

25th Global

DIABETES SUMMIT AND MEDICARE EXPO

December 04-05, 2017 Dubai, UAE

Evidence-based case report: The risk of developing diabetes mellitus in adult patients infected with Hepatitis C virus

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One problem developed by hepatitis c virus (HCV) infection is the risk of developing diabetes mellitus in adult patients. Hypotheses stated about this relationship were the extrahepatic HCV infection and the inhibition of GLUT-4 transcription by HCV. There are controversies on the relationship of these two variables. The objective of this evidence-based case report was to search for scientific proofs on the risk of developing diabetes mellitus in adult patients infected with HCV. Literature search was conducted in several online databases, including Medline, Embase, Science Direct, and Cochrane. One case-control study and one prospective cohort study were critically appraised with Oxford CBEM critical appraisal tools. In one case-control study, the odds ratio (OR) was 3,7 [95% CI (2,70—4,74)]. In one prospective cohort study, the relative risk (RR) was 1,69 [95% CI (1,55—1,72)]. In conclusion, the risk of developing diabetes mellitus in adult patients infected with HCV was increased.

Biography

Wicensius Parulian Hasudungan has completed his Medical Doctor degree at the age of 23 from Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia. He is now joining the Indonesian's medical doctor internship program in Kalideres District Primary Health Care, Jakarta, Indonesia.

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