عنوان فارسی مقاله:
سطح پایین 25 هیدروکسی ویتامین دی سرم و خطر عفونت دستگاه ادراری در نوزادان

عنوان انگلیسی مقاله:
Low serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D level and risk of urinary tract infection in infants

توجه!
این فایل تنها قسمتی از ترجمه میباشد. برای تهیه مقاله ترجمه شده کامل با فرمت ورد (قابل ویرایش) همراه با نسخه انگلیسی مقاله، اینجا کلیک کنید.
4. Discussion

We identified a statistical prevalence of vitamin D deficiency in infants with urinary tract infection in this study. Previous studies have shown that vitamin D has important roles for both innate[18] and adaptive immune responses.[19] Vitamin D has been linked to innate immune responses mainly by increasing the neutrophilic motility and phagocytic function.[20] In addition, antimicrobial peptides induced by vitamin D may defend against bacterial infection.[21] Low vitamin D is the consequence of a chronic inflammatory process caused by persistent infection.[22] Excess 1,25(OH)2D is produced in an effort to upregulate the VDR to transcribe AMPs, and 25(OH)D is rapidly metabolized in the process, resulting in a low serum level.[23] It is asserted that low levels of 25(OH)D accurately reflect vitamin D status.[24] Lots of studies have verified the relationship between vitamin D deficiency and respiratory tract infections,[20,25–27] but few studies demonstrated the association between vitamin D deficiency and UTI in infants. Nseir et al.[28] found that recurrent UTIs in premenopausal women are associated with vitamin D deficiency. More recently, Tekin[29] found that vitamin D deficiency may be a risk factor for UTI in children. Our study extended these results, suggesting that vitamin D deficiency was an increased odds of UTI in infants, and vitamin D supplementation was a lower odds of UTI.