

# A study of related factors of hyperglycemia incidents in adults

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## ABSTRACT

Hyperglycemia is the major syndrome of diabetes who are potential population of metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular disease. The purpose of this study was to investigate concern of hyperglycemia, anthropometry, blood pressure, and biochemical assessments. The present studies included three sections : 1) to study assessments of the health subjects ; 2) to analyze health examinations of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus ; and 3) to compare related factors of health subjects and patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Results showed that fasting plasma glucose of health subjects was significantly positive correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ) with waist circumference ( $r=0.329$ ), hip circumference ( $r=0.279$ ), body mass index ( $r= 0.280$ ), age ( $r=0.363$ ), systolic ( $r=0.370$ ) and diastolic blood pressure ( $r=0.389$ ). The plasma glucose would increase with waist circumference, hip circumference, and obesity. The blood pressure increases with plasma glucose. Most female patients were overweight. Fasting plasma glucose and hemoglobin A1c revealed significantly positive correlation ( $r=0.737, p < 0.01$ ). Patients with family history of type 2 diabetes possessed 29.7%. In addition, effect on genes should not be ignored. For the group of health subjects, fasting plasma glucose, triglyceride and high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) were  $86.13 \pm 10.08$  mg/dl,  $98.95 \pm 70.17$  mg/dl, and  $57.23 \pm 19.38$  mg/dl, respectively. For patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, fasting plasma glucose, triglyceride and HDL-C were  $208.78 \pm 67.32$  mg/dl,  $174.84 \pm 96.96$  mg/dl, and  $47.81 \pm 11.14$  mg/dl, respectively. Fasting plasma glucose and triglyceride of the patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus were higher than those of the health subjects ( $p < 0.01$ ). High density lipoprotein cholesterol of the patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus was lower than that of the health subjects ( $p < 0.05$ ). In addition, the blood pressure of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus were higher than that of health subjects ( $p < 0.01$ ). For the diet, it suggested that the patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus might increase intakes of yogurt and fresh fruits, and reduce intakes of the staple, beans, and organs of animal. In conclusion, fasting plasma glucose was positively correlated to blood pressure, serum lipids, waist circumference and hip circumference. The results suggest that it is possible to decrease the incidents of hyperglycemia by changing lifestyle.

Keywords : hyperglycemia ; diabetes ; obesity ; serum lipids ; blood pressure

## Table of Contents

目錄 封面內頁 簽名頁 授權書	iii 中文摘要
v 英文摘要	vii 誌謝
x 目錄	xi 表目錄
xiv 第一章 前言	1 第二章 文獻回顧
一節、高血糖	2 第二節、高血糖相關因素之探討
3 (二) 血糖與肥胖及血壓的關係	3 (一) 代謝症候群
8 (四) 血糖與血脂異常的關係	5 (三) 血糖與胰島素的關係
) 血糖與高尿酸血症的關係	8 (五) 高血壓與糖尿病的關係
定義	12 第三節、糖尿病
15 (四) 糖尿病的併發症及對健康的影響	14 (二) 糖尿病的診斷
化檢測項目	16 (五) 糖尿病的治療
24 (一) 禁食血糖值	20 第四節、生
24 (三) 膽固醇	24 (二) 糖化血色素
26 (六) 尿酸	25 (四) 脂蛋白
研究對象	26 第三章 研究方法
30 第二節、設定條件之考慮因素	30 第一節、研
32 第四章 結果與討論	31 第三節、分析方法
35 (一) 健康成年人之基本資料	35 第一節、健康成年人
36 (三) 健康成年人之禁食血糖值與體位、血壓及生化值之相關性分析	35 (二) 健康成年人之生化值
38 (五) 健康成年人在營養補充劑及健康食品之攝取情況	37 (四) 健康成年人食物攝取頻率之調查
45 (一) 糖尿病患者之基本資料	39 第二節、糖尿病患者
(三) 糖尿病患者之禁食血糖值與體位、血壓及生化值之相關性分析	45 (二) 糖尿病患者之生化值
調查與分析	46 (四) 糖尿病患者家族史之
47 (五) 糖尿病患者食物攝取頻率之調查	48 (六) 糖尿病患者在營養補充劑及健康食品之攝取

情況	49 第三節、健康成年人與糖尿病患者之比較	55 (一) 健康成年人與糖尿病患者之基本
資料比較	55 (二) 健康成年人與糖尿病患者之生化值比較	55 (三) 糖尿病患者之禁食血糖值與體
位、血壓及生化值之相關性分析	57 (四) 飲食型態與高血糖的關係	57 第五章 結論
	63 參考文獻	64 附錄
表	76 附錄表一、糖尿病病人之基本資料表	77 附錄表二、一般民眾之基本資料
	78 附錄表三、24小時食物攝取頻率調查表	79

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