

Diabetes 2019: Role of serum allograft inflammatory factor-1 (AIF-1) in Egyptian type 2 diabetic patients with atherosclerosis - Gihane Khalil - University of Alexandria, Egypt

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Diabetes 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.