

# Effect of Short-Term Erythropoietin Therapy on Insulin Resistance in Diabetic and Non-Diabetic Hemodialysis Patients

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#### **OBJECTIVE**

Insulin resistance (IR) is a frequent multifactorial complication of uremia. It is considered an independent predictor for cardiovascular events and mortality in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD); it may be an important therapeutic target in management of CKD. The study was conducted to evaluate the effect of short-term treatment with recombinant human erythropoietin (rHuEpo) therapy on IR, in diabetic and non-diabetic end stage renal disease (ESRD) patients on hemodialysis.

#### **METHODS**

A prospective study of 60 ESRD patients on regular hemodialysis subdivided into two groups; Group I (n=30) non-diabetic patients on regular hemodialysis and Group II (n=36) diabetic patients on regular hemodialysis both group received subcutaneous (rHuEpo) in a dose os 80-120 u/kg/week for 6 months. HOMA-IR used to calculate IR after 6 months of (rHuEpo) therapy.

#### RESULTS

IR was significantly higher in group II than group I; HOMA-IR of group I and II was 1.64±0.88 and 10.78±2.84 respectively (p<0.001). On comparing results before and after (rHuEpo) therapy in both groups there was significant improvement in IR. HOMA-IR was 1.64±0.88 and 0.8±0.28 (p<0.001) before and after intervention for G I while it was 10.78±2.84 and 5.52±161 (p<0.001) before and after intervention for G II. HbA1C, total cholesterol as well as fasting and postprandial glucose measurements showed significant improvement in both groups on comparing results before and after (rHuEpo) therapy

### **CONCLUSION**

IR is improved by (rHuEpo) therapy in hemodialysis diabetic as well as non-diabetic patients.

## **KEYWORDS**

End-Stage Renal Disease, Hemodialysis, Erythropoietin, Diabetes Miletus, Insulin Resistance.

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