

P8. HIGHER SERUM VASPIN, OMENTIN-1, ADIPSIN, ADIPONECTIN AND ANGIOPOIETIN-2 LEVELS CORRELATED WITH THE POSTMENOPAUSE RATHER THAN THE METABOLIC STATUS: REPORT OF A PILOT STUDY

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Context: Cardiovascular risk increases after the menopause due to a shift toward a pro-inflammatory status, driven in part by an increase in weight and a decrease in estrogen levels.

Aim and methods: This pilot study aimed at measuring circulating serum levels of vaspin, adipsin, adiponectin, omentin-1 and angiopoietin-2 in mid-aged women (n=80; 40–65 years) using a multi-analyte biomarker panel. Levels were compared in accordance to menopausal status (pre, peri or menopausal status) and to the presence or not of the metabolic syndrome (METS; 3 or more positive ATP III modified criteria).

Results: In healthy women without METS (n=56), higher vaspin and lower adiponectin levels were found among those postmenopausal as compared to premenopausal ones. In women with normal body mass index (BMI <25; n=27), higher vaspin and angiopoietin-2 levels were observed in postmenopausal as compared to premenopausal women. When analysis was confined to women with the METS (n=24), higher vaspin, omentin-1 and adipsin levels were observed in postmenopausal as compared to peri- and premenopausal ones. Equally, among obese women (BMI ? 30; n=20), vaspin, omentin-1 and adiponectin were higher among postmenopausal as compared to peri- and pre-menopausal women. Conclusion: Higher circulating serum levels of vaspin, omentin-1, angiopoietin-2, adipsin and adiponectin correlated to the postmenopause rather than the metabolic status. There is a need for more research in this regard.

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