FASTING TRIGLYCERIDEMIA AND MEAN PLATELET VOLUME ARE STRONG RELATED AND BOTH PREDICT CARDIORENAral
RISK IN OBESE CHILDREN

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Abstract: Objectives: In adults, microalbuminuria and larger mean platelet volume (MPV) predict future risk of cardiovascular diseases. We aimed to measure these parameters and to find correlations between these variables with cardiovascular risk factors in obese children. Sixty obese children and thirty age and sex matched lean children were involved. Proteinuria and interventricular septum thickness (IVST) values were in normal range in both studied groups but with significant higher values in obese children. Obese children with higher triglyceridemia and MPV had the highest values for proteinuria and IVST. We found a very strong correlation (r=0.32, p<0.05) between fasting triglyceridemia and mean platelet volume in obese children. We propose that both parameters should be included in an algorithm to predict future cardiorenal risk in obese children.

Keywords: childhood obesity, MPV, triglyceridemia, cardiorenal risk