

## Type 1 diabetes in different ethnic groups of the Eastern Siberia

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We compared 1 type diabetes (T1D) courses and some biochemical values in 38 Mongoloid and 27 Caucasian patients living in Ulan-Ude city of the Eastern Siberia. All patients got insulin replacement therapy. There were no significant differences in sex, age, disease duration, body mass index, level of arterial pressure between the ethnic groups. Low frequency of late diabetic vascular complications (retinopathy, nephropathy) were observed in the Mongoloid patients in comparison with Caucasian. The atherogenic dislipoproteinemia was not revealed in the Mongoloid patients. Aggravation of oxidative stress was observed in the Mongoloid patients with T1D in comparison with Caucasian. In the Caucasian patients level of conjugated dienes was 46.1% higher ( $P<0.001$ ), as soon as level of thiobarbituric acid reactants was 24.3% higher ( $P<0.05$ ) than in the Mongoloids. We also found that total radical-trapping antioxidant parameter (TRAPs) levels in the Caucasian patients were lower by 17.5 % ( $P<0.01$ ) than in the Mongoloid patients.

**Conclusion:** 1 type diabetes clinical course at Mongoloids of the Eastern Siberia easier than at Caucasians. The results of our research indicate that.

### Biography

Lubov Kolesnikova completed her PhD in 1994 and became Corresponding member of Russian Academy of Medical Sciences in 2000 year. Since 1999 until present she is a director of scientific centre of family health and human reproduction problems of Siberian branch of RAMS (Irkutsk, Russian Federation). She has published more than 400 papers and serving as an editorial board member of some journals.

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