Abstract

The present study was designed to assess the correlation between blood IL-6 level and blood glucose level in patients with sepsis and whether this blood IL-6 level could affect glucose control or not.

Our study consisted of randomized forty Egyptian cases divided into 2 groups:

The control group: consisted of ten cases, diagnosed to have D.M. and their glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) is $6.3\pm0.5\%$.

The study group: This includes thirty critically ill patients admitted to surgical/medical ICU, who had diagnosed to have Sepsis. This study group was subdivided into two subgroups according to success in glycemic control to successful glycemic control subgroup and failed glycemic control subgroup.

All participating subjects were subjected to detailed clinical history taking with special emphasis on age, sex, weight, co-morbidities. Thorough clinical examination and evaluation of vital signs on day 0, 2 and 4, mixed venous oxygen saturation and APACHE II score . Laboratory investigations including (complete blood count, blood urea nitrogen, blood sugar, serum sodium, potassium, calcium, aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, prothrombin time, albumin) and Serum biomarkers (IL6, CRP, and serum lactate levels) on days 0, 2, and 4.

Key Words :

high blood IL-6 level - hyperglycemia - septic patients .