Abstract

Metabolic syndrome is a clustering of components or risk factors associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes mellitus. These risk factors that include elevated waist circumference, systemic hypertension, hyperglycemia, reduced HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C), and elevated triglycerides level. Metabolic syndrome is associated with an approximate doubling of cardiovascular risk and that risk for type 2 diabetes mellitus is more than five times higher in individuals with metabolic syndrome. Recently, metabolic syndrome has been identified as an independent risk factor for the onset of heart failure. Although the impact of metabolic syndrome on the development and progression of atherosclerosis has been well documented, its effect on left ventricular function independent of coronary artery disease had not been extensively evaluated.

Keywords

Metabolic syndrome(MetS), Heart Failure (HF), Diabetes Mellitus (DM).