

<https://doi.org/10.46344/JBINO.2025.v14i03.09>

HAS BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL ANY AFFILIATION WITH ACROPHOBIA

Muhammad Imran Qadir* & Adeeba Shahid

Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, BahauddinZakariya University, Multan,Pakistan.

*Email : mimranqadir@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

The main goal of this study was to affiliate the blood glucose concentration with acrophobia. 130 students took part in this project. They all belonged to BahuddinZakariya University, Multan, Pakistan. The blood glucose concentration of every student was deliberated and asked question from them.It was inferred from this study that blood glucose concentration does not affiliate with acrophobia.

Keywords: *blood glucose concentration, acrophobia, diabetes.*



INTRODUCTION

Blood glucose level also known as blood sugar level and blood glucose concentration. It is the glucose concentration present in the humans and other animals blood. Body maintains the blood glucose level by two metabolic hormones: catabolic hormones, increase the blood glucose level, and anabolic hormones, decrease the blood glucose concentration. Glucose is stored in the form of glycogen in the skeletal muscles and liver cells. The food we eat contains carbohydrates and in the process of digestion, it is converted into sugar. Blood receives this sugar and it is supplied to the cells. In body pancreas, an organ that is present in the abdomen, secretes insulin hormone at cell level that controls sugar. The blood glucose is calculated in terms of milligrams per deciliter. Normal blood glucose level is less than 140mg/dl after eating and it is less than 100mg/dl before eating. Diabetes is the most known disease occurs due to the failure of maintenance of sugar concentration in the blood.

Acrophobia is the fear of height. Different things can cause fear like fear from a tall building, from steep slope and etc. In human and animals, fear of height is instinct. It is more common in women than in men and it can badly affect the life style of women. Sensation of spinning, dizziness, feeling terrified and headache are the symptoms of acrophobia. In people, who are suffering from acrophobia, the fear is inconceivable. It can interfere with routine activities and cause hindrance. But it can be treated gradually.

The main goal of this study was to affiliate the blood glucose concentration with acrophobia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

130 students took part in this project. They all belonged to BahuddinZakariya University, Multan, Pakistan and their age ranged from 18-22 years old. We calculated the blood glucose concentration of every student and asked question from them about height phobia.

Measurement of Blood Glucose Concentration

We went into the laboratory. Blood glucose monitor was used to check the blood glucose concentration. Blood glucose monitor prick the tip of finger and drew a small drop of blood by using lancet. Blood samples were taken and placed on the testing strips. The strips were inserted into the electronic blood glucose meter one by one before and after the blood is applied. This meter calculated the glucose level in blood and showed digital numbers on the screen.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out by using Statistical Analysis Software. Students *t*-test was performed. $P > 0.05$ was considered as non-significant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Has blood glucose level any affiliation with acrophobia? It is given in the table. 130 students were involved in this research work out of which were males and were females. The result indicated that 10 males and 45 females have height phobia and 20 males and 55 females have no height phobia.

Table No 1.Has blood glucose level (Mean±SD)any affiliation with acrophobia?

Gender	Acrophobia	No Acrophobia	<i>p-value</i>
Male	96.70±9.55	91.90±6.76	0.12
Female	89.08±9.46	87.21±13.83	0.44
Combine	90.47±9.85	88.46±12.48	0.32

Non-significant ($p > 0.05$)

CONCLUSION

It was inferred from this study that blood glucose concentration does not affiliate with acrophobia.

REFERENCES

1. Qadir MI, Malik SA (2010) Comparison of alterations in red blood cell count and alterations in hemoglobin concentration in patients suffering from rectal carcinoma undergoing 5-fluorouracil and folic acid therapy. Pharmacologyonline, N1 3: 240-243.
2. Qadir MI, Noor A (2018) Anemias. Rare & Uncommon Diseases. Cambridge Scholars Publishing. Newcastle, England. ISBN: 978-1-5275-1807-0.
3. Qadir MI, Javid A (2018) Awareness about Crohn's Disease in biotechnology students. GloAdv Res J Med Medical Sci, 7(3): 062-064.
4. Qadir MI, Saleem A (2018) Awareness about ischemic heart disease in university biotechnology students. GloAdv Res J Med Medical Sci, 7(3): 059-061.
5. Qadir MI, Ishfaq S (2018) Awareness about hypertension in biology students. Int J Mod Pharma Res, 7(2): 08-10.
6. Qadir MI, Mehwish (2018) Awareness about psoriasis disease. Int J Mod Pharma Res, 7(2): 17-18.
7. Qadir MI, Shahzad R (2018) Awareness about obesity in postgraduate students of biotechnology. Int J Mod Pharma Res, 7(2): 14-16.
8. Qadir MI, Rizvi M (2018) Awareness about thalassemia in post graduate students. MOJ Lymphology&Phlebology, 2(1): 14-16.
9. Qadir MI, Ghalia BA (2018) Awareness survey about colorectal cancer in students of M. Phil Biotechnology at BahauddinZakariya University, Multan, Pakistan. Nov Appro in Can Study, 1(3): NACS.000514.2018.
10. Qadir MI, Saba G (2018) Awareness about intestinal cancer in university student. Nov Appro in Can Study, 1(3): NACS.000515.2018.