

STUDY OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN NORMAL AND DIABETIC PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Atherosclerosis disease and its complication in Bangladesh population are similar to those else where in the world. Low density lipoprotein cholesterol is considered as an independent rich factor may positively be associated with atherosclerotic diseases of future coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease or peripheral arterial disease. The risk for CAD (Chronic Arterial Disease) is higher in diabetic subject than non-diabetics. Glycation of tissue proteins and other macromolecules and excess production of polyl compounds from glucose are among the mechanisms thought to produce tissue damage from chronic hyperglycaemia. Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus is associated with a marked increase in atherosclerotic micro and macro- vascular diseases involving cardiac, cerebral and peripheral large vessels.

KEYWORDS: IMT (Intima Media Thickness) Atherosclerosis, Glycosylated Haemoglobin: Type 2 Diabetes, Low Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol