Assessment of differences on inflammatory and metabolic indicators between pre- and post-menopause women among hypertensive and/or diabetic patients

ABSTRACT

To assess the differences on inflammatory and metabolic indicators between pre-menopause and post-menopause women among hypertensive and/or diabetic type-2 women. A total of 236 obese women included in the study have chosen from Primary Health Care Centers in Gaza City, Palestine, through a cross-sectional study. Selection depended on health status hypertensive and/or diabetic type-2 (HT, T2DM, HT+T2DM). In HT group, post-menopause women had significant higher values than pre-menopause women on TC (200±47 vs. 172.5±55 mg dL–1, $p<0.01$) and TG (166±89 vs. 120.5±82 mg dL–1, $p<0.01$). In T2DM group, post-menopause women had significant higher values than pre-menopause women on SBP (132±24 vs. 120±20 mm Hg, $p<0.01$), TC (213±40 vs. 185±46 mg dL–1, $p<0.05$) and TG (196±118 vs. 136±64 mg dL–1, $p<0.05$). Finally, in HT+T2DM group, post-menopause women had significant higher value than pre-menopause women on SBP (144±21 vs. 133±14 mmHg, $p<0.05$), TC (214±54 vs. 181±55 mg dL–1, $p<0.05$), TG (231±83 vs. 158±85 mg dL–1, $p<0.05$), IL-6 (2.32±1.34 vs. 1.71±1.45 pg mL–1, $p<0.05$) and BMI (36.48±7.1 vs. 32.18±5.6 kg m^{-} 2, $p<0.05$). Post-menopause women diseased of HT and T2DM accompanied with higher rates of BMI are at risk for developing inflammatory and metabolic morbidities.