

عنوان مقاله:

Metabolic Syndrome and Insulin Resistance in Sodium Valproate or Carbamazepine Monotherapy: A Case-control Study

محل انتشار:

مجله دانشگاه علوم پزشکی کرمان، دوره 28، شماره 6 (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 11

نویسندگان:

Mahnaz Bayat - *Clinical Neurology Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

Nasrin Jalali - *Clinical Neurology Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

Maryam Poursadeghfard - *Clinical Neurology Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran & Department of Neurology, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

Mohammad Hossein Dabbaghmanesh - *Endocrine and Metabolism Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

Nahid Ashjazadeh - *Department of Neurology, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran & Neuroscience Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Medications can increase the incidence rate of metabolic syndrome (MetS) and insulin resistance (IR). This study aimed to evaluate the effects of Carbamazepine (CBZ) or Valproate (VPA) as monotherapy on the development of MetS and IR in adult Iranian epileptic patients. **Methods:** In this observational analytic case-control study, 80 epileptic patients were treated with VPA (40 patients) or CBZ (40 patients) monotherapies for more than 6 months, and 45 age- and sex-matched controls were included. **Results:** Subjects with MetS or with IR had higher age, weight, waist, FBS, cholesterol, systolic and diastolic pressure, TG, LDL, insulin, BMI, and lower HDL. In MetS and IR, the frequency of VPA or CBZ use was significantly higher than the control group. The multiple regression analysis showed that in VPA-treated epileptic patients, the risk of MetS was increased 19 times higher than controls ($OR=19.20$; 95% $CI=2.62-140.23$, $P=0.004$) and risk of IR was increased 15 and 9 times more than controls ($OR=14.83$; 95% $CI=3.03-72.56$, $P=0.001$) and ($OR=9.13$; 95% $CI=2.55-32.65$, $P=0.001$), respectively. An increase in the waist, DBP, and insulin level were also shown as important factors in the risk of MetS. In patients under CBZ therapy, the risk of MetS reduced by 17% less than controls and the risk of IR increased 7 times more than controls. **Conclusion:** Treatment with VPA may increase the likelihood of developing MetS and IR more than the CBZ therapy in epileptic patients in Iran.

کلمات کلیدی:

Cholesterol, CBZ therapy, VPA-treated patients

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1582574>



