

To the soul of my Father ... God bless him.

To my Mother.

To my Wife.

To my Son and Daughter.

To my Brothers

 $To\,\mathsf{my}$  Friends

To All my Teachers

I dedicate this work



My first thankful is to Allah.

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All helping of those, from Alla.

### Abstract

A case control study was conducted during the period from November 2012 to January 2014 aimed to determine and to evaluate the serum levels of thyroid hormones (T3, T4), thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) and blood haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) among Sudanese with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Five hundred Sudanese (308 females, 192 males) with type 1 diabetes mellitus were selected as a test group from Khartoum, Omdurman and Khartoum North hospitals in Khartoum state, Sudan. The test group was compared with a control group, which included two hundred and fifty apparently healthy volunteers (156 females, 94 males). The test group and the control group were matched for age and gender. Blood specimens were collected from both groups, and the serum levels of T3, T4, TSH and blood HbA1c% were determined for each participant. The serum levels of T3, T4 and TSH were measured using full automated chemistry analyzer (Elecsys 2010) whereas EDTA Blood HbA1c % was measured spectrophotometric using NycoCard semi-automated analyzer. Statistical package for social science (SPSS) computer program was used for data analysis. The result of this study indicated a significant elevation in the mean of the serum levels of T3, T4 and blood HbA1c% of the test group when compared to the control group, whereas the mean of the serum levels of TSH of the test group showed a significant reduction when compared to the control group. Also the results showed a significant strong positive correlation between the duration of diabetes (in years) and the serum levels of T4, and insignificant weak positive correlation with T3 and TSH. The results of the current study showed insignificant weak positive correlation between the age of the diabetics and the serum levels of T3, T4 and TSH. In addition, this study showed

insignificant weak positive correlation between HbA1c% and the serum levels of T3,T4 and TSH among the diabetic group.

In conclusion; the serum levels of T3, T4 and blood of HbA1c% are significantly elevated in patients with type 1 diabetes, whereas the serum levels of TSH is significantly reduced, so regular measurement of the serum levels of T3, T4, TSH and blood of HbA1c% are necessary to be done to patient with type 1diabetes for good glycemic control and to delay or minimize complications.

#### مستخلص الدراسة

اجريت هذه الدراسة المقارنة في الفترة من نوفمبر 2012م و حتى يناير 2014م و التي تهدف إلى تحديد و تقييم مستويات مصل هرمونات الغدة الدرقية والهرمون المحفز للغدة الدرقية و الدم للهيموقلوبين المجلكز في السودانيين المصابين بداء السكري من النوع الأول. تمّ اختيار خمسمائة (308 اناث, 192 ذكور) من السودانيين المصابين بداء السكرى من النوع الأول في ولاية الخرطوم كمجموعة اختبار حيث قورنت هذه المجموعة مع مجموعة ضابطه من مائيتي و خمسون منطوعاً صحيحاً (156 اناث, 94 ذكور). ثمّ طوبقت اعمار و جنس مجموعة الاختبار مع اعمار و جنس المجموعة الضابطة. تمّ جمع عينات الدم من كلا المجموعتين و من ثمّ تمّ تحديد مستويات هرمونات الغدة الدرقية والهرمون المحفز للغدة الدرقية و الدم للهيموقلوبين المجلكز. تمّ قياس مصل هرمونات الغدة الدرقية والهرمون المحفز للغدة الدرقية باستخدام جهاز تحليل الكيمياء الأتوماتيكي كما تم قياس الدم للهيموقلوبين المجلكز بواسطه جهاز قياس الأطياف الضوئية و استخدم برنامج الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الإجتماعية لتحليل النتائج. اشارت نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى زيادة ذات دلالة احصائية في متوسطات مصل هرمونات الغدة الدرقية و الدم للهيموقلوبين المجلكز للمجوعة المختبرة عند مقارنتها مع المجموعة الضابطة, كما اظهرت انخفاضاً ذو دلالة احصائية في متوسط مصل الهرمون المحفز للغدة الدرقية في مجموعة الإختبار عند مقارنتها مع المجموعة الضابطة. بينت هذه الدراسة وجود علاقة ارتباط ايجابية قوية ذات دلالة احصائية بين فترة مرضى السكرى (بالسنة) و مستوى احد هرمونات الغدة الدرقية بينما لا يوجد ارتباط مع الهرمون الآخر و الهرمون المحفز للغدة الدرقية. كما اشارت الدراسة الحالية إلى وجود ارتباط ايجابي ضعيف بين العمرلمرضي السكري من النوع الأوَّل و مستوى هرمونات الغدة الدرقية و الهرمون المحفز للغدة الدرقية. كما اشارت إلى وجود ارتباط ايجابي ضعيف بين الدم للهيموقلوبين المجلكز و مستويات هرمونات الغدة الدرقية و الهرمون المحفز للغدة الدرقية.

عليه نخلص: أنّ مستويات مصل هرمونات الغدة الدرقية و الدم للهيموقلوبين المجلكز ترتفع ارتفاعاً ذو دلالة احصائية عند مرضى السكرى من النوع الأوّل بينما ينخفض مستوى الهرمون المحفز للغدة الدرقية, عليه القياسات المنتظمة لهرمونات الغدة الدرقية و الهرمون المحفز للغدة الدرقية و الدم للهيموقلوبين المجلكز تعتبر مهمة لمرضى السكرى من النوع الأوّل للضبط الجيّد لمستوى السكر و لتأخير أو تقليل مضاعفاته.

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### **Abbreviations**

**CHD** Coronary heart disease

**CVD** Cardiovascular disease

**DKA** Diabetic ketoacidosis

**DM** Diabetes mellitus

HbA1c Haemoglobin A1c

**PTH** Parathyroid hormone

Triiodothyronine

T4 Thyroxine

**TRH** Thyrotropin releasing hormone

**TSH** Thyroid-stimulating hormone

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