

عنوان مقاله:

The Relationship between Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D Levels and Metabolic Syndrome in Birjand Children, East of Iran

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Metabolic syndrome (MS) is an important risk factor that is associated with vitamin D deficiency, according to recent studies. This study aimed to evaluate the relationship between serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D level and risk of metabolic syndrome in children in Birjand. Materials and Methods: A case-control study on 6 to 18 years old metabolic syndrome patients, this investigation was performed in Birjand University of Medical Sciences, Cardiovascular Research Center. Thirty six children were enrolled in a non-random sampling manner, and the data were analyzed using SPSS-13 using independent t-test and chi square. Results: A total of 36 children entered the study (n=18 per group). The mean serum levels of vitamin D in metabolic and non-metabolic groups was 11.61 ± 3.79 and 14.09 ± 6.41 ng/ml ($P > 0.05$), respectively. The mean serum levels of vitamin D in the group with normal and abnormal triglyceride levels were 11.05 ± 3.80 and 14.65 ± 6.12 ng/ml, respectively ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The prevalence of vitamin D deficiency and insufficiency among children was high. Also, no association was found between vitamin D deficiency and metabolic syndrom. Controlled longitudinal studies are needed to better define the relationship between vitamin D status and pediatric metabolic syndrome.

کلمات کلیدی:

Children, 25-hydroxyvitamin D, metabolic syndrome, Vitamin D deficiency

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