دراسة عن ارتباط التدخين بالمخاطر القلبية الاستقلابية

فوزي محمد علي لسلوم بإشراف د. سمر سلطان

المستخلص

هدف الدراسة: استكشاف آثار تدخين السجائر على مخاطر استقلاب القلب على السعوديين في مدينة جدة.

المنهجية: باتباع نهج وصفي تضمن عينة من المدخنين وأخرى من غير المدخنين كعينة ضابطة، شملت الدراسة الحالية ١٦٠ بالغًا سعوديًا ممن لا يعانون من أية أمراض (١٠٠ مدخن [٦٠ ذكرًا و٤٠ أنثى]، و٦٠ غير مدخنين متطابقين مع العمر والجنس [٣٦ ذكرًا و٢٤ أنثى]). وقد تم أخذ عينات دم من المشاركين في البحث، وتمت استخدام استبيان لدراسة الخصائص الشخصية وأنماط التدخين وتقييم مخاطر استقلاب القلب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التدخين، عوامل اضطرابات استقلاب القلب، ملف الدهون، اختبارات وظائف الكبد، التروبونين.

Abstract

By Fouzy Mohammad Lesloom

Supervised By

Prof. Dr. Samar Sultan

Aim of the study: To explore the effects of cigarette smoking on cardiometabolic risk on Saudis in Jeddah City.

Methods: Following a descriptive case-control approach, the study included 160 healthy Saudi adults who were sampled consecutively (100 smokers [60 males and 40 females] and 60 nonsmokers [36 males and 24 females]). Personal characteristics, smoking patterns, and cardiometabolic risk assessment were included in a questionnaire. Each participant's cardiometabolic functions were assessed by drawing blood.

Results: Among participant smokers, 80% smoked one pack daily, while 20% smoked more than one pack daily. Smokers had insignificantly higher levels of total cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, and non-HDL, significantly higher vWF functional activity, and highsensitivity cardiac troponin I (p<0.001 for both), but significantly lower albumin and total bilirubin levels than nonsmokers (p=0.026, and p<0.001, respectively). The number of daily cigarettes consumed correlated positively and significantly with plasma levels of LDL-cholesterol (r=0.225, p=0.004), non-HDL cholesterol (r=0.220, p=0.005), vWF function activity (r=410, p<0.001), high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I (r=0.686, p<0.001), but negatively correlated with total bilirubin (r=-0.459, p<0.001). Moreover, the cigarette intensity correlated positively and significantly with the participant's systolic blood pressure (r=0.303, p<0.001) and diastolic blood pressure (r=0.300, p<0.001), body mass index (r=0.448, p<0.001), and waist-to-hip ratio (r=0.493, p<0.001). Those who smoked for more than 10 years had significantly higher plasma levels of triglycerides (p=0.031), total cholesterol (p=0.023), LDL cholesterol (p=0.011), non-HDL cholesterol (p=0.008), vWF functional activity (p<0.001), systolic blood pressure (p=0.011), and diastolic blood pressure (p=0.023). Moreover, heavy smokers had a significantly higher BMI (p=0.001) and waist-to-hip ratio among male smokers (p=0.003).

Conclusions: Cigarette smoking is associated with increased dyslipidemia, body mass index, and central obesity, in addition to higher vWF functional activity. Increased hs-cTnI levels in smokers indicate a higher risk of heart failure and cardiovascular death.

Keywords: smoking, cardiometabolic risk, lipid profile, liver function, troponin.