ABSTRACT

Aim: Atherosclerotic patients have some variations in their lipid metabolism and some biochemical parameters. The present study was designed to determine these biochemical changes.

Subjects and Methods: 30 Atherosclerotic patients and 30 healthy subjects, matching in age and sex, divided into two groups patients and normal control. Blood samples were collected from the two groups to determine lipid profile, cardiac enzymes, glucose, lipo-A, homocystine, kidney and liver function and C-reactive protein.

Results: Atherosclerotic patients exhibited a significant increase in serum cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL-cholesterol, VLDL-cholesterol, creatinine, blood urea and lipo-A compared with normal control. Homocystine, C-reactive protein and liver enzymes "ALT and AST" showed significant increase in atherosclerotic patients compared with normal subjects.

Conclusion: Liver and kidney functions are minorly affected by atherosclerosis.

Key words: Atherosclerosis, Lipoprotein A, Homocystine, Cardiac enzymes, Dyslipidemia.