Acute phase proteins in the blood of midland residents with impaired glucose tolerance. 1. C-reactive protein

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The study was aimed at elucidating the long-term influence of the midland environment (1800–2100 m above sea level) on plasma levels of C-reactive protein (CRP) in healthy test subjects (control) and individuals with impaired glucose tolerance (type 1 and 2 diabetes mellitus, DM). The results showed that CRP in the group DM2/midlands, with the exception of one specimen, were 2 to 4 times higher than the upper normal limit. CRP concentration in this sample (1.61 ± 0.25 mg/dl, n = 9) significantly exceeded that in the rest groups (control/foothill (0.08 ± 0.16 mg/dl, n = 10), control/midlands (0.25 ± 0.35 mg/dl, n = 11), DM1/foothill (0.28 ± 0.45 mg/dl, n = 10), DM1/midlands (0.36 ± 0.56 mg/dl, n = 7) and DM2/foothill (0.54 ± 0.67 mg/dl, n = 9). The trend to elevation of CRP concentrations obtained in groups with DM if compared with samples of healthy individuals, comply with literature data. CRP levels in control and DM samples of midland residents were noticeably higher than in the same categories of individuals from foothill regions. (Cytokines and Inflammation. 2014. Vol. 13. № 1. P. 78–81.)

Key words: midlands, diabetes, C-reactive protein.