml}$. Thus, not all hypertensive individuals are hyperinsulinaemic and not all hyperinsulinaemics are hypertensive. Our study indicated that hypertension in insulin resistance often associated with specific abnormalities such as; NIDDM, hypertriglyceridemia, and obesity.

- - -

:()

himsworth

Abnormal

-

β

Circulating

-

)

Antagonists

.(

-

()

)

.OGTT

.(

[10,15]

Insulin Resistance

euglycemic

.clamp technique

.hyperinsulinemia

Decreased

:responsiveness - : Decreased -
:sensitivity

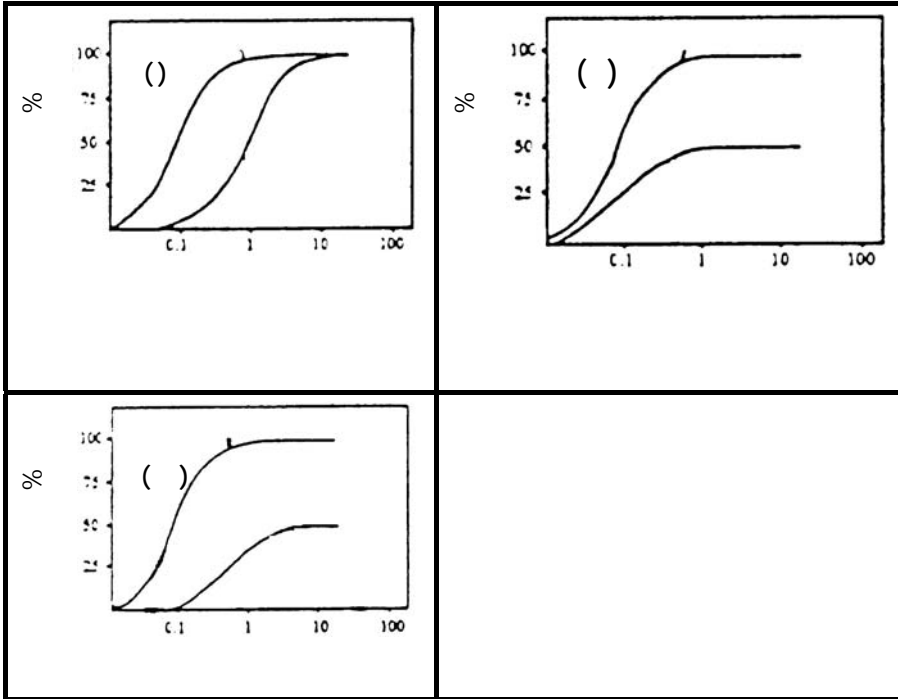
).

.(

.()

-

.(-) .



NIDDM

.IGT

IGT

NIDDM

uptake

[4,11]

NIDDM

-

--

:

()	()			

-

--

:

Insulinase

(1-Step Sandwich. Elisa Assay)

Glucose -

.B.M.

Oxidase

(n=92) . . /

:

(Body Mass Index)

BMI

. ()

[11]

BMI

No.		BMI kg/m ²	BMI kg/m ² (11)
	-	- ,	-
	-	- ,	-
	-	- ,	-
	≥	, -	-

()

($\bar{X} \pm 2SD$)

(D. Cook et al 1990). 5-15

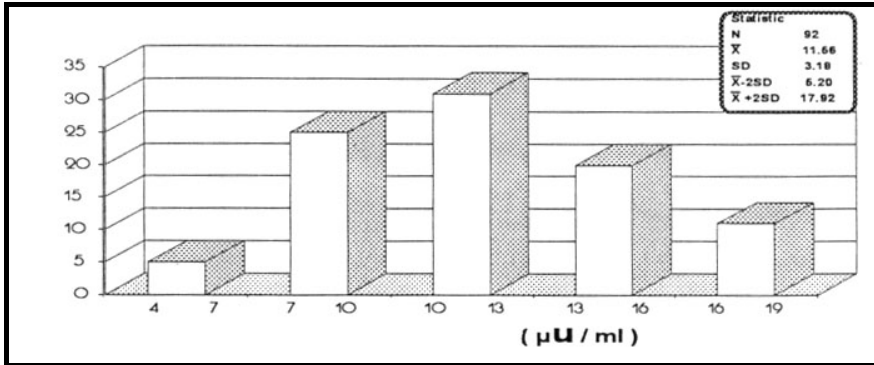
.μU/ml

5.20-

.17.92 μU/ml

:

()



Waist / Adiposity Obesity
 Waist/Hip Ratio (WHR)

:OGTT

WHR

OGTT

. [17] WHR > 1.5

(Body

Mass Index) BMI

- - -



.BMI

- - -)

(%)

(- - -

β

β

.

:

Clearance

(WHR)

)

OGTT

(%

FFA

FFA

OGTT

[11,15]

()

[17]

OGTT

- -

:NIDDM

[2,7]

NIDDM

Insulin > ($\bar{X} \pm 2SD$)

.17.92 15 μ U/ml

NIDDM

- ()

BMI

/ -

/ .%

.() .()

NIDDM

NIDDM		
% ,	% ,	
% ,	% ,	
% ,	% ,	
% ,	%	

NIDDM

% ,

NIDDM

NIDDM

hyperinsulinemia

.(% % ,)

[7, 17, 18]

%

- - -

18-30μU/ml

. () . %

NIDDM

NIDDM

:

30μU/ml > / -

% ,)

(% ,

)

(

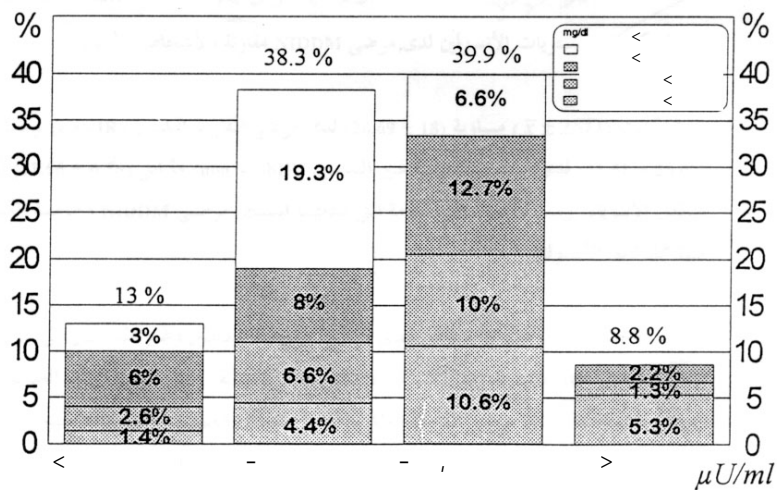
% 30μU/ml <

. () 30μU/ml <

NIDDM

()					μU/ml
<		-			
%		%			<
,	,		,		
			,		-
,	,	,	,		- ,
,	,		-		>

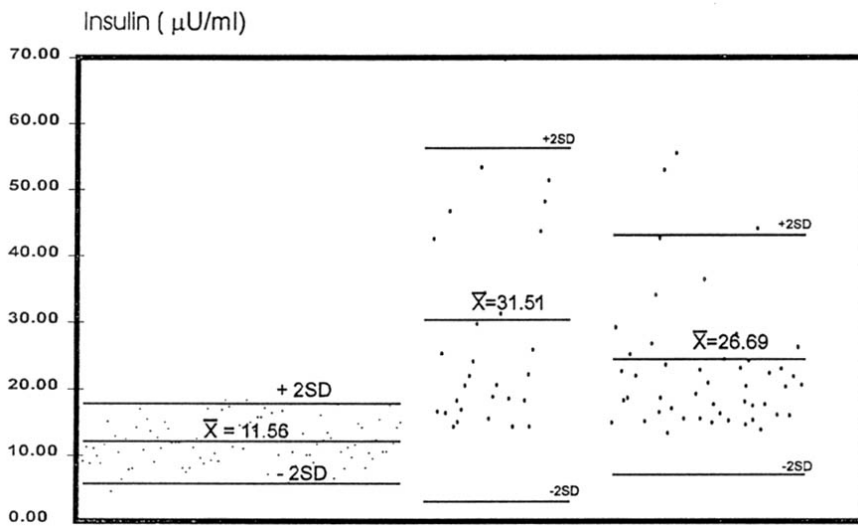
.()



NIDDM

(ob - (, ()
 (, \pm ,) IR) NIDDM
 (non - obIR) NIDDM
 (, \pm ,)

NIDDM
 \pm) ($\bar{X} \pm 2SD$)



NIDDM

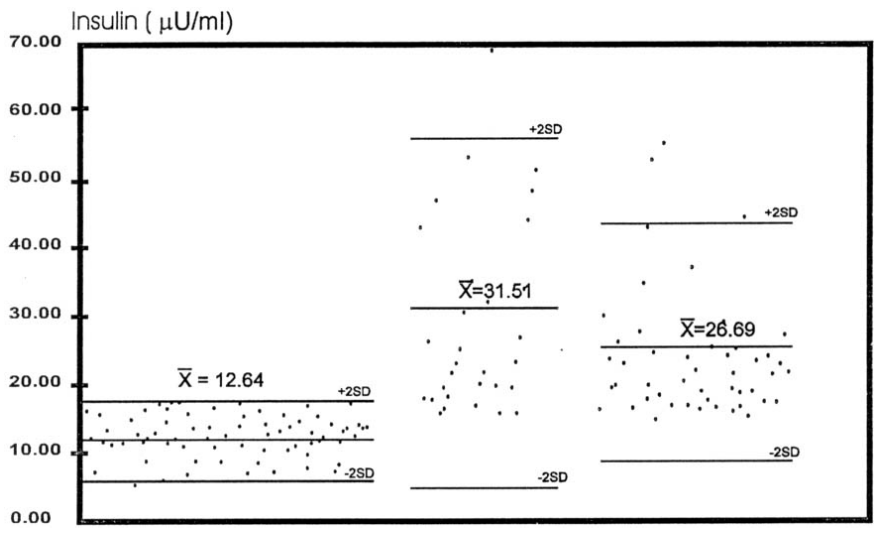
(, \pm ,)

\pm ,)

(, ()
)

NIDDM

(, \pm



NIDDM

% ,) % ,

(% ,

Dysfunction

β

β

()

9-17.92 $\mu\text{U/ml}$

>

% ,) NIDDM

% ,

(% ,

β

NIDDM

WHR BMI

BMI > 29 kgm⁻²

()

WHR > 1

[2, 11, 18]

:

Heterogenous

%

β

(, ±)

($\bar{X} \pm 2SD$)

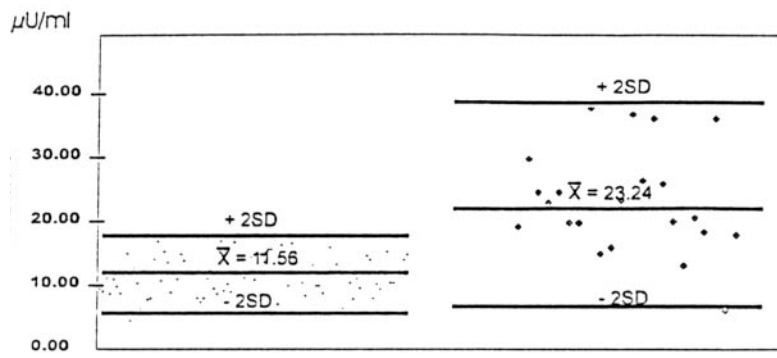
:

(, ± ,)

. ()

%

[3, 6, 16]



% , %

.metformin

TG

NIDDM

:

% ,

.% ,

OGTT

Post - Prandial

- - -



/

% ,

-

% ,

-

%

()

.FFA

-

()

NIDDM

%

β

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