

## عنوان مقاله:

Association between PPARG Pro۱۲Ala polymorphism and diabetic nephropathy risk; an updated meta-analysis of ۲۷ studies

محل انتشار:

مجله رنال آندوکرینولوژی, دوره 4, شماره 1 (سال: 1397)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 7

## نویسندگان:

Saikrishna Lakkakula - Department of Zoology, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India

Punit Gupta - Regional Institute of Kidney diseases and Organ transplantation, DKS Post Graduate Institute and Pt. JNM Medical College, Raipur, India

Henu Kumar Verma - Research Division, Sickle Cell Institute Chhattisgarh, Raipur, India

Bhaskar V.K.S. Lakkakula - Research Division, Sickle Cell Institute Chhattisgarh, Raipur, India

### خلاصه مقاله:

Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is one major complication of hyperglycemia in diabetes patients. The relationship between peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors gamma (PPARG) gene rs1A01YAY (Pro1YAla) polymorphism and the risk of DN has been investigated previously. However, the results were conflicting. In this study, we assessed whether PPARG gene rs1A01YAY polymorphism is associated with the risk of DN by meta-analysis. We searched in PubMed, Science Direct and Google Scholar databases using a combination of terms of 'Diabetic nephropathy', 'peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma', 'PPARG', 'ProlYAla polymorphism' and rslAolYAY" between January Yool and July Yoly. Twenty-seven original studies involving 6FFT cases and YYFY controls were analysed. Studies conducted in several countries in Europe and North America were assigned to the Caucasian ethnic group and countries in South, East and South East Asia were assigned to an Asian ethnic group. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 96% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. The heterogeneity of the included studies was examined with Cochran Q and I<sup>2</sup> statistics. Begg's rank correlation test and Egger's linear regression test were used to assess the publication bias. Our meta-analysis indicated that the PPARG Ala<sup>11</sup> allele carriers reduced the DN risk in study populations (P < 0.001, OR =  $\circ.175\circ$ , 96% CI =  $\circ.5717-\circ.361\%$ ). Although there is moderate heterogeneity between studies (Pheterogeneity <  $\circ.007$ , Q= FY.o, df = YF, I-squared = FF.Y%), publication bias was not seen. However, subgroup analyses showed that in Asian populations, a significant association was not found between the PPARG ProlYAla and DN risk (P = 0.19%, OR = 0.19%, 96% CI = 0.691-1.0YY). The PPARG Pro1YAla polymorphism is a genetic risk factor for DN in Caucasian populations and .no conclusion of a causal relationship can be drawn from the available data

## کلمات کلیدی:

PPAR-gamma, ProirAla, Diabetic Nephropathy, Meta-analysis, Asians, Caucasians

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

#### https://civilica.com/doc/1501210

# 

