

Is there an association between Diabetes Mellitus and Serum Creatinine Concentrations?

Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate serum creatinine level as a diagnostic test in relation to diabetes mellitus and to clear the difference in serum creatinine concentrations between diabetic males and females. Thirty two rabbits purchased from the local market, weighing 1.2-2 kg were used in the experiment. The animals were divided according to the gender into two groups and each was equally divided into diabetic and control group. The results revealed highly significant difference in the serum creatinine concentrations between diabetic groups and control groups, and the serum creatinine concentrations gradually increased after onset of diabetes, also the result revealed that values in diabetic males was highly significant than diabetic females ($P < 0.05$). It is concluded that abnormal results occur in diabetic nephropathy and males tend to have higher levels of creatinine because they have more muscle mass than females.