



ASSOCIATION OF METABOLIC SYNDROME WITH VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY AT TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL OF KARACHI

Urooj Lal Rehman¹, Halar Sheikh¹, Rasheed Durrani¹

1: Department of Medicine and Endocrinology, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi-Pakistan
Email: drbaloch79@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: To determine frequency of vitamin D deficiency among patients with metabolic syndrome.

METHODS: This cross-sectional study was conducted at Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi-Pakistan from 30/2/2020 to 30/7/2020. Data were prospectively collected from patients, meeting the diagnostic criteria with ≥ 3 of the following risk factors:

1. A centrally distributed obesity with waist circumference > 90 cm in men & > 80 cm in women
2. Elevated levels of triglycerides (> 150 mg/dl)
3. Decreased HDL (< 40 mg/dl in men; < 50 mg/dl in women)
4. Systolic blood pressure > 130 mmHg; diastolic blood pressure > 85 mm Hg
5. Elevated levels of fasting glucose i.e. > 110 mg/dl

Fasting blood (05ml) was collected in morning, serum separated and stored at -70°C for subsequent analyses of vitamin-D by ELISA. Effect modifiers were controlled through stratification to see the effect of these on the outcome variable.

RESULTS: Out of 193 patients with metabolic syndrome, 82 (42.5%) patients were males and 111 (57.5%) were female. Vitamin D deficiency was observed in 73/193 (40.9%) subjects. Mean age, duration of disease, serum glucose, height and weight in our study was 52.78 ± 8.81 years, 2.21 ± 1.18 years, 210.65 ± 12.52 mg/dl, 158 ± 7.28 cm, and 78.7 ± 9.87 kg respectively. Age, gender, and educational status were the most important risk factors that might be leading to vitamin D deficiency in metabolic syndrome patients (p-value < 0.05).

CONCLUSION: Vitamin D deficiency is highly prevalent in patients with metabolic syndrome. Large scale studies are needed for identification of the risk factors leading to vitamin D deficiency in patients with metabolic syndrome.

KEYWORDS: Metabolic Syndrome (MeSH); Vitamin D Deficiency (MeSH); Obesity (MeSH); Diabetes Mellitus (MeSH); Hypertension (MeSH); Dyslipidemia (MeSH); Hyperglycemia (MeSH); Insulin Resistance (MeSH); Abdominal Obesity (MeSH).

THIS ABSTRACT MAY BE CITED AS: Rehman UL, Sheikh H, Durrani R. Association of Metabolic Syndrome with Vitamin D Deficiency at Tertiary Care Hospital of Karachi. Khyber Med Univ J 2021;13(Suppl 1, 19th Annual PES Conference Abstracts):S6. <https://doi.org/10.35845/kmu.j.2021.22244>.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declared no conflict of interest

GRANT SUPPORT AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Authors have declared no specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors



This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 2.0 Generic License.

KMUJ web address: www.kmu.j.kmu.edu.pk
Email address: kmu.j@kmu.edu.pk