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血清内脂素与多囊卵巢综合征的相关性研究及临床

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Title: Correlation Between Serum Visfatin and Polycystic Ovary Syndrome and Its Clinical Significance

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摘要: 目的 研究血清内脂素表达水平与多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)的相关性,并探讨其临床意义。方法 选择2009年5月至2012年12月在咸宁市通城县人民医院住院治疗的65例PCOS患者及同期 67例 门诊健康体检者为研究对象。按照体质量指数(BMI),将其分为PCOS肥胖组 (n =32, BMI \geq 25 kg/m²)、PCOS非肥胖组 (n =33, BMI <25 kg/m²)、对照肥胖组 (n =34, BMI \geq 25 kg/m²)及对照非肥胖组 (n =33, BMI <25 kg/m²)。本研究遵循的程序符合咸宁市通城县人民医院人体试验委员会制定的伦理学标准,得到该委员会批准,分组征得受试对象知情同意,并为之签署临床研究知情同意书。检测各受试者空腹血糖(FBS)、空腹胰岛素(FINS)、血清内脂素等水平,同时计算腰臀比(WHR)和胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR),比较各组上述检测指标差异并分析PCOS患者血清内脂素表达水平与其他临床指标的相关性。各组受试者年龄、身高等一般情况比较,差异无统计学意义(P >0.05)。结果 PCOS非肥胖组WHR、FINS、HOMA-IR及血清内脂素表达水平显著高于对照非肥胖组,且差异均有统计学意义(P <0.05); PCOS肥胖组FINS、HOMA-IR及血清内脂素表达水平显著高于对照肥胖组,且差异均有统计学意义(P <0.05)。对BMI及血清内脂素表达水平比较,PCOS肥胖组较PCOS非肥胖组高,且差异均有统计学意义(P <0.05);对照肥胖组较对照非肥胖组高,且差异均有统计学意义(P <0.05)。PCOS患者血清内脂素表达水平与BMI呈正相关关系(r =0.434, P <0.05),而与WHR、FBS、FINS及HOMA-IR无相关性(r =0.126,0.114,0.172,0.133; P >0.05)。结论 PCOS患者血清内脂素表达水平较健康者显著升高,且与BMI呈正相关关系,故可作为辅助检测PCOS的实验室指标。

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the correlation between the expression levels of serum visfatin and polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and explore the clinical significance. Methods A total of 65 cases of PCOS inpatients from May 2009 to December 2012 at Tongcheng County People' s Hospital of Xianning city as well as 67 cases of physical examinations at outpatient department over the same period were chosen as study subjects. According to body mass index(BMI), they were divided into obese PCOS group (n =32, BMI \geq 25 kg/m²), non obese PCOS group(n =33, BMI <25 kg/m²), obese control group(n =34, BMI \geq 25 kg/m²) and non obese control group (n =33, BMI <25 kg/m²). The study protocol was approved by the Ethical Review Board of Investigation in Human Beings of Tongcheng County People' s Hospital. Informed consent was obtained from each participating patient. The fasting blood glucose (FBS), fasting insulin (FINS) and serum visfatin levels of each group were detected while the waist to hip ratio (WHR) and homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA IR) were calculated. Furthermore, all the indicators of each groups were compared and the correlation between the serum visfatin expression levels of PCOS patients and other clinical indicators were analyzed. The general clinic data such as age, height, etc had no significant differences of all patients(P >0.05). Results The WHR, FINS, HOMA IR and serum visfatin expression levels of non obese PCOS group were significantly higher than those of non obese control group(P <0.05); the FINS, HOMA IR and serum visfatin expression levels of obese PCOS group were significantly higher than those of obese control group (P <0.05). As to the comparison of BMI and expression levels of serum visfatin, obese PCOS group were significantly higher than those of non obese PCOS group(P <0.05); obese control group were significantly higher than those of non obese control group(P <0.05). There was a positive correlation between the expression levels of serum visfatin in PCOS patients and their BMI(r =0.434, P <0.05), but there were no correlation with the WHR, FBS, FINS and HOMA IR(r =0.126, 0.114, 0.172, 0.133; P >0.05). Conclusions The expression levels of serum visfatin in patients with PCOS has significantly increased compare to healthy individuals and positively correlated with their BMI, which can be used as an auxiliary laboratory indicator for PCOS detection.

参考文献/REFERENCES

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