

SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
COLLEGE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**FIBRINOGEN CONCENTRATION IN NON INSULIN
DEPENDENT DIABETIC PATIENTS WITH
MICROALBUMINURIA**

BY

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الخلاصة

في هذه الدراسة تم قياس نسبة السكر و نسبة الفايروجين في الدم. ونسبة المايكروالبيومين في البول في ٣٠ شخص من مرضى السكري غير معتمدين على الانسلين ١٣ حالة من هولاء المرضى لديهم مايكروالبيومين يوريا في البول و١٧ حالة ليس لديهم هذه المادة في البول. تم إجراء فحص نسبة الفايروجين عند هولاء الأشخاص فوجد إن نسبة الفايروجين ترتفع عند مرضى السكري الذين ليس لديهم مايكروالبيومين في بولهم أكثر من مرضى السكري الذين لا يوجد لديهم إرتفاع في نسبة المايكروالبيومين يوريا في البول. كما وجد أن هنالك إنتشار في المايكروالبيومين يوريا في مرضى السكري غير المعتمدين على الانسلين ومن التحليل الإحصائي لهذه الدراسة وجدنا ان هنالك علاقة قوية بين نسبة الجلوكوز في الدم ونسبة المايكروالبيومين. كما توجد أيضاً علاقة قوية بين العمر ونسبة الفايروجين في الدم. من نتائج هذا البحث لم نجد أن هنالك فرق في الفترة الزمنية للإصابة بمرض السكري عند الأشخاص الذين يوجد لديهم مايكروالبيومين يوريا في البول والذين لا توجد لديهم. كما وجدنا أن هنالك فرق بين نسبة الفايروجين عند الإناث وهي أكثر من نسبة الفايروجين عند الذكور.

Abstract

In this study, blood glucose, fibrinogen and micro albuminuria levels are measured in 30 non Insulin dependent diabetic patients (NIDDM). 17 patients were control group (with Norma micro albuminuria) and 13 were patients group (with micro albuminuria).

Elevated plasma glucose levels in two groups explained the poor glyceemic control.

From our result we found a strong correlation between the two variables, fasting blood glucose and micro albuminuria.

There were no significant differences in the duration of disease between two groups (patients and control) and also there were no significant difference in duration between males and females.

Also there were elevations in the micro albuminuria concentration in females compare with males.

Measurements of our study prove that, diabetic patients (type II) with micro albuminuria had significant higher concentration of fibrinogen than diabetic and patients (type II) with normo micro albuminuria.

Also significant difference in the concentration of fibrinogen was observed between males and females.

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