

Serum levels of IL-18 and IL-22 are Associated with Glycemic Control Status in Patients with Insulin-Independent Diabetes Mellitus

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ABSTRACT

Type 2 diabetes (T2D) is a complex, chronic metabolic disease. Novel studies point to the involvement of immunological mechanisms in T2D pathogenesis. Glycated hemoglobin (HbA1C) is a reliable biomarker for verifying glycemic control status. We investigated the pathological role of inflammatory cytokines, IL-18 and IL-22, in T2D development and their correlation with glycemic control status. This is a case-control study. Conducted through January to July/ 2023. The study included patients with T2D who were divided into two groups according to their serum HbA1C levels, the controlled, HbA1C \leq 6.5%, and uncontrolled hyperglycemic groups \geq 6.5%. Sex- and age-matched non-diabetic volunteers were included as a control group. Serum IL-18 and IL-22 were measured using the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay technique. Fasting blood sugar and HbA1C values were analyzed as part of the routine testing of patients in the study hospital. Our results showed that serum IL-18 and IL-22 concentrations were significantly higher in patients with T2D compared to healthy controls ($P \leq 0.001$). Furthermore, both cytokines exhibited a significant correlation with glycemic status ($P \leq 0.05$ in both cases). Only IL-22 showed a significant correlation with disease duration ($P \leq 0.05$). IL-18 and IL-22 are critical modulating factors in glycemic control in T2D development. Exploring the role of such inflammatory mediators could aid in the discovery of novel anti-inflammatory cytokine-based therapies for treating or preventing T2D.

Keywords: T2D; IL-18; IL-22; HbA1C; hyperglycemia; proinflammatory cytokines

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