SERUM LIPOPROTEINS AND INSULIN SENSITIVITY IN METABOLIC SYNDROME: INFLUENCE OF ABDOMINAL OBESITY

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Previous studies have shown that insulin resistance and abdominal obesity, as part of metabolic syndrome, are associated with high incidence of coronary heart disease.

<u>**THE AIM:**</u> To analyze the correlation between different lipoproteins, insulin sensitivity and Tumor Necrosis Factor- α (TNF- α) with abdominal obesity (group I: WHR >0.9; n=48) and without abdominal obesity (group II: WHR <0.9; n=41) in patients with the metabolic syndrome.

METHODS: Lipid profile was estimated by measuring Total Cholesterol (T.Chol), high-density lipoproteins (HDL), low-density lipoproteins (LDL), very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL), as well as TG by enzymatic methods. Apo-A1 and Apo-B100 were measured by nephelometry. Insulin sensitivity was determined by QUICK index. TNF- α was measured by imunoenzymatic methods.

<u>RESULTS</u>: In our study, we found significant differences between these two groups in the levels of TG (145 \pm 68.7 vs 120.7 \pm 16 mg/dL; p<0.05), ApoA1/ApoB100 (1.09 \pm 0.3 vs 0.95 \pm 0.12; p<0.05), and TNF- α (26.2 + 21.4 vs 11.2 + 7.2; p<0.05). The QUICK index was lower in group I than in group II (0.31 \pm 0.03 vs 0.34 \pm 0.02, p<0.001). Also, in both groups there was a significant correlation between levels of TNF- α and VLDL (r=0.565, p<0.01) as well as levels of TNF- α and TG (r=0.506; p<0.01). Also, we found a significant negative correlation between levels of TNF- α and ApoA1/ApoB100 (r=411, p<0.05).

<u>**CONCLUSION:**</u> Our results signify that abdominal obesity amplifies multiple changes in lipids and lipoproteins. Also, our results show that in patients with abdominal obesity, there is a statistically reliable increase in concentration of TNF- α , which is accompanied by decreased insulin sensitivity.

Keyword: metabolic syndrome, abdominal obesity, TNF