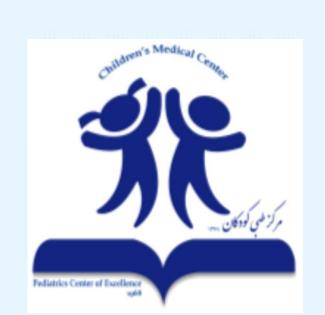


Prevalence of Acanthosis Nigricans and Related Factors in Iranian Obese Children

Azadeh Sayarifard, Fatemeh Sayarifard, Bahar Allahverdi, Yasaman Motlaghzadeh, Sara Ipakchi



Growth and Development Research Center, Children's Medical Center, Pediatrics Center of Excellence, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran



Background

Obesity Is One Of Health Problems Worldwide. Acanthosis Nigricans Has Been Considered As A Symptom Of Hyperinsulinemia In Children.

We Designed This Study To Evaluate Clinical And Laboratory Findings In Iranian Obese Children With And Without Acanthosis Nigricans.

Material & Method

Seventy One Obese Children Enrolled. Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS), Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT), Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST), Alkaline phosphatase (ALP), Highdensity Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-C) And Low-density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-C), Insulin, TSH, And Free Thyroxine (Ft4), Calcium, Phosphorus And 25- Hydroxy vitamin D (25[OH]D) Were Measured With Routine Techniques.

Collected Data Compared Between Cases With And Without Acanthosis Nigricans.

Result

Twenty Five Were Female (35.2%) And 46 (64.7%). In 20 Cases (28.2%) HOMA-IR Was Less Than 2.5 And In 51(71.8%) HOMA-IR Was More Than 2.5. Forty Eight Had Acanthosis Nigricans (67.6%). Mean BMI (24 In Without Acanthosis Vs 27, P=0.002), Insulin (14 Vs 27, P<0.001), Homa-ir (3.2 Vs 6.2, P<0.001), TG (116 Vs 156), And AST(24 Vs 30, P=0.01) Levels Were Significantly Higher In Cases With Acanthosis Nigricans.

Conclusion: It Is Better To Screen Obese Children With Acanthosis Nigricans For Predisposing Factors Of Diabetes And Pay Attention To Risk Factors Of This Disease.

Keywords

DOI: 10.3252/pso.eu.55ESPE.2016

Obesity, children, Acanthosis nigricans, BMI, insulin.

