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Dietary total antioxidant capacity and the risk of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in type 2 diabetes patients: A Nested Case-Control Study in the Tehran Lipid Glucose Study.

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Dietary total antioxidant capacity (DTAC) has been hypothesized as involved in health promotion and disease prevention. However, data about the association of the DTAC (as estimated by ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP)) on diabetes chronic complications are scarce. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the associations between the DTAC and chronic kidney disease (CKD) risk in type 2 diabetic subjects. Present case-control study was consisted 210 (102 cases and 108 controls) type 2 diabetic patients' participants of the phase 5 Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study (TLGS) classified based on their CKD status. DTAC were estimated based on the FRAP of selected foods. Dietary intake, socio demographic data, medical history and anthropometric measurements were collected from participants using validated questionnaire. The mean DTAC value; as well as total calorie intake, did not show significant differences between cases and controls. No significant association was found between DTAC and CKD in type 2 diabetic patients. Further studies are needed to confirm the effects of DTAC on risk of CKD.