

中文題目：類風濕性關節炎病人週邊血液脂肪素之表現

英文題目：The presentation of circulating adipokines in the patients with rheumatoid arthritis

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Introduction: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic systemic inflammatory disease and is associated with fat metabolism, and increasing studies have pointed out that adipokines synthesized in adipose tissue take parts in its pathogenesis. Our study was to investigate plasma levels of adiponectin, leptin, resistin and visfatin in patients with autoimmune diseases.

Methods: This present study was conducted from May 2016 to November 2016. 48 patients with RA, 12 patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), 24 patients with primary Sjogren's syndrome (SS), 23 patients with healthy control (HC), and 13 patients with gout, who followed up by the clinical services in our hospital, participated in this study. Measurements of leptin, adiponectin, visfatin and resistin were performed in this study.

Results: The mean serum adiponectin level was 8.30 ng/ml (± 4.30 ng/ml) in RA group, 6.24 ng/ml (± 3.44 ng/ml) in SS group, 6.25 ng/ml (± 3.93 ng/ml) in SLE group, 5.21 ng/ml (± 5.55 ng/ml) in gout group, and 4.47 ng/ml (± 3.27 ng/ml) in healthy control group. The mean serum adiponectin level was statistically significantly higher ($p = 0.010$) compared with the HC group. The elevated serum leptin levels were noted in RA, SLE, and SS group. It was especially higher in SLE. The mean serum visfatin level in SLE group was statistically significantly higher ($p < 0.001$) compared with the gout group and the healthy control group respectively.

Conclusion: Serum adiponectin and visfatin was elevated in RA patients compared to healthy controls but serum leptin and resistin not. More studies on this area can guide and help us to better know the role of inflammation and correlations between adipotins and clinical markers.