



CODEN [USA]: IAJ PBB

ISSN: 2349-7750

**INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES**<http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3401401>Available online at: <http://www.iajps.com>

Research Article

**ANALYSIS OF COMPARISON OF LIPID PROFILE IN
DIABETIC AND NON-DIABETIC PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC
HEART DISEASE**Alina Khadim², Saddam Rasheed¹, Muhammad Meraaj Gul¹¹Allied Hospital Faisalabad; ²Hilal Ahmar Hospital.

Article Received: July 2019

Accepted: August 2019

Published: September 2019

Abstract:

Introduction: Cardio Vascular Disease (CVD) is a leading cause of death in the world. In Sri Lanka 40 % of proportional mortality is due to CVD. South Asians are susceptible to Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) at an earlier age as they tend to develop higher risk-factor levels much earlier in life.

Aims and objectives: The basic aim of the study was to analyse the lipid profile in diabetic and non-diabetic patients with ischemic heart disease.

Material and methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in Allied hospital, Faisalabad, during November 2018 to June 2019. The data was collected from 100 patients of both genders. The data were collected through randomly selected sampling technique. There were two groups of study one was suffering from diabetes and one was non diabetic patients. Diagnosed cases of diabetic and non-diabetic atherosclerotic patients were included after obtaining a written consent from their care takers to take part in the study. Questionnaires were duly filled in with bio-data of the patients, clinical presentation of the illness, complete blood count record, along with available additional investigative information.

Results: The data were collected from 100 patients. The study subjects were divided: on the basis of health condition into normal, N group; non-diabetic and atherosclerotic, NA group; and diabetic and atherosclerotic, DA group. Irrespective of statin therapy the Lp(a) concentration was not significantly different among males or females and was higher than 45 mg/dL. The average TC and LDLc were within the normal range irrespective of Lp(a) being above 30 mg/dL (upper limit reagent kit) or more than 25 mg/dL as suggested cutoff. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that comparison of lipid profile in non-diabetic and diabetic atherosclerosis patients would enable us to maintain the health of patients by reducing cardiovascular risk.

Corresponding author:

Alina Khadim,
Hilal Ahmar Hospital.

QR code



Please cite this article in press Alina Khadim et al., *Analysis Of Comparison Of Lipid Profile In Diabetic And Non-Diabetic Patients With Ischemic Heart Disease.*, Indo Am. J. P. Sci, 2019; 06[09].

INTRODUCTION:

Cardio Vascular Disease (CVD) is a leading cause of death in the world. In Sri Lanka 40 % of proportional mortality is due to CVD. South Asians are susceptible to Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) at an earlier age as they tend to develop higher risk-factor levels much earlier in life. Sudden cardiac death (SCD) is estimated to account for 50 % of deaths from cardiovascular causes and about half of these deaths occur in subjects who were previously undiagnosed with heart disease. Coronary artery disease is the underlying cause in 80 % of SCDs, consequently, risk factors for coronary artery disease also predispose to SCD1. Risk factors for CVD comprise dyslipidemia, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, sedentary lifestyle, smoking, alcohol, family history, menopause and advancing age. Further, homocysteine, fibrinogen, lipoprotein(a), low density lipoprotein particle size and c-reactive protein are the conditional risk factors that contribute to CVD².

Management of lipid levels as part of risk factor modification associated with CAD is usually based on lipid profiles. Several studies indicate elevated Lp(a) is independently and linearly predictive of future adverse coronary events. Lp(a) excess increase the risk of premature CAD 3–100 fold depending on the absence or presence of concomitant risk factor³. The inter-individual variability in the concentration of Lp(a) is mainly due to genetic regulation of rate of apoprotein (a) production⁴. Lp(a) promote pro-atherogenic processes by many mechanisms ie; interacting with fibrin and tissue matrix components in vessel walls, inhibiting activation of plasminogen to plasmin, inhibiting plasmin mediated activation of transforming growth factor β (TGF- β) leading to increased proliferation of smooth muscle cells and promoting inflammatory process by inducing monocyte chemotactic activity of vascular endothelial cells⁵. Thus Lp(a) would be a better risk marker for

management of those with CAD and also for prediction of CAD susceptibility⁶.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The basic aim of the study was to analyze the lipid profile in diabetic and non-diabetic patients with ischemic heart disease.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

This cross-sectional study was conducted in Allied hospital, Faisalabad, during November 2018 to June 2019. The data was collected from 100 patients of both genders. The data were collected through randomly selected sampling technique. There were two groups of study one was suffering from diabetes and one was non diabetic patients. Diagnosed cases of diabetic and non-diabetic atherosclerotic patients were included after obtaining a written consent from their care takers to take part in the study. Questionnaires were duly filled in with bio-data of the patients, clinical presentation of the illness, complete blood count record, along with available additional investigative information. Inclusion criteria were male and female, aged 45–75 years, with the history of diabetes and atherosclerosis. Exclusion criteria were subjects with the history of smoking, alcoholism, renal diseases, thyroid disorders, pregnancy or any disease.

Statistical Analysis: Statistical analysis (Anova Test and Post Hoc) was performed using the SPSS software program (17.0). All results were expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD). As P value <0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

RESULTS:

The data were collected from 100 patients. The study subjects were divided: on the basis of health condition into normal, N group; non-diabetic and atherosclerotic, NA group; and diabetic and atherosclerotic, DA group.

Table 1: Lipid profile results in patients with high

Lipid test	Lp(a) >30 mg/dL	Lp(a) <30 mg/dL	Lp(a) >25 mg/dL	Lp(a) <25 mg/dL
TC (< 200 mg/dL)	154.6 \pm 32.2	143.3 \pm 39.6	153.7 \pm 34.3	142.0 \pm 39.2
LDLc (< 100 mg/dL)	95.4 \pm 28.9	84.4 \pm 33.5	94.3 \pm 30.1	83.8 \pm 32.6
HDLc (> 40 mg/dL)	34.3 \pm 7.4	33.0 \pm 11.9	34.7 \pm 9.8	31.7 \pm 8.0
TG (<150)	128.7 \pm 47.0	138.5 \pm 77.0	131.2 \pm 48.4	135.9 \pm 82.6
TC:HDLc (< 5)	4.6 \pm 1.2	4.6 \pm 1.4	4.6 \pm 1.2	4.6 \pm 1.3

DISCUSSION:

Diabetic individuals are at an increased risk of CVD compared to nondiabetic individuals, therefore diabetic subject have high mortality rate. Diabetic dyslipidemia is one of the major risk factors which contributes to atherosclerosis, one of the main forms

of CVD⁷. The study analyzes the pattern of modifiable risk factor i.e., diabetes and non-modifiable risk factors like age and gender in atherosclerotic patients. Our results showed that the FBG and HbA1c levels were higher particularly in DA subjects as compared to NA. This conforms the study of Ghazanfari, *et*

al. who presented that FBG and HbA1c are used as diagnostic bio-marker to separate diabetic from non-diabetic subjects⁸. The study showed that age and gender have no effect on fasting glucose level and HbA1c. However, it was found that the HbA1c value increases in DA as well as in NA male and female groups.

Diabetic dyslipidemia is also known as atherogenic dyslipidemia due to presence of high level of cholesterol, triglycerides and low level of HDL. To further explore this possibility, we evaluated the relationship of diabetes (another condition associated with development of atherosclerosis), with lipid profile parameters across three age groups (45–55, 56–65 and 66–75 year of age) in all groups (N, NA, DA) male and female subjects⁹. Our results showed significant increase in TC, TG, LDL, and VLDL levels in both genders in DA as compared to NA and N groups. Whereas DA group males and females have significant lower level of HDL in comparison to NA group and N group¹⁰. In DA group, females have significantly higher level of TC, TG, LDL, and VLDL and significantly lower level of HDL as compared to males. This data is in agreement with other studies which show abnormal lipid pattern in diabetic and normal subjects although the cut off values slightly differed¹¹.

CONCLUSION:

It is concluded that comparison of lipid profile in non-diabetic and diabetic atherosclerosis patients would enable us to maintain the health of patients by reducing cardiovascular risk. By correlating the effect of age and gender on lipid profile in these patients, it is concluded that in old age, diabetic females are more prone to dyslipidemia than diabetic males of the same age.

REFERENCES:

1. Oyama N, Gona P, Salton CJ, et al. Differential impact of age, sex, and hypertension on aortic atherosclerosis: the Framingham Heart Study. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol.* 2008;28:155–159.
2. American Diabetes Association (ADA) Standards of medical care in diabetes. *Diabetes Care.* 2007;30:4–41.

3. Pathak R, Pathak A. Study of life style habits on risk of type 2 diabetes. *Int J Appl Basic Med Res.* 2012;2:92–96.
4. Mooradian AD. Dyslipidemia in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Nat Clin Pract Endocrinol Metab.* 2009;5:150–159.
5. Goff DC, Jr, Bertoni AG, Kramer H, et al. Dyslipidemia prevalence, treatment, and control in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA): gender, ethnicity, and coronary artery calcium. *Circulation.* 2006;113:647–656.
6. Aekplakorn W, Taneepanichskul S, Kessomboon P, et al. Prevalence of dyslipidemia and management in the Thai population, national health examination survey IV, 2009. *J Lipids.* 2014:249584.
7. Cabrera M, Sanchez-Chaparro MA, Valdivielso P, et al. Prevalence of atherogenic dyslipidemia: association with risk factors and cardiovascular risk in Spanish working population. “ICARIA” study. *Atherosclerosis.* 2014;235:562–569.
8. Plana N, Ibarretxe D, Cabre A, et al. Prevalence of atherogenic dyslipidemia in primary care patients at moderate-very high risk of cardiovascular disease. *Cardiovascular risk perception. Clin Invest Arterioscler.* 2014 doi: 10.1016/j.arteri.2014.04.002. Published Online First: Jun 12.
9. Zhang L, Connelly JJ, Peppel K, et al. Aging-related atherosclerosis is exacerbated by arterial expression of tumor necrosis factor receptor-1: evidence from mouse models and human association studies. *Hum Mol Genet.* 2010;19:2754–2766.
10. Stamler J, Dyer AR, Shekelle RB, et al. Relationship of baseline major risk factors to coronary and all-cause mortality, and to longevity: findings from long-term follow-up of Chicago cohorts. *Cardiology.* 1993;82:191–222.
11. Roeters van Lennep JE, Westerveld HT, Erkelens DW, et al. Risk factors for coronary heart disease: implications of gender. *Cardiovasc Res.* 2002;53:538–549.