THE IMPACT OF GLUCOSE TOLERANCE ON SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE-1 ACTIVITY IN ERYTHROCYTES OF OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA MALES.

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Obstructive sleep apnea with its respiratory pathology and coexistence of cardiovascular risk factors is predisposed to oxidative stress especially. The aim of the study was to analyze superoxide dismutase-1 activity in erythrocytes of mild and moderate obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) males according to their glucose tolerance results. Methods: Elevated body mass index (BMI) non-smoking Caucasians aged 30-64 with no acute disease or severe chronic disorder were qualified for the study. OSA-suspected males underwent full-night polysomnography and apnea/hypopnea index (AHI) was used to diagnose mild (AHI 5-15) and moderate (AHI 16-30) OSA. The results of oral glucose tolerance test (G0', G120') allowed to select three groups of OSA males: normal glucose tolerance, NGT (n=28), pre-diabetes PreDM (n=28) and type 2 diabetes, T2DM (n=28). Fasting plasma lipid profile (bioMerieux), serum insulin (ELISA BioSource) and erythrocyte Cu Zn- superoxide dismutase activity SOD-1 (Randox, StatfaxTM Plus) were measured. Results: OSA males did not differ in their age and BMI. In mild OSA population some changes of SOD-1 was observed, like increasing values in PreDM group, while decreasing SOD-1 from NGT to T2DM group was observed in moderate OSA. In T2DM group different correlations, i.e. negative SOD-1&AHI, SOD-1&G120' and positive SOD-1&satO2, SOD-1&HDL-C were observed. Conclusion: Superoxide dismutase-1 activity can fluctuate in OSA males in a context of their glucose intolerance we diagnosed. Decreased SOD-1 in diabetic OSA males might be related to different metabolic factors.

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