



{ قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ
الْحَكِيمُ }

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Dedication

To the soul of my great father

...

To my lovely mother for
embracing me with an ever-
lasting emotion.. and kindness

...To my lovely family

To my friends ... and my
... colloques

To everyone from whom I
...learned

Amal

DECLARATION

This research was carried out by the undersigned at the Sudan University Science & Technology, during the period 2004-2005 and was not submitted for any degree before.

Signature:

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADH	Anti Diuretic Hormone
ADP	Adenosine Diphosphate
AMP	Adenosine Monophosphate
ATP	Adenosine Triphosphate
DCCT	Diabetes Complication Control Trial
DDAVP	Deamino-8-D-Arginine Vasopressin
DKA	Diabetic Keto Acidosis
DM	Diabetes Mellitus
DNA	Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid
ESR	Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate
FFA	Free Fatty Acid
GFR	Glomerular Filtration Rate
GMP	Guanosine Monophosphate
H⁺	Hydrogen Ion
IDDM	Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus
IMP	Inosine Monophosphate
LDL	Low Density Lipoproteins
NIDDM	Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus
RNA	Ribo Nucleic Acid
SD	Standard deviation
TCA	Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle
TNFα	Tumour Necrosis Factor
VLDL	Very Low Density Lipoproteins
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

A prospective study was conducted during the period, April 2004 to April 2005.

Hyperuricaemia and diabetes mellitus (D.M) are interrelated diseases and frequently concomitant.

In this study a total of (200) subjects were examined for serum uric acid level.

Hundred (100) subjects were known diabetics. Twenty-one of them were type I (IDDM) and seventy-nine were type II (NIDDM). Hundred non-diabetic patients were chosen as control group.

The diabetic group (n= 100) (Male= 50, Female= 50), were divided into sub groups according to sex, age, duration of diabetes, modes of treatment diet and glycaemic control. A sample from each subject was analyzed for serum uric acid and random blood glucose. The results were statistically analyzed.

All patients are suffering from hyperglycaemia. There were significant differences between two means of diabetic patients and control subjects $320\text{mg/dl} \pm 16.2 \text{ mg/dl}$, $110\text{mg/dl} \pm 13.0 \text{ mg/dl}$ and probability $P. < 0.05$ respectively.

The results obtained showed that there was a highly significant difference in the mean of serum uric acid (mg/dl) for the diabetic patients ($7.293 \text{ mg/dl} \pm 0.6332 \text{ mg/dl}$) and the mean of serum uric acid (mg/dl) for the control group ($4.902 \text{ mg/dl} \pm 0.1109 \text{ mg/dl}$) $P. \text{ value} < 0.05$.

Forty five percent (45%) in both types of diabetes were suffering hyperuricaemia while (55%) in both types were not hyperuricaemic.

No significant differences were found among gender.

Types of diet, poor glycaemic control and old age are found to be risk factors for hyperuricaemia particularly in type II DM.

In this study 10 percent from all diabetic patients were found to be typical gouty patients most of them from type II DM.

Finally this study showed that the hyperuricaemia and gout are uncommon before the age of 30 years.

ملخص الأطروحة

مرض السكر ومرض النقرس (داء الملوك) متلازمان ووجودهما معاً يشكل عبئاً كبيراً على المرضى.

أجريت هذه الدراسة التوقعية خلال الفترة من أبريل 2004م وحتى أبريل 2005م وفيها تم تحليل مستوى حمض اليوريك في مصل الدم الأخوذ من 200 فرداً تم تقسيمهم إلى مجموعتين المجموعة الأولى وتضم 100 فرداً من المصابين بداء السكري بنوعيه ، النوع الأول يضم 21 مريضاً والنوع الثاني ويضم 79 مريضاً. المجموعة الثانية وتضم 100 فرداً من غير المصابين بداء السكري للمقارنة (مجموعة التحكم).

تم تقسيم المجموعة الأولى إلى مجموعات صغيرة ، وذلك اعتماداً على نوع المريض (ذكر أو أنثى) ، عمر المريض ، عمر الإصابة بداء السكري ، نوع العلاج ، النظام الغذائي المتبع ، التحكم في المرض والكشف الدوري.

تم أخذ عينة من كل فرد لتحديد وقياس مستوى حمض اليوريك ومستوى السكر في مصل الدم ، وقد تم تحليل جميع النتائج إحصائياً. وجد أن جميع المرضى يعانون من ارتفاع في مستوى السكر (فرط السكر) مقارنة بمجموعة التحكم كما يوضح ذلك الفرق في المستوى الوسطي لكليهما على التوالي 16.2 ± 320 ملغم / ديسيلتر ، 13.0 ± 110 ملغم / ديسيلتر.

لوحظ أن هناك فرق ذو دلالة معنوية إحصائية بالنسبة لارتفاع مستوى حمض اليوريك عند المجموعة الأولى أي المرضى المصابين بداء السكري حيث كانت الزيادة في المستوى الوسطي لحمض اليوريك : 7.293 ± 0.6332 ملغم / ديسيلتر مقارنة بغير المصابين أو المجموعة الثانية. حيث كانت الزيادة في المستوى الوسطي 4.902 ± 0.1109 ملغم / ديسيلتر باحتمال احصائي أقل من 0.05

أثبتت الدراسة أن نسبة انتشار مرض النقرس وارتفاع معدل حمض اليوريك في الدم عند المرضى المصابين بالسكري 45% و 55% من المرضى لا يعانون من مرض النقرس.

أثبتت الدراسة أنه ليس هنالك فرق بين الجنسين (الإناث أو الذكور) من حيث الإصابة بداء النقرس.

النظام الغذائي غير المتوازن ، عدم تنظيم السكر في الدم ، وتقدم العمر عوامل مساعدة لحدوث ارتفاع مستوى حمض اليوريك في الدم وبالتالي الإصابة بداء النقرس عند المرضى بالنوع الثاني من السكري على الأخص.

أثبتت الدراسة أن 10% من مرضى السكر مصابون بالنقرس بأعراضه المعروفة ونسبة اليوريك عندهم أكثر من 10 ملغم لكل 100 مل ومعظمهم من مرضى السكري من النوع الثاني. وأخيراً أثبتت الدراسة أن الإصابة بداء النقرس ليس شائعة عند مرضى السكري الذين تقل أعمارهم عن 30 سنة.

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