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## Role of serum allograft inflammatory factor-1 (AIF-1) in Egyptian type 2 diabetic patients with atherosclerosis

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**D**iabetes mellitus (DM) is a powerful and independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease. The atherosclerosis process in diabetes is indistinguishable from that of the non-diabetic population, but it begins earlier and is often more extensive and more severe. AIF-1 promotes chemotaxis, spreading and migration of macrophages and vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) which suggest a role of AIF-1 in the atherosclerotic plaque formation. Thus, this study determines the role of AIF-1 in the Egyptian Type 2 Diabetic Patients with

Atherosclerosis. The level of AIF-1 was significantly higher in the diabetic atherosclerotic groups when compared to the control group ( $p=0.000$ ). In diabetic atherosclerotic patients group, there was a significant positive correlation between CIMT and AIF-1 ( $r=0.468$ ,  $p=0.000$ ), denoting the possible role of elevated serum AIF-1 level in atherosclerotic process. Thus, AIF-1 could be used as a marker of atherosclerosis in diabetic patients.

### Biography

Gihane Khalil is the Professor of Chemical pathology at Medical Research Institute, Alexandria University, Egypt. Her research field of interest is diabetes management. She has many publications in the field of diabetes, obesity, insulin resistance as well as breast cancer research. She supervised many thesis concerned with diabetes and obesity.

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