CHAPTER 34

MEDICAL SCIENCES MEDICINE

Doctoral Theses

01. SINGH (Vinay)

Study of Vitamin D Status, Vitamin D Receptor (VDR) Gene Polymorphism and Cardiovascular Disease in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Supervisors : Dr. Sandeep Garg and Dr. Sanjay Tyagi <u>Th 24781</u>

Abstract (Not Verified)

BACKGROUND: People across the globe are Vitamin D deficient (<20 ng/ml). Evidence indicates that diabetic patients have insufficient levels of Vitamin D and they are more prone to develop coronary artery disease. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: To find out the Vitamin D level in type 2 diabetes patients and its association with VDR gene polymorphism, CAD diabetic and diabetes. MATERIAL AND METHODS: This cross sectional study included 324 clinically confirmed type 2 diabetes patients (age > 50 years), which were equally divided into 2 groups CAD diabetic and diabetic. VDR gene polymorphism was determined by polymerase chain reaction and restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) using restriction enzymes FokI. RESULTS: BMI (p=0.0352), waist circumference (p=0.0001), duration of diabetes (p=0.0001), HbA1c (p=0.0446) was found to be statistically significant amongst both groups. A perfect negative correlation was observed in CAD diabetic (r = -0.011) and diabetic (r = -0.079) group with respect to Vitamin D and HbA1c. The mean Vitamin D level was found to be lower in the CAD Diabetic (12.69 \pm 6.3) group when it was compared with the Diabetic (16.05 \pm 7.37) group and the difference between the group was statistically significant(p=0.001). The association of Vitamin D levels with the genotype of FokI polymorphism in both the groups showed that patient with TT genotype had the lowest level of Vitamin D followed by heterozygous (TC) genotype. Homozygous mutant (CC) genotype was found to be associated with maximum Vitamin D levels. CONCLUSION: Vitamin D deficiency was more prevalent in CAD diabetic (87%) patients than the diabetics (81%). More number of Vitamin D deficient patients in both the groups had TT genotype. TT genotype was more common in a CAD diabetic group than in the diabetic group.

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