Dedication

To my lovely parents I would like to thank them both for giving me a chance to prove and improve myself through all my steps of my life.

To our families who prepared for us the healthy environment to carry out this work, we ask Allah the merciful to bless them and all our beloved.
Acknowledgments

Above all, I thank the almighty God, for giving me patience, strength, ability and courage to go ahead, and I ask him to bless me all.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to my supervisor: Dr. Mariam Abbas Ibrahim for her support, continuous guidance, meticulous suggestion and astute criticism during practical phase, and for her inexhaustible patience during correction phase of this dissertation. She is a real great leader, so I am really grateful to her, I ask my god to bless her.

It gives me immense pleasure to thank my lovely dad: ELfatih Margani Elosta & Lovely mom: Fayza Modather Mousa for supporting me with their best wishes. I ask my god to bless them.

I would like to thank Dr. Marwa Mohammed Ali for her help during practical. I express my deep thanks to all my colleagues and friends for their help, encouragement and support and for all the joyful moments we have had during this time.

special thanks to my sisters for her continuous support, and for being on my side throughout the research.

Great Thanks to volunteers who were enrolled in this study.

Last but not least my appreciation and thanks to everyone who helped me in different ways during the study period.
Association of gamma glutamyl transferase, cholesterol and triglycerides among type 2 diabetic patients this cross sectional, case-control study, conducted in Abdullah Khalil Center for diabetes, during the period of March to May 2018. Analytical and statistical methods were applied to investigate association of serum GGT, cholesterol and triglycerides in diabetic patients.

A total of 95 patients were enrolled in this study 50 of them were diabetic patients with mean age 53 years. 20 of them were male and 30 were female. The other 45 were apparently healthy individuals represent control group with mean age 46.05 years. Blood samples were collected and analyzed for serum GGT, cholesterol and triglycerides, the results then were statistically analyzed by SPSS.

The results showed that, there was a significant increase of GGT levels in patients (24.28 ± 11.1) when compared to the control group (19.56 ± 9.4) with a P.value (0.029) In addition, there was significant increase of triglycerides levels in patients (184.78 ± 114.5) when compared to the control group (130.62 ± 68.3) with a P.value (0.006), and no significant different of cholesterol levels in patients (192.86 ± 45.3) when compared to the control group (186.22 ± 50.7) with P.value (0.502).

There was positive correlation between GGT and triglycerides with (P. value =0.013, r=0.348) and no correlation between GGT and cholesterol with (P.value =0.125, r=0.220), BMI (P.value=0.332, r=0.140), FBS (P.value =0.187, r=0.190).

In conclusion: diabetics had Higher GGT and Triglycerides level with normal cholesterol. GGT correlate positively with triglycerides.
علاقة ناقلات الغاما غلوتاميل والكلسترول والدهون الثلاثية لدى مرضى السكري من النوع الثاني

اردت هذه الدراسة في مركز عبد الله خليل للسكري خلال الفتره ما بين مارس ومايو 2018 م. 

استخدمت طرق تحليلية و إحصائية للقياس مستويات إنزيم غاما غلوتاميل ترانسفيراز، الكلسترول والدهون الثلاثية في مصل الدم لمرضى السكري.

تم اختيار 95 شخصا يمثلون فئة الدراسة 50 منهم مرضى سكري بمتوسط عمر (32) سنوات كفئة دراسة.

20 منهم ذكور و35 إناث . 54 شخصا أصحاء بمتوسط عمر (42) سنوات كفئة ضابط.

تم جمع عينات الدم وتحليلها لقياس مستوى تراكيز إنزيم غاما غلوتاميل ترانسفيراز، الكلسترول والدهون الثلاثية

ثم تم تحليل النتائج إحصائياً بوساطة SPSS

أوضح النتائج أن هناك زيادة معنوية ذو دلالة إحصائية في المرضى مقارنة بالفئة الضابط في متوسطات إنزيم غاما غلوتاميل ترانسفيراز بين فئة الدراسة (166±4) ولفئة الضابط (116±4) بقيمة إحتمالية (0.17) ولفئة الضابط (0.01) ولفئة الدراسة (0.01) ولفئة الضابط (0.01)

(22) (186.2±184.7) بقيمة إحتمالية (0.01) ولفئة الضابط (0.01) ولفئة الدراسة (0.01) ولفئة الضابط (0.01) ولفئة الدراسة (0.01) ولفئة الضابط (0.01)

خلصت الدراسة إلى أن مرضى السكري لديهم زيادة في مستوى إنزيم غاما غلوتاميل ترانسفيراز والدهون الثلاثية دون تأثير في الكليسترول . كما توجد علاقة طرديه بين غاما غلوتاميل ترانسفيراز والدهون الثلاثية.