

**AGE-RELATED FEATURE OF DIABETIC DYSLIPIDEMIA IN TYPE 1
DIABETES MELLITUS (DM1)****Khaydarova F.A.,¹ Khamraeva S.²**^{1,2} *Republican Specialized Scientific Practical Medical center of Endocrinology
named after academician Y.Kh Turakulov***ANNOTATION**

Diabetic dyslipidemia is characterized by disproportion between the levels of low and high density lipoproteins, cholesterol and triglycerides.

Key words: diabetes mellitus, dislipidemia, age

Aim: To identify the age related features of diabetic dyslipidemia in patients with DM1.

Materials: 58 patients with DM1 with compensated glucose level (mid-range of HBA1C (%) = 6.7) were selected. All patients were divided by the age range to the 10-20, 20-30 and >30 years old. The average duration of the diabetes was 5,83±3,11 years, BMI 26,15±4,53 kg/m². Venous levels of triglycerides (TG), total cholesterol (TCh), low density lipoproteins (LDL), high density lipoproteins (HDL) were measured;

Results: it was detected that in the patients 10-20 years old (n=17) TCh level > 4.5 mmol/L was detected in 58.4% (n=10), TG > 1.7 mmol/L was detected in 11.1% (n=2), LDL > 2.5 mmol/L 11.2% (n=2). HDL level < 1.0 mmol/L in 17% (n=3). 20-30 years old (n=15) TCh level > 4.5 mmol/L was detected in 33.4% (n=5). TG > 1.7 mmol/L was detected in 46.1% (n=7), LDL > 2.5 mmol/L 6.6% (n=1). HDL level < 1.0 mmol/L in 13% (n=2). >30 years old patients (n=26) TCh level > 4.5 mmol/L was detected in 19.2% (n=5). TG > 1.7 mmol/L was detected in 34.6% (n=9), LDL > 2.5 mmol/L 23% (n=6). HDL level < 1.0 mmol/L in 23% (n=6).

Conclusion. By the age the main feature of dyslipidemia is characterized by the disproportion between LDL and HDL, while in the early age dyslipidemia characterized more in disproportion between total cholesterol and triglyceride levels.

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