Association Of Glycosylated Haemoglobin Level And Microalbuminuria With The Severity Of Coronary Artery Disease

Thesis* Submitted *by

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In Partial Fulfillment of

Master Degree in Critical Care Medicine

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is known to cause microvascular and possibly macrovascular complications

Aim: This study was designed to evaluate the association between glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1C) level and the severity of coronary artery disease and to uncover the scope of the relation between albuminuria and the severity of coronary artery disease in diabetic patients

Methods: 100 diabetic Patients and were scheduled for cardiac catheterization were enrolled in our study. The severity of CAD was assessed using the Gensini score.

Results: In our study hypertension was present in 70 patients, dyslipidemia in 48, obesity in 32, family history of IHD was present in 36 and 36 patients were smokers, microalbuminuria in 22 patients. The mean Gensini score was 50±39.4 and the mean HbA1C was 10.3±3.9 %,. There was a significant positive correlation between Gensini score and HbA1C ($p < 0.001$),also between Gensini score and both of duration of DM ($p=0.011$) and age ($p=0.017$). There was significant difference between patients with microalbuminuria versus those without microalbumnuria regarding their Gensini scores (73.1±40 versus 43.6±30.6, *P* value <0.001).

Conclusion: There was a positive correlation between severity of CAD and glycosylated hemoglobin, microalbuminuria, age and duration of diabetes

Key Words: diabetes mellitus, Gensini score, HbA1C, microalbuminuria, severity of coronary artery disease.