

Table 1. Demographic parameters of the diabetic patients and the control group

Parameters	Diabetic Patients N = 42	Control Group N = 42	P value
Age (yr)	48.88 ± 8.73	45.55 ± 7.05	0.0576
BMI (kg/m ²)	31.07 ± 5.26	30.4 ± 5.28	0.5635
Glucose (mmol/l)	12.46 ± 5.12	5.5 ± 1.24	<0.0001
TG (mmol/l)	2.71 ± 0.89	1.77 ± 0.53	<0.0001
Tc (mmol/l)	5.63 ± 0.73	4.46 ± 0.74	<0.0001
HDL-c (mmol/l)	0.92 ± 0.2	1.15 ± 0.2	<0.0001
LDL-c (mmol/l)	3.49 ± 0.71	2.43 ± 0.69	0.0002
Atherogenic index	3.98 ± 1.35	2.23 ± 0.87	0.0004
Urea (mmol/l)	5.93 ± 0.94	5.97 ± 0.67	0.8462
Creatinine (μmol/l)	75.48 ± 7.51	74.1 ± 7.7	0.4068
FSH (IU/l)	9.3 ± 6.67	7.71 ± 5.66	0.242
LH (IU/l)	7.81 ± 2.46	5.62 ± 2.02	<0.0001
Testosterone (nmol/l)	11.38 ± 3.8	14.62 ± 5.04	0.0013
SHBG (nmol/l)	24.31 ± 13.53	33.67 ± 16.01	0.0049

BMI = Body Mass Index, TG = Triglycerides, Tc = Total Cholesterol, HDL-c = high density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-c = low density lipoprotein cholesterol, FSH = Follicular stimulating hormone, LH = luteinizing hormone, SHBG = sex hormone binding globulin

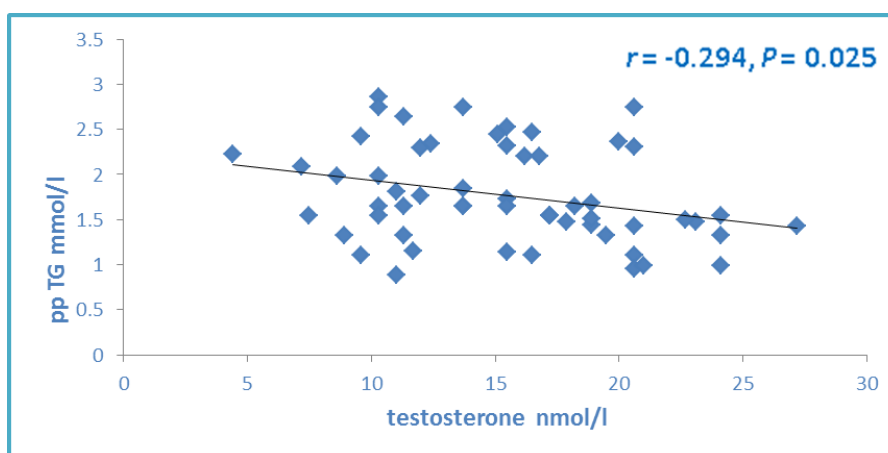


Fig. 1. Correlation between testosterone and postprandial triglycerides in the control group

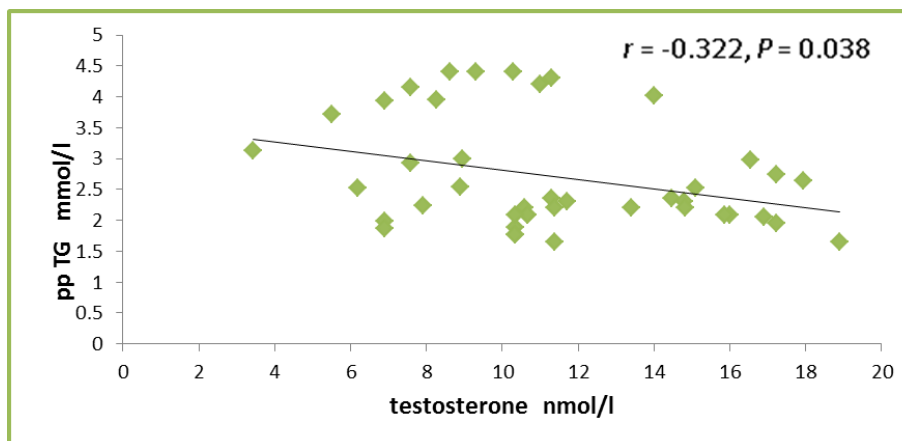


Fig. 2. Correlation between testosterone and postprandial triglycerides in diabetic patients