

Abstract

Sepsis with acute organ dysfunction (severe sepsis) is common and frequently fatal. Leptin, a hormone mainly generated by adipocytes, has several activating effects towards T cells, monocytes, endothelium cells and cytokine production suggesting a protective role of leptin in the setting of an acute systemic inflammation. Serum leptin level on 2nd day can differentiate between sepsis and noninfectious SIRS and its level of 38.05 µg/L has a sensitivity of 93% and a specificity of 100% to diagnose sepsis.

Key words: Sepsis - leptin .