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The role of circulating serum resistin, serum amyloid A and C-reactive protein as potential risk factors for development of type 2 diabetes mellitus

Esmat Bauomi Ali Shahin
Al-Azhar University, Egypt

Measurement of serum level of resistin, C-reactive protein levels and serum amyloid A level in normal control subjects and diagnosed diabetes mellitus type 2. Our study aim to indicate that resistin impairs insulin sensitivity and may contribute to the development of insulin resistance. Furthermore, we also showed the correlation between serum resistin levels and other markers of inflammation including C-reactive protein and serum amyloid A. The current of the study was to investigate the serum level of resistin and of serum amyloid A in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 using ELISA technique and compared with healthy controls as a good inflammatory marker. C-reactive protein concentration was determined with Latex agglutination slide test. Compared to normal control group all the markers circulating levels significantly increases ($P < 0.01$) in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 in dividing groups.

Biography

Esmat Bauomi Ali Shahin has completed her PhD from Al-Azhar University. She is the supervisor of MSc and PhD thesis. She has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals and has been sharing in many international conferences.

Email id: esmatshahin@yahoo.com

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