

Coagulation activation in type 2 diabetes mellitus: the higher coronary risk of female diabetic patients

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摘要

Abstract

Thrombophilia in diabetic patients is a well-recognized phenomenon which constitutes an additional risk of coronary heart disease. This study included 1980 ethnic Chinese people (835 male, 1145 female); age range: 45 to 69 years, including 280 Type 2 diabetic patients (male 125, female 155). Haemostatic parameters measured were fibrinogen, prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), factor VIIc, factor VIIIc, antithrombin III, and plasminogen. Compared with a control group, male diabetic patients showed significantly shorter APTT (25.6 ± 3.7 vs 27.5 ± 3.6 s, $p < 0.001$), and elevated factor VIIIc (171.1 ± 77.48 vs $131.16 \pm 52.23\%$, $p < 0.0001$), whereas female diabetic patients showed significantly shorter APTT (24.9 ± 4.2 vs 26.5 ± 3.9 s, $p < 0.001$) and elevated fibrinogen (10.6 ± 3.3 vs 9.8 ± 2.6 $\mu\text{mol l}^{-1}$, $p < 0.05$), factor VIIc (150.4 ± 68.7 vs $135.3 \pm 32.3\%$, $p < 0.001$), factor VIIIc (190.1 ± 92.6 vs $141.1 \pm 62.4\%$, $p < 0.0001$), and plasminogen (140.3 ± 41.9 vs $128.4 \pm 38.7\%$, $p < 0.01$). This study showed that Chinese diabetic patients had coagulation activation, and that female diabetic patients seemed to constitute a higher risk group for coronary heart disease than males.

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