Results

Clinical and biochemical characteristic of the patients (Table 7):

There was 22 patients had positive CRP.

Table (7): Clinical and biochemical characteristic of the patients

	N	Range	Mean	Std. Deviation
WEIGHT(Kg)	100	51-119	81.60	15.353
BMI(kg/M^2)	100	18.6-41.2	26.639	6.8632
SUA(mg/dl)	100	4.4-10.3	6.891	1.4497
e-GFR(ML/min)	100	42-151	94.60	24.067
SBP(mm.Hg)	100	90-190	131.80	19.195
DBP(mm.Hg)	100	50-110	82.10	12.953
Age(years)	100	32-87	58.44	11.041
Age of onset of DM(years)	100	30-86	48.93	9.244
DM duration(years)	100	1-62	7.51	7.918
HbA1c	100	6.6-9.1	7.270	0.6021
FBS(mg/dl)	100	125-211	161.305	26.930
2h PPBS(mg/dl)	100	170-342	245.799	41.037
Cholesterol Level(mg/dl)	100	167-292	220.673	37.194
CRP(mg/dl)	100	7-14	9.41	1.784

Clinical and biochemical characteristic of the patients according to SUA levels (Table 8):

There was statistical significant relation between SUA, and BMI, SBP, HBA1c, FBS, Cholesterol and e-GFR.

Table (8): Clinical and biochemical characteristic of the patients according to SUA levels

		SUA <7 (n=52)		SUA 7-8 (n=24)		SUA >8 (n=24)		p
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Age(years)		57.38	9.193	58.96	14.232	60.21	11.344	>0.05
BMI(Kg/M^2)		24.706	3.4633	29.842	11.8427	27.625	3.9670	<0.05
DBP(mm.Hg)		80.38	11.999	83.75	14.084	84.17	13.805	>0.05
SBP(mm.Hg)		125.38	15.899	136.25	19.182	141.25	21.226	<0.05
HBA1c		7.242	0.5489	7.008	0.3106	7.592	0.7840	<0.05
FBS(mg/dl)		175.074	29.51	160.221	22.22	148.01	27.10	<0.05
use of ACI		0.23	0.425	0.29	0.464	0.38	0.495	>0.05
Cholesterol (mg/dl)		191.62	36.647	203.88	22.528	208.75	32.190	<0.05
CRP(mg/dl)		9.50	1.140	9.60	0.707	9.61	1.947	>0.05
e-GFR (ML/min)		101.56	23.893	95.75	24.263	91	23.635	<0.05
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Sex	Female	20	38.5%	9	37.5%	7	29.2%	>0.05
	Male	32	61.5%	15	62.5%	17	70.8%	

Clinical and biochemical characteristic of the patients according to e-GFR levels (Table9):

There was statistical significant relation between e-GFR, and age, BMI, HBA1c, FBS and SUA.

Table (9): Clinical and biochemical characteristic of the patients according to e-GFR levels

		e-GFR <60 (n=7)		e-GFR 60-89 (n=36)		e-GFR >90 (n=56)		p
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Age(years)		67.29	12.459	60.67	11.346	56.11	9.972	<0.05
BMI(Kg/M^2)		22.286	2.5321	25.278	3.4868	27.918	8.3628	<0.05
DBP(mm.Hg)		72.86	9.512	83.67	13.363	81.57	12.853	>0.05
SBP(mm.Hg)		134.29	9.759	134.44	17.146	112.50	20.472	>0.05
HBA1c		7.214	0.6362	7.042	0.3813	7.420	0.6765	<0.05
FBS(mg/dl)		150.010	11.342	138.121	9.325	162.174	14.865	<0.05
use of ACI		0.43	0.535	0.25	0.439	0.27	0.447	>0.05
Cholesterol (mg/dl)		188.14	18.712	193.20	39.923	204.07	29.307	>0.05
CRP(mg/dl)		12.00	1.67	9.71	1.496	9.08	1.851	>0.05
SUA(mg/dl)		10.43	2.811	7.02	1.081	5.76	1.876	<0.001
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Sex	Female	2	28.6%	13	36.1%	21	36.8%	>0.05
	Male	5	71.4%	23	63.9%	36	63.2%	

Correlation between SUA, and weight, BMI and age (Table 10):

There was statistical significant positive Correlation between SUA, and weight and BMI. Correlation between SUA and age was insignificant.

Table (10): Correlation between SUA, and weight, BMI and age

	r	p
Weight (Kg)	0.43	<0.001
BMI (kg/M^2)	0.26	<0.05
Age (years)	0.1	>0.05

Correlation between SUA, and DM duration, Age of onset of DM, FBS, 2h PPBS and HbA1c (table11):

There was statistical significant positive Correlation between SUA and HbA1c; statistical significant negative Correlation between SUA, and FBS and 2h PPBS; non significant positive Correlation between SUA and DM duration and non significant negative Correlation between SUA and DM onset.

Table (11) Correlation between SUA, and DM duration, Age of onset of DM, FBS, 2h PPBS and HbA1c

	r	p
DM duration (years)	0.14	>0.05
Age of onset of DM (years)	-0.03	>0.05
FBS	-0.07	<0.05
2h PPBS	-0.03	<0.05
HbA1c	0.22	<0.05

Correlation between SUA, and SBP, DBP, use of ACI and use of ARB (table 12):

There was statistical significant positive Correlation between SUA, and SBP; however Correlation between SUA, and DBP, use of ACI and use of ARB was non significant and positive.

Table (12) Correlation between SUA, and SBP, DBP, use of ACI and use of ARB

	r	p
SBP (mm.Hg)	0.3	<0.05
DBP(mm.Hg)	0.1	>0.05
use of ACI	0.17	>0.05
use of ARB	0.1	>0.05

Correlation between SUA, and CRP and Cholesterol Level (table 13):

There was statistical significant positive Correlation between SUA and Cholesterol Level but Correlation between SUA and CRP was non significant and positive.

Table (13) Correlation between SUA, and CRP and Cholesterol Level

	r	p
CRP (mg/dl)	0.3	>0.05
Cholesterol Level (mg/dl)	0.2	<0.05

Correlation between e-GFR, and weight, BMI and age (table 14):

There was statistical significant Correlation; positive between e-GFR, and weight and BMI but negative between e-GFR and age.

Table (14) Correlation between e-GFR, and weight, BMI and age

	r	p
Weight(Kg)	0.6	<0.001
BMI (Kg/M^2).	0.3	<0.05
Age (years)	-0.4	<0.001

Correlation between e-GFR, and DM duration, Age of onset of DM, HbA1c, FBS and 2h PPBS (table 15):

There was statistical significant negative Correlation between e-GFR, and DM duration, Age of onset of DM, FBS and 2h PPBS; and statistical significant positive Correlation between e-GFR and HbA1c.

Table (15) Correlation between e-GFR, and DM duration, Age of onset of DM, HbA1c, FBS and 2h PPBS

	r	p
DM duration (years)	-0.2	<0.05
Age of onset of DM (years)	-0.3	<0.05
HbA1c	0.3	<0.05
FBS	-0.2	<0.05
2h PPBS	-0.3	<0.05

Correlation between e-GFR, and CRP and Cholesterol Level (table 16):

There was statistical non significant Correlation; positive with Cholesterol Level but negative with CRP.

Table (16) Correlation between e-GFR, and CRP and Cholesterol Level

	r	p
CRP(mg/dl)	-0.4	>0.05
Cholesterol Level (mg/dl)	0.1	>0.05

Correlation between e-GFR, and SBP, DBP, use of ACI and use of ARB (table 17):

There was statistical non significant negative Correlation between e-GFR, and SBP, DBP, use of ACI and use of ARB.

Table (17) Correlation between e-GFR, and SBP, DBP, use of ACI and use of ARB

	r	p
SBP(mm.Hg)	-0.1	>0.05
DBP(mm.Hg)	-0.1	>0.05
use of ACI	-0.1	>0.05
use of ARB	-0.1	>0.05

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Correlation between e-GFR and SUA (table 18):

There was statistical significant negative Correlation between e-GFR and SUA.

Table (18) Correlation between e-GFR and SUA

	r	p
SUA(mg/dl)	-0.1	<0.05

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Correlation between CRP, and weight and BMI (table 19):

There was statistical non significant Correlation; positive with weight but negative with BMI.

Table (19) Correlation between CRP, and weight and BMI

	r	p
Weight(Kg)	0.3	>0.05
BMI (Kg/M^2).	-0.1	>0.05

Comparison between smoker and non smokers in different variables (table20):

There was statistical Comparison between smoker and non smokers in different variables and this Comparison was statistically non significant except in DBP was significant.

Table (20) Comparison between smoker and non smokers in different variables

	Smoking	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	p
SBP(mm.Hg)	+ve	31	132.58	12.902	0.2	>0.05
	-ve	69	131.45	21.508		
DBP(mm.Hg)	+ve	31	88.06	9.805	3.6	<0.05
	-ve	69	79.42	13.354		
e-GFR (ML/min)	+ve	32	92.62	24.358	1.2	>0.05
	-ve	68	98.95	23.210		
SUA(mg/dl)	+ve	31	6.661	1.3569	1.1	>0.05
	-ve	69	6.994	1.4875		
CRP(mg/dl)	+ve	4	8.75	0.500	1.6	>0.05
	-ve	18	9.56	1.939		
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	+ve	32	199.76	29.474	0.4	>0.05
	-ve	68	196.67	40.886		

Comparison between male and female in e-GFR and SUA (table 21):

There was statistical Comparison between male and female in e-GFR and SUA and this Comparison was statistically non significant.

Table (21) Comparison between male and female in e-GFR and SUA

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	p
e-GFR (ML/ min)	male	64	96.81	24.480	0.7	>0.05
	female	36	93.40	23.946		
SUA (mg/ dl)	male	64	6.894	1.4687	0.03	>0.05
	female	36	6.886	1.4359		

e-GFR

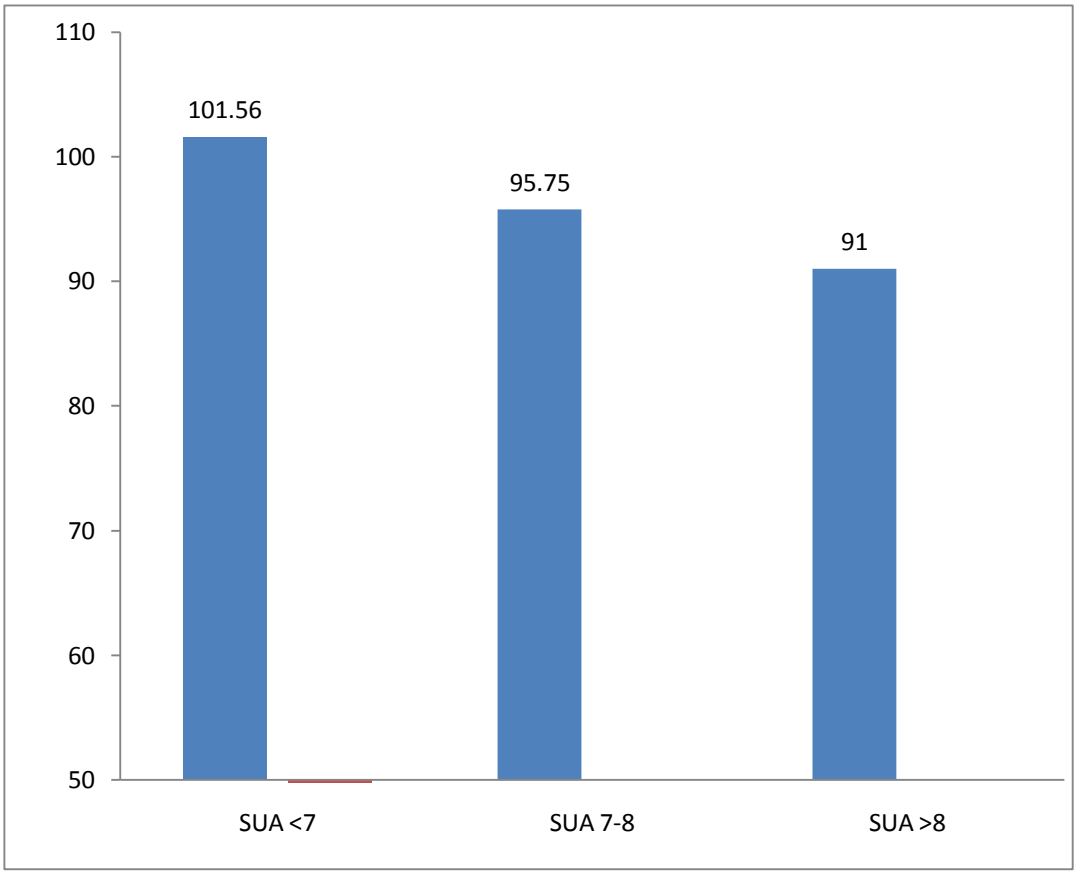

Figure (3): The relation of SUA levels and e-GFR. There was statistical significant Correlation between SUA levels and e-GFR.

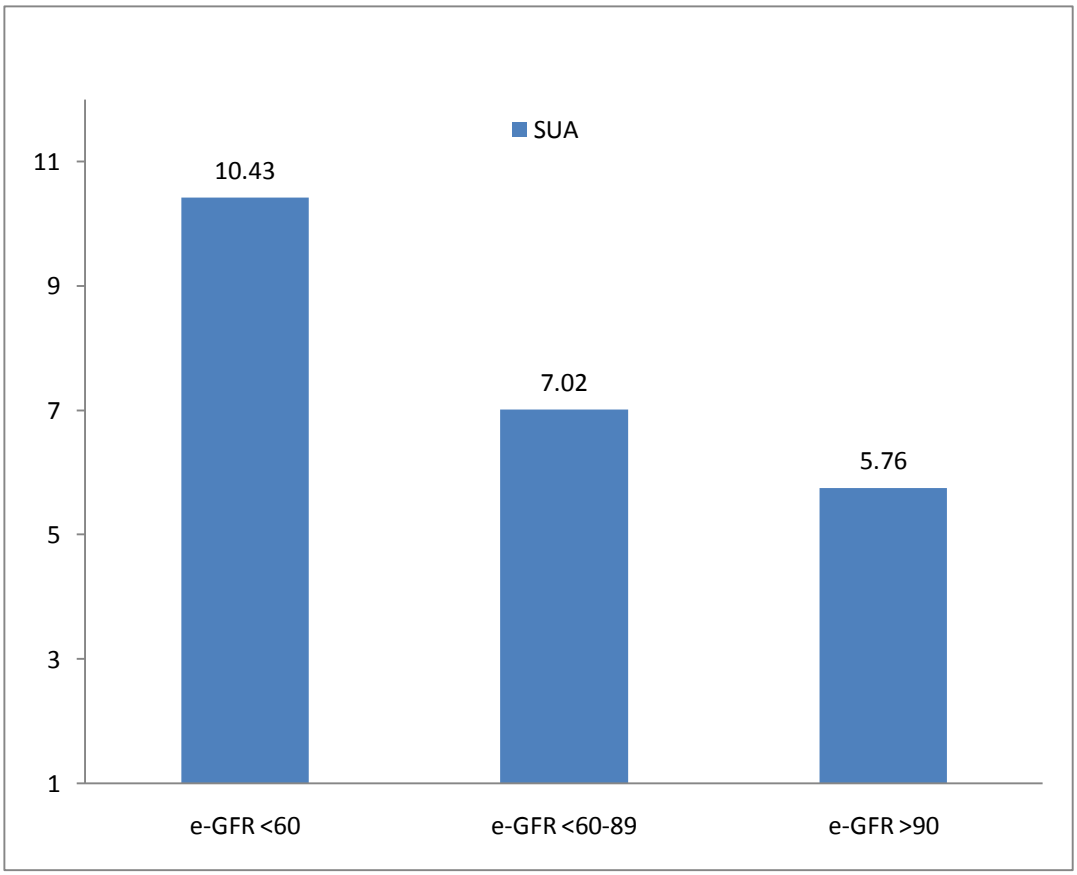

Figure (4): The relation of e-GFR levels and SUA. There was statistical significant Correlation between e-GFR levels and SUA.

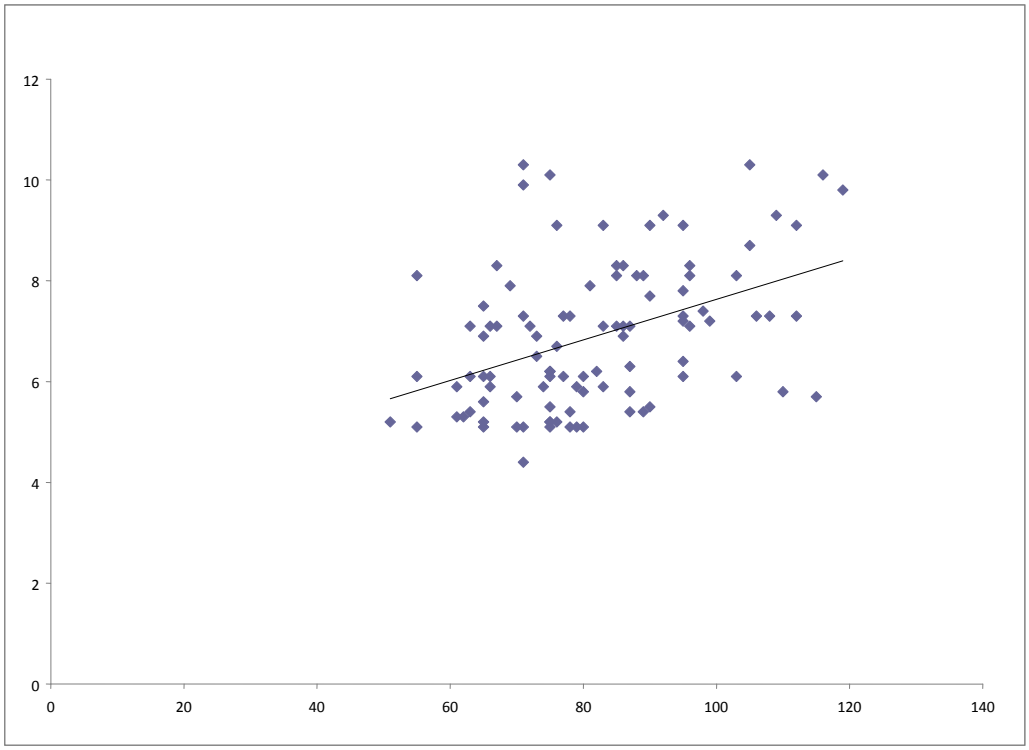

Figure (5): Correlation between SUA and weight. There was statistical significant positive Correlation between SUA and weight.

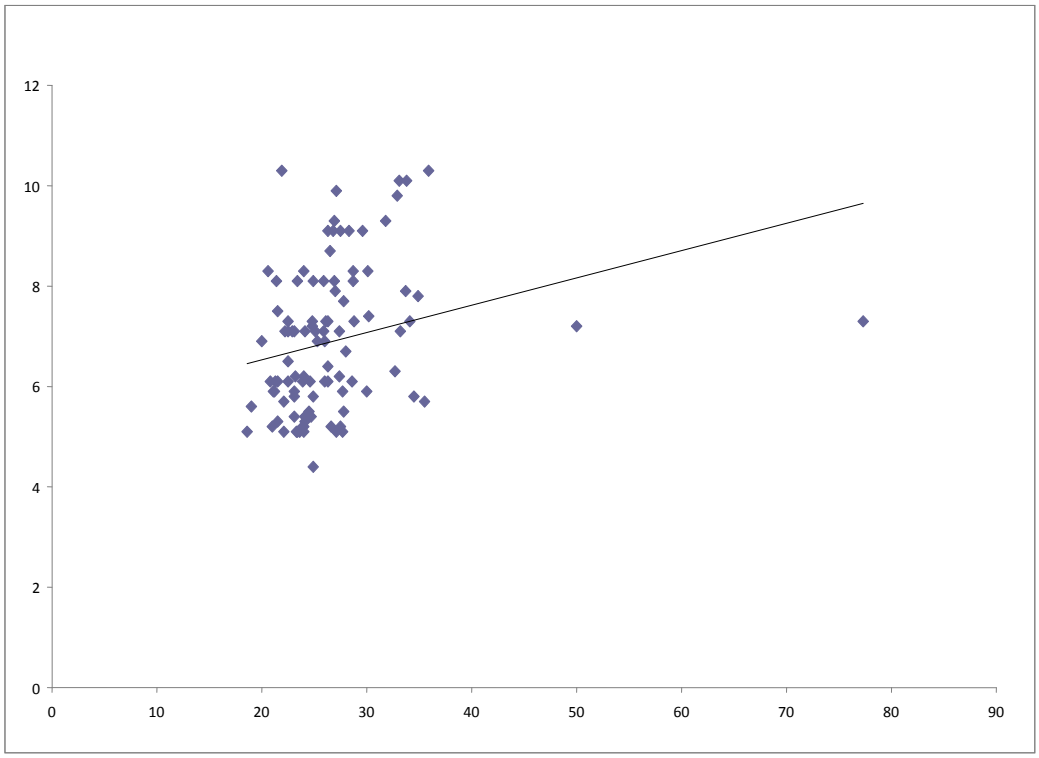

Figure (6): Correlation between SUA and BMI. There was statistical significant positive Correlation between SUA and BMI.

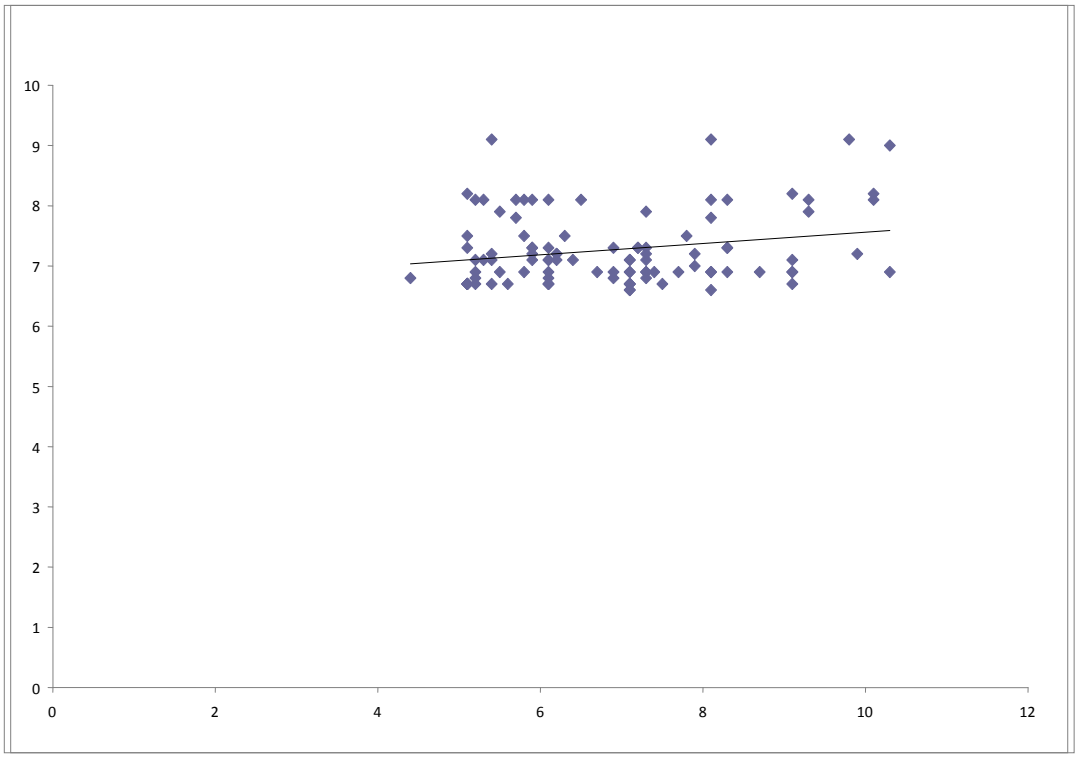

Figure (7): Correlation between SUA and HbA1c. There was statistical significant positive Correlation between SUA and HbA1c.

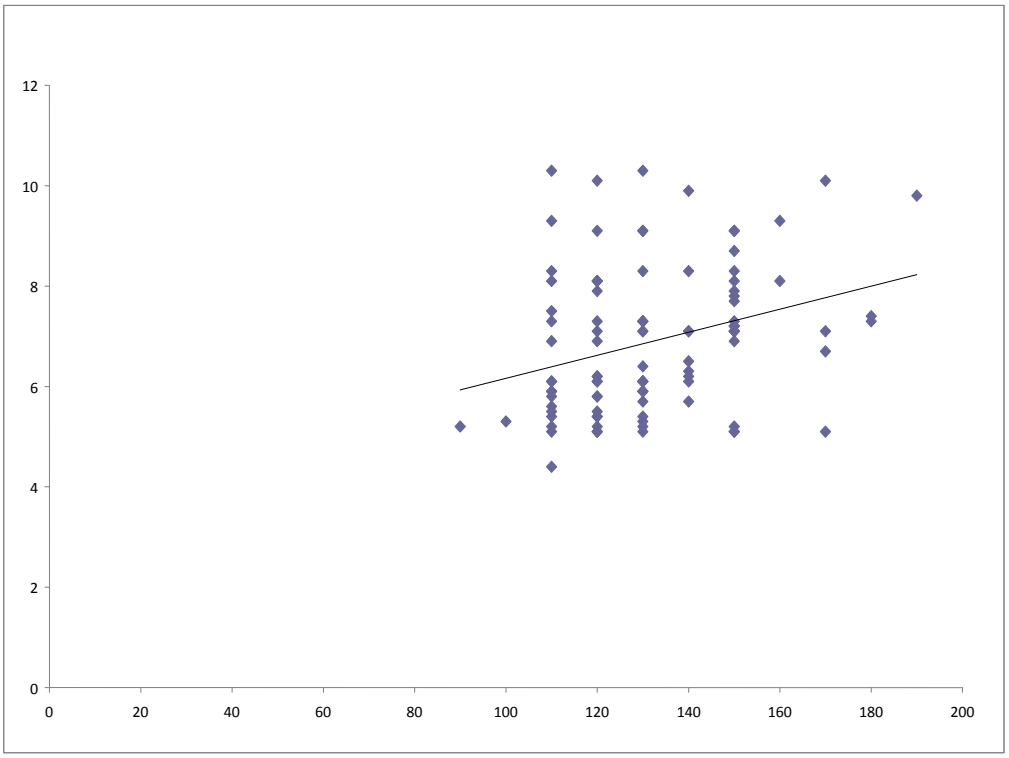

Figure (8): Correlation between SUA and SBP. There was statistical significant positive Correlation between SUA and SBP.

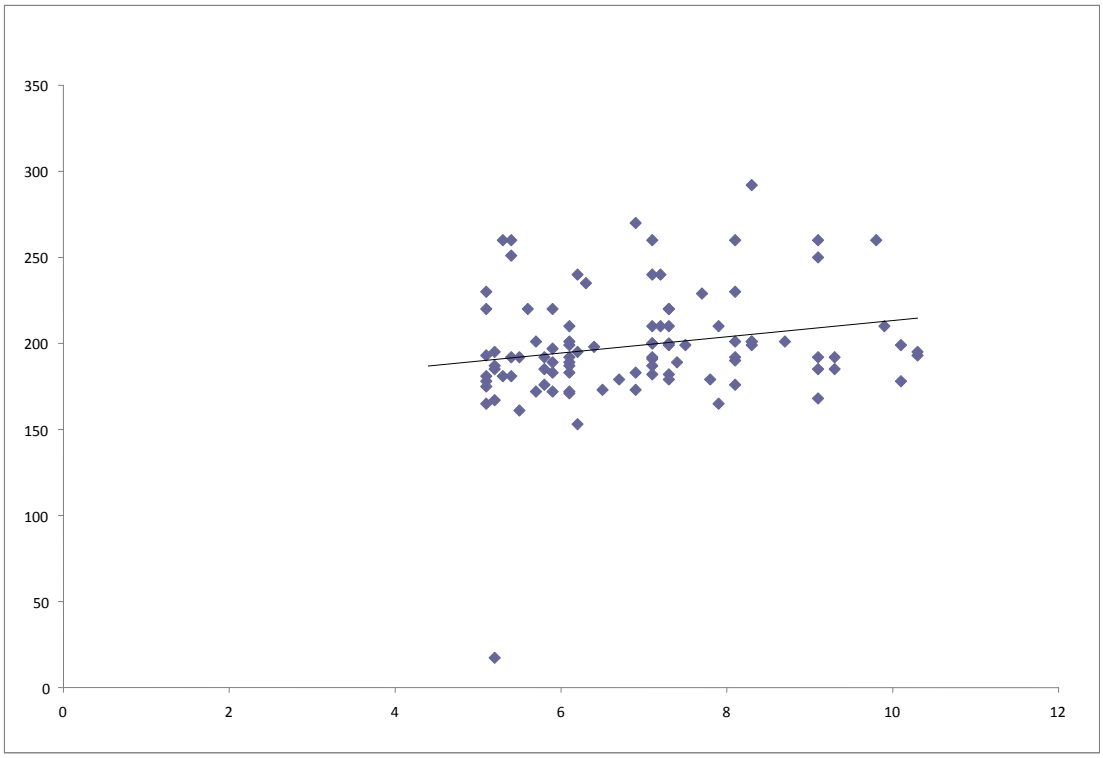

Figure (9): Correlation between SUA and Cholesterol Level. There was statistical significant positive Correlation between SUA and Cholesterol Level.

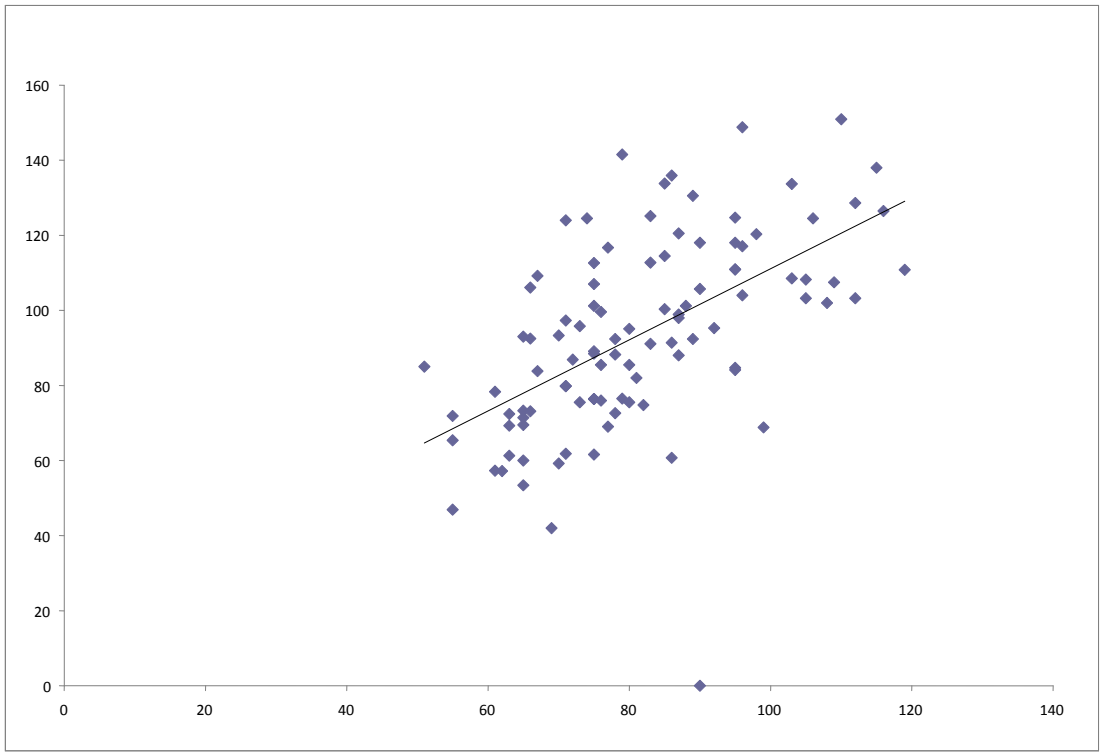

Figure (10): Correlation between e-GFR and weight. There was statistical significant positive Correlation between e-GFR and weight.

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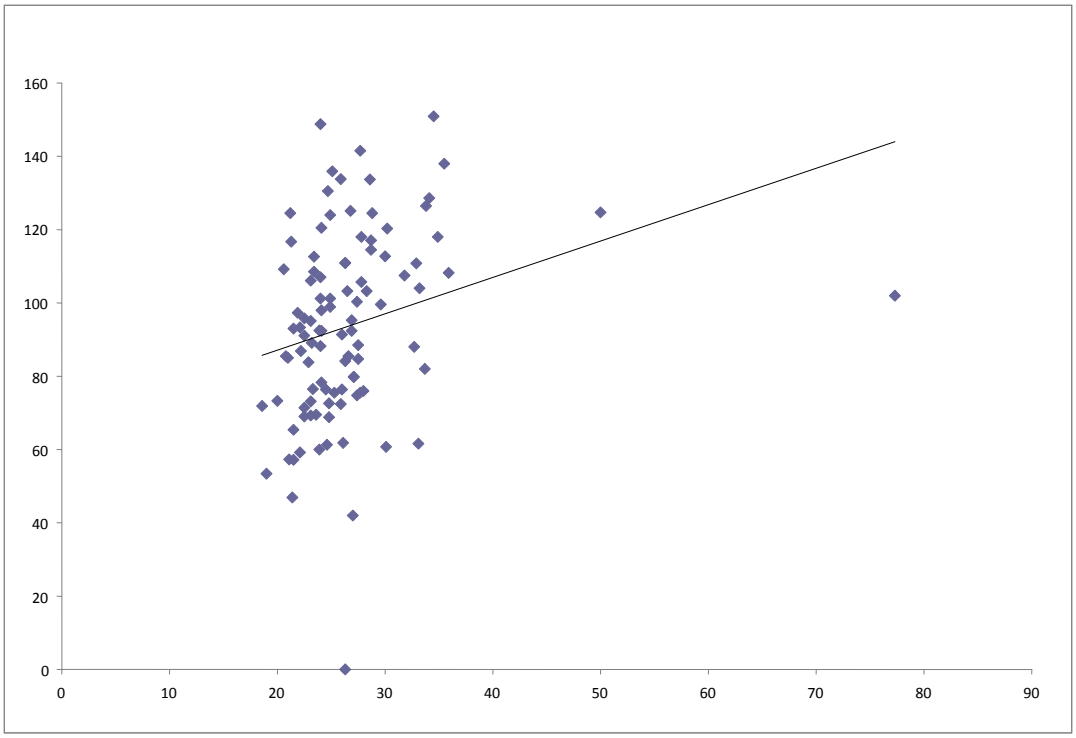

Figure (11): Correlation between e-GFR and BMI. There was statistical significant positive Correlation between e-GFR and BMI.

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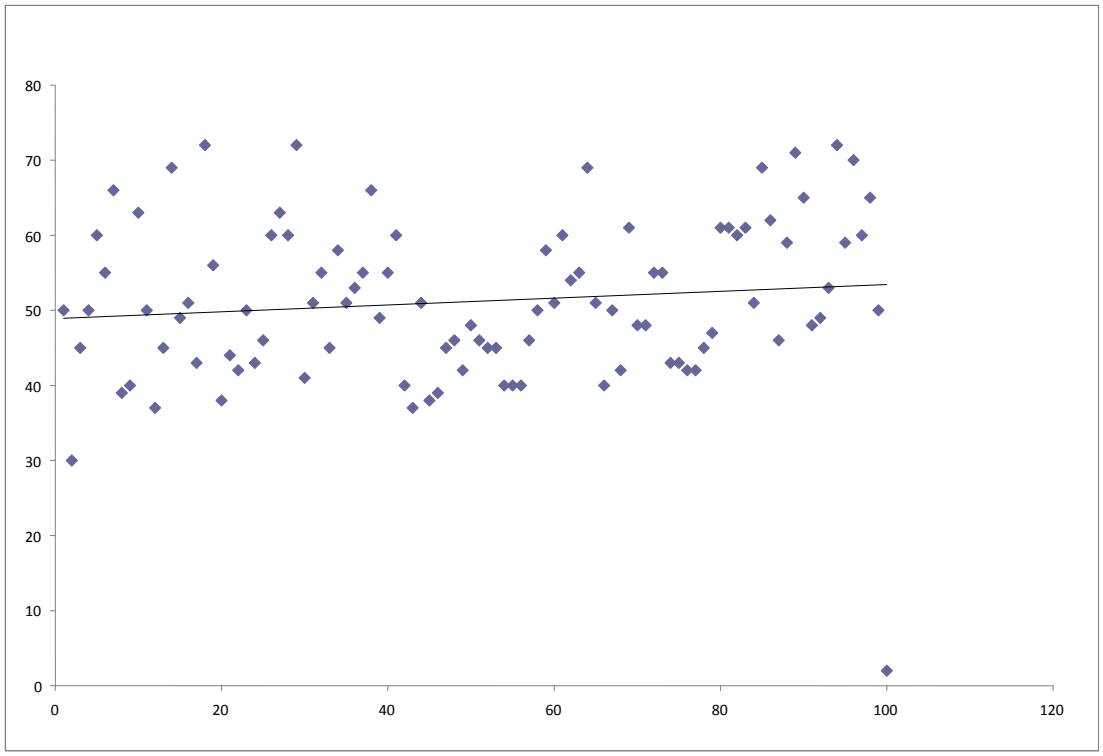

Figure (12): Correlation between e-GFR and DM onset. There was statistical significant negative Correlation between e-GFR and DM onset.

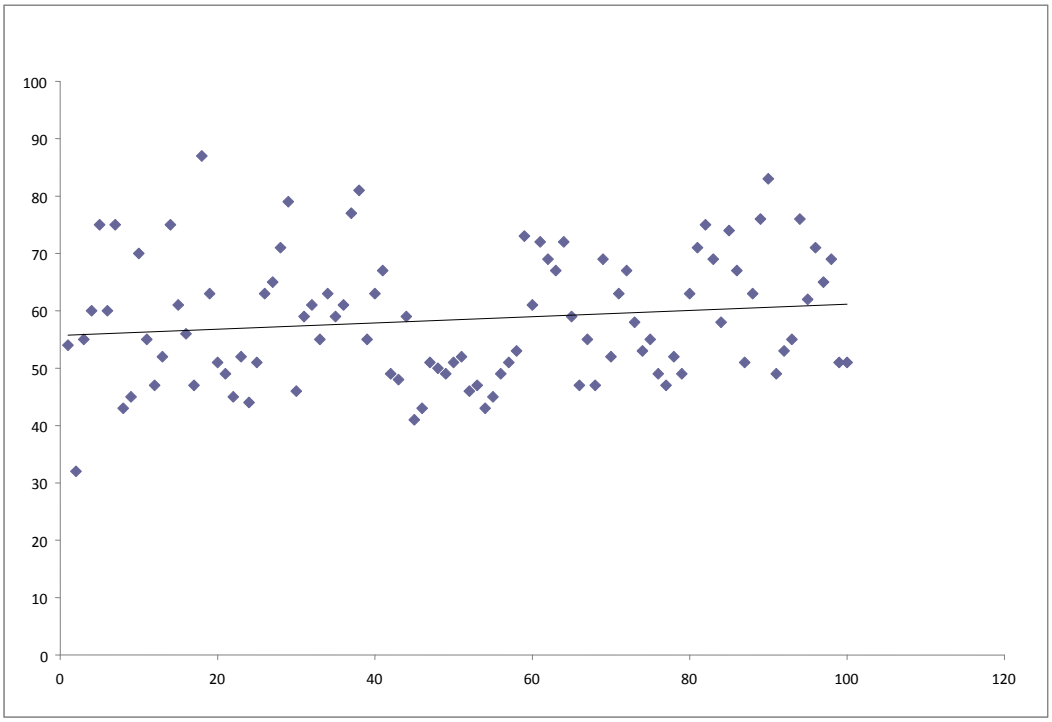

Figure (13): Correlation between e-GFR and age. There was statistical significant negative Correlation between e-GFR and age.

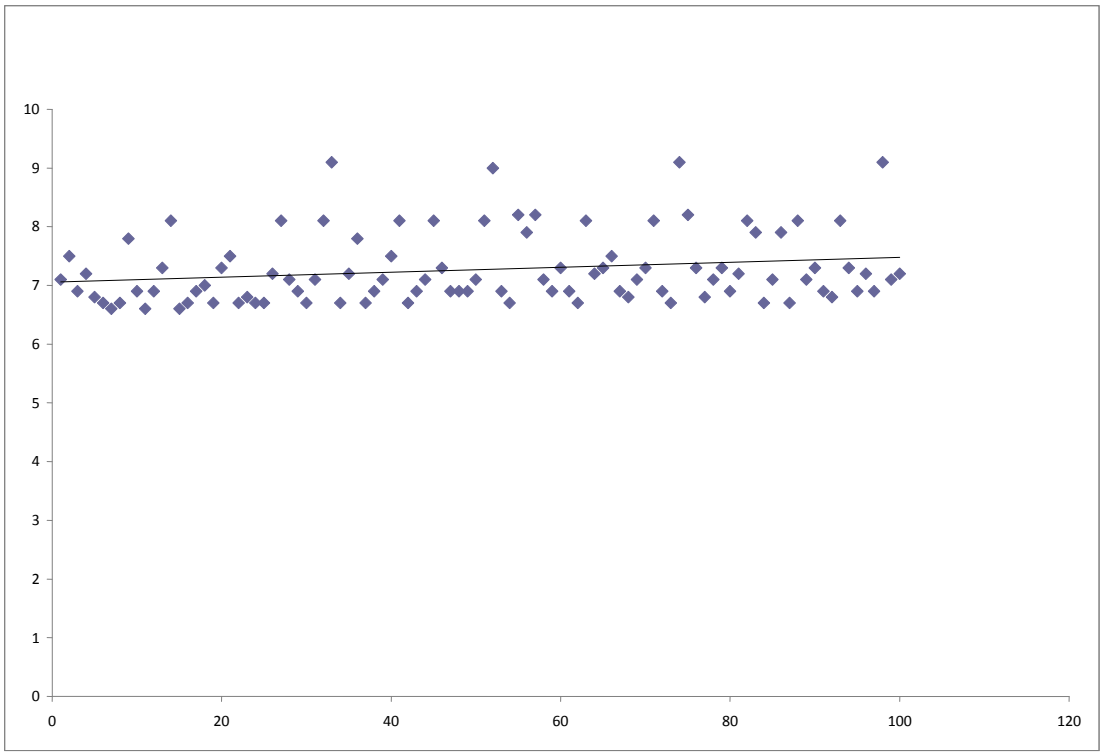

Figure (14): Correlation between e-GFR and HbA1c. There was statistical significant positive Correlation between e-GFR and HbA1c.