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**Determine the relationship between social support and quality of life in elderly patients with diabetes**

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**Introduction:** Providing care for elderly patients with diabetes would be difficult due to the difficulties of this disease, such as underlying medical conditions or general disability. Suitable care for elderly diabetic patients could significantly affect their physical and mental health. Psychological and social support for these patients could help them manage and control stressful situations and affairs of daily life. This study aimed to determine the relationship between social support and quality of life in elderly patients with diabetes.

**Methodology:** This descriptive co-relational study was conducted on all the elderly residents of the nursing homes in Borazjan and Booshehr cities (73 female patients), Iran. All the subjects met the inclusion criteria and were selected by census sampling. Data collection was performed using demographic questionnaires, SF-36 questionnaire and Diabetes Social Support Questionnaire Family-Version (DSSQFamily). Data analysis was performed using SPSS V.13.

**Results:** Linear regression between social support and quality of life in general health was (( $P=0.008$ ) and in Mental ( $P<0.001$ ) showed a significant association. However, no significant correlation was observed between social support and physical or social health of the patients ( $P=0.49$ ).

**Conclusion:** According to the results of this study, quality of life was significantly lower among the elderly residents of nursing homes compared to other individuals. Therefore, it is recommended that nursing homes attempt to enhance this parameter among the elderly by upgrading their facilities, establishing a friendly environment and encouraging family members to pay regular visits to the residents.

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**Nephroprotective effect of *Cajanuscajanvia* inhibition of advanced glycation end products and oxidative stress in STZ induced diabetic nephropathy**

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Chronic hyperglycemia leads to the generation of reactive oxygen species leading to oxidative stress. Formation of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) along with oxidative stress leads to cellular damage and development of diabetic nephropathy (DN). The present study was aimed to evaluate alcohol and hydro-alcohol extract of *C. cajan* seeds in treatment of diabetic nephropathy. Diabetes was induced in male wistar rats by streptozotocin (65 mg/kg *i.p.*) 15 min after Nicotinamide (230 mg/kg, *i.p.*) administration. After 30 days of diabetes induction, the rats were treated with different doses of extracts (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg) for 45 days in order to analyze their nephroprotective effect, by means of serum glucose, urea, uric acid, creatinine level and formation of AGEs in kidneys. Tissue antioxidant activity was assessed by measuring level of SOD, CAT, GSH, LPO along with their histopathological examination. Alcohol and hydro-alcohol extracts of *C. cajan* produced significant attenuation in the serum glucose level, uric acid, creatinine and lipid levels. Moreover there is improvement in the level of SOD, CAT, GSH and decrease lipid peroxidation in terms of TBARS. The formation of AGEs in kidneys was also significantly reduced. These findings suggest that *C. cajan* might inhibit the progression of DN and could be a therapeutic agent for regulating several pharmacological targets for treatment or prevention of DN.

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