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Relationships between serum adipokine levels (adiponectin, leptin) in diabetic and non-diabetic osteoporosis patients

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between serum adipokine levels (adiponectin, leptin) in diabetic and non-diabetic osteoporosis patients. We studied 72 osteoporosis patients (36 diabetic and 36 non-diabetic with body mass index [BMI] 28.1 ± 5.1 and 27.1 ± 6.8 , respectively). BMD was studied by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry from the lumbar spine (L1–L4) and femoral neck and fasting blood samples were taken for biochemical measurement of fasting blood glucose, Glycosylated hemoglobin, leptin, adiponectin. Fasting levels of plasma adiponectin had a significant positive correlation with BMD of the lumbar spine and a no significant positive correlation with BMD of the femoral neck in the diabetic osteoporosis group ($r=0.9$, $P=0.02$ / $r=0.18$, $P=0.31$, respectively), but a no significant negative correlation with BMD of the femoral neck and lumbar spine in the non-diabetic osteoporosis group ($r=-0.02$, $P=0.95$ / $r=-0.01$, $P=0.95$, respectively). Leptin did not have a significant correlation with BMD in either the diabetic and non-diabetic osteoporosis groups ($P>0.05$). The correlation between adiponectin and leptin are not inconclusive.

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