RESULTS

Table (1) : Distribution of age, sex and smoking habit among studied groups and control subjects :

Group	No.	Sex		Age (years) Range	Smoking habit	
		M	F	Mean ± SD	No.	%
Control	10	5	5	42 - 55 48.5 ± 4.14	3	(30%)
Stable angina	10	6	4	40 - 55 47.9 ± 5.30	5	(50%)
Unstable angina	10	7	3	42 - 53 48.1 ± 3.67	6	(60%)
Acute myocardial infarction	10	6	4	37 - 53 46.7 ± 5.08	5	(50%)

Table (2) : Collective basic quantitative clinical data among control subjects and different studied groups :

Group Clinical Data		Control	Stable angina	Unstable angina	Acute myocardial infarction
Pulse	Range	65 - 85	70 - 95	80 - 100	65 - 68
	Mean	76.80	88.00	90.90	86.20
	± SD	6.21	7.87	6.19	9.85
MBP	Range	83 - 101	83 - 137	83 - 137	83 - 133
	Mean	114.9	114.90	105.69	113.64
	± SD	19.24	19.24	19.52	31.53
Resp. rate	Range	14 - 18	15 - 19	15 - 27	15 - 20
	Mean	16.40	17.30	19.70	17.16
	±SD	1.35	1.16	3.34	1.72

*Table (3)* : Collective basic qualitative clinical data among different studied groups.

Group / Clinical data	Stable angina (n = 10)		Unstable angina (n = 10)		Acute myocardial infarction (n = 10)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chest pain	10	100.0	10	100.0	10	100.0
Dyspnea	-	0.0	2	20.0	1	10.0
Cough	-	0.0	3	30.0	1	10.0
Congested neck veins	-	0.0	3	30.0	3	30.0
Tender hepatomegaly	-	0.0	1	10.0	1	10.0
Lower limb edema	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	10.0
Basal crepitations	-	0.0	2	20.0	1	10.0

Table (4) : Statistical comparison of platelets count among different studied groups compared to control subjects :

Groups / Platelets ($X\ 10^3\ /mm^3$)	Stable angina (n = 10)	Unstable angina (n = 10)	Acute myocardial infarction (n = 10)	Control (n = 10)
Range	159 - 225	150 - 228	149 - 243	150 - 221
Mean	190.3	187.0	192.9	284.9
± SD	24.5	28.8	27.7	41.3
t	6.23	6.15	5.85	
P	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	

This table shows that the platelet count among the three studied groups was significantly lower compared to the control group.

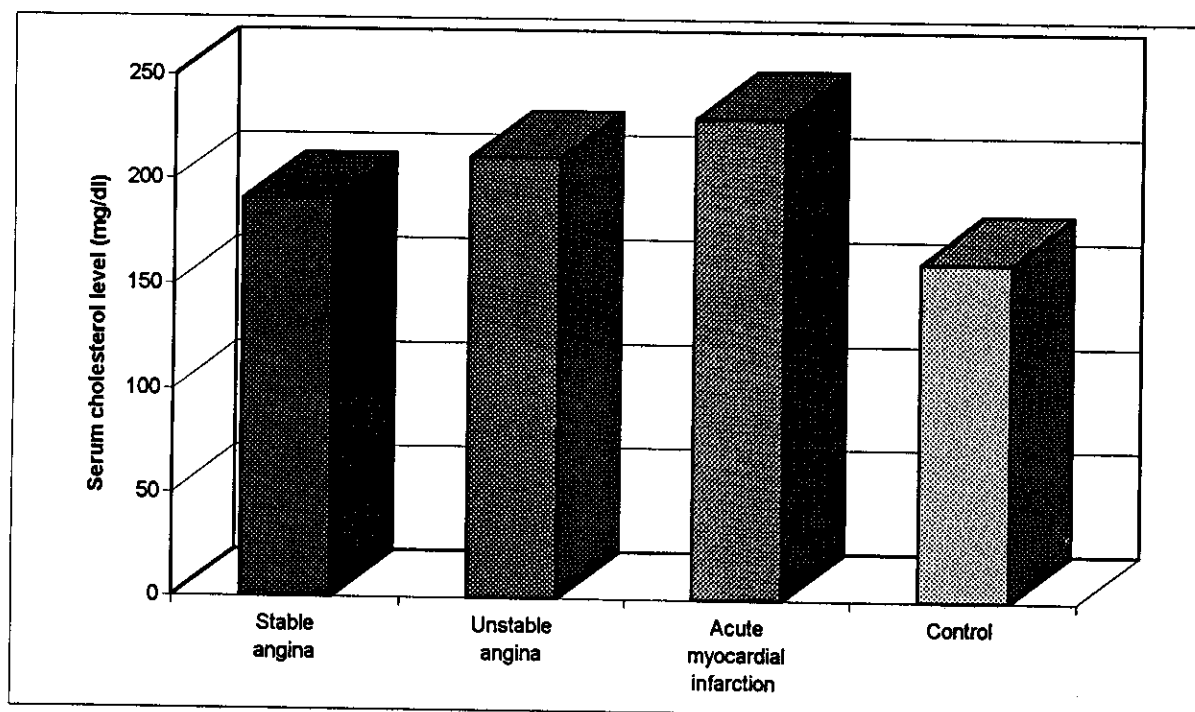**Fig. (1) : Statistical comparison of platelets count among different studied groups compared to control subjects.**
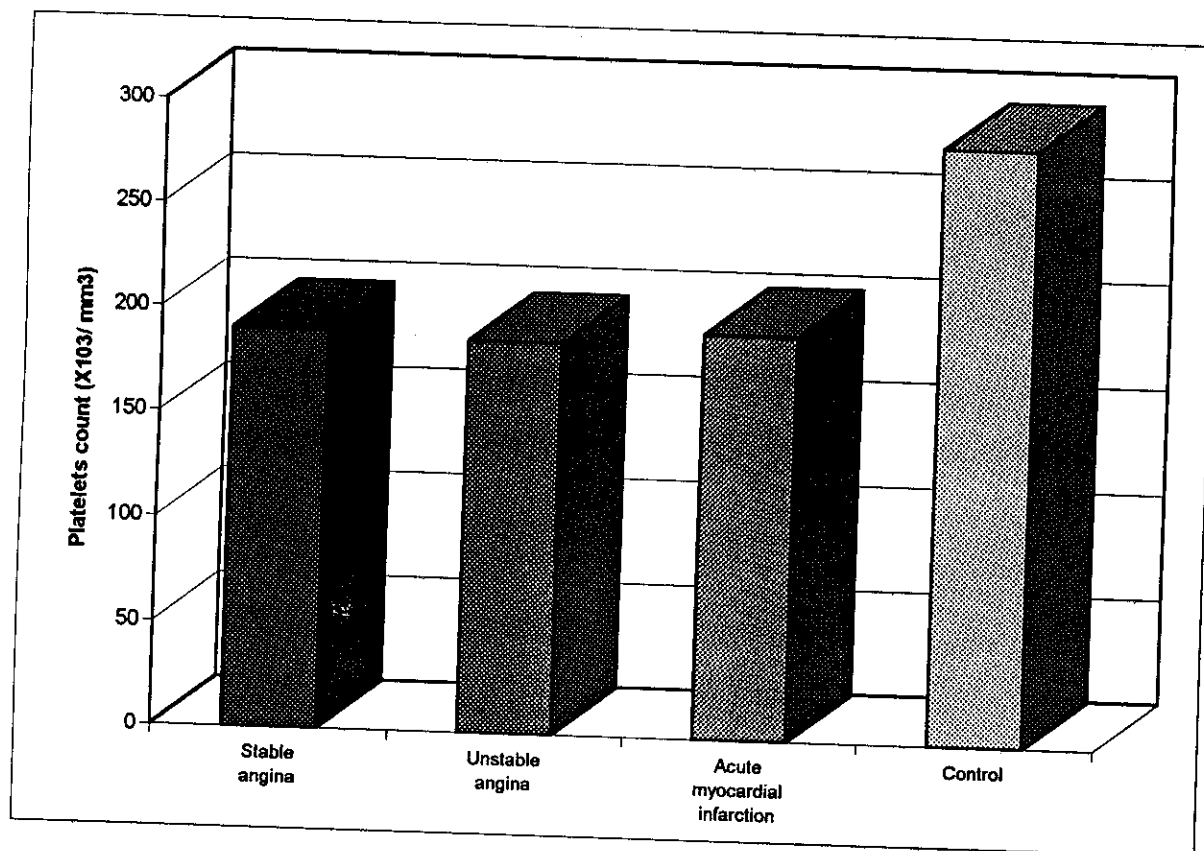
Table *(5)* *:* Statistical comparison of serum cholesterol level (mg/dl) among different studied groups compared to control subjects:

Cholesterol (mg/dl) \ Group	Stable angina	Unstable angina	Acute myocardial infarction	Control
Range	182 - 253	188 - 252	190.338	150 - 172
Mean	190.30	211.10	230.80	162.10
± SD	24.50	22.10	52.50	7.75
t	6.37	6.61	4.09	
P	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	

This table shows that the serum cholesterol levels was significantly higher among the three studied groups compared to the control group.

Fig. (2) : Statistical comparison of serum cholesterol level (mg/dl) among different studied groups compared to control subjects.
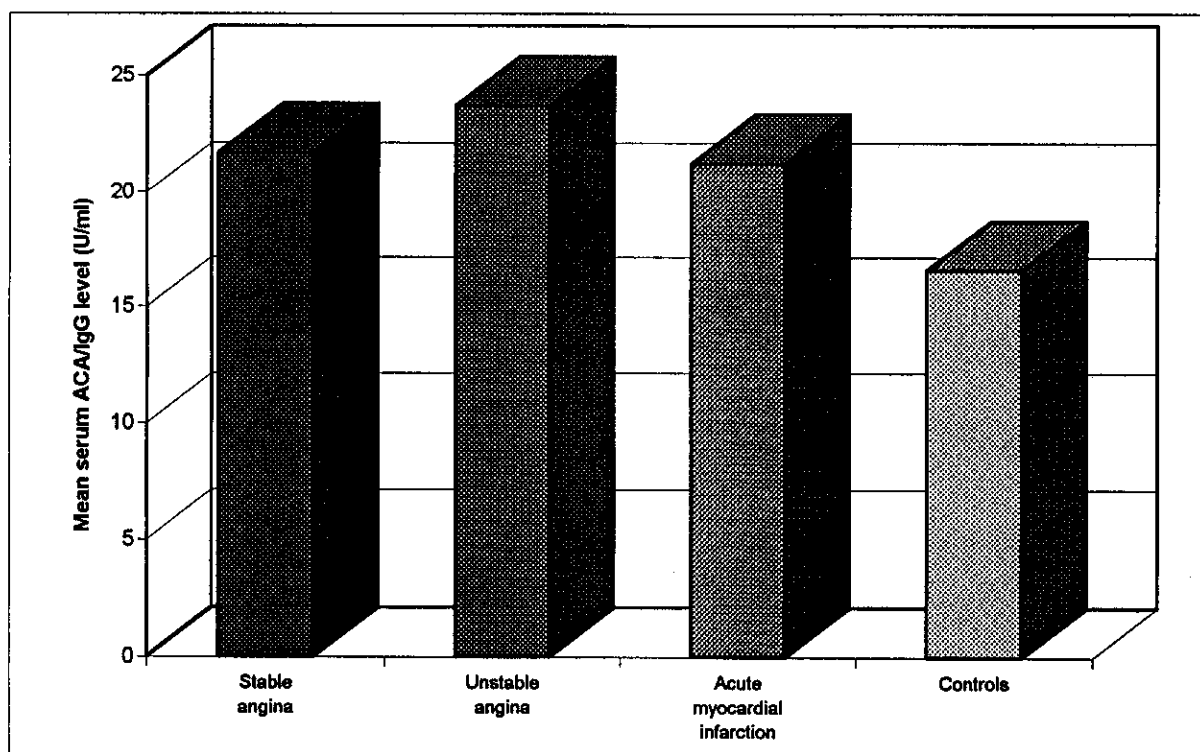
Table (6): Statistical comparison of mean serum ACA IgG level among different studied groups compared to control subjects :

ACA (IgG)	Stable angina (n = 10)	Unstable angina (n = 10)	Acute myocardial infarction (n = 10)	Controls (n = 10)
Range	12.1 - 32.5	17.2 - 33.1	15.2 - 33.2	11.1 - 21.0
Mean	21.66	23.68	21.21	16.58
± SD	7.33	5.50	5.20	3.41
t	1.99	3.47	2.35	
P	< 0.05	< 0.001	< 0.05	

This table shows that the mean serum level of ACA/IgG was significantly higher among the three studied groups compared to the control group.

Fig. (3) : Statistical comparison of mean serum ACA/IgG level among different studied groups compared to control subjects.

Table (7): Statistical comparison of mean serum ACA IgM level among different studied groups compared to control subjects :

ACA (IgG)	Stable angina (n = 10)	Unstable angina (n = 10)	Acute myocardial infarction (n = 10)	Controls (n = 10)
Range	4.1 - 8.5	2.3 - 7.1	2.2 - 12.1	2.1 - 13.2
Mean	6.33	8.77	4.47	4.57
± SD	1.61	1.29	2.81	3.19
t	1.57	0.74	0.07	
P	> 0.05	> 0.05	> 0.05	

This table shows that no statistically significant difference regarding the level of ACA/IgM among the three studied groups compared to the control group.

Fig. (4) : Statistical comparison of mean serum ACA/IgM level among different studied groups compared to control subjects.
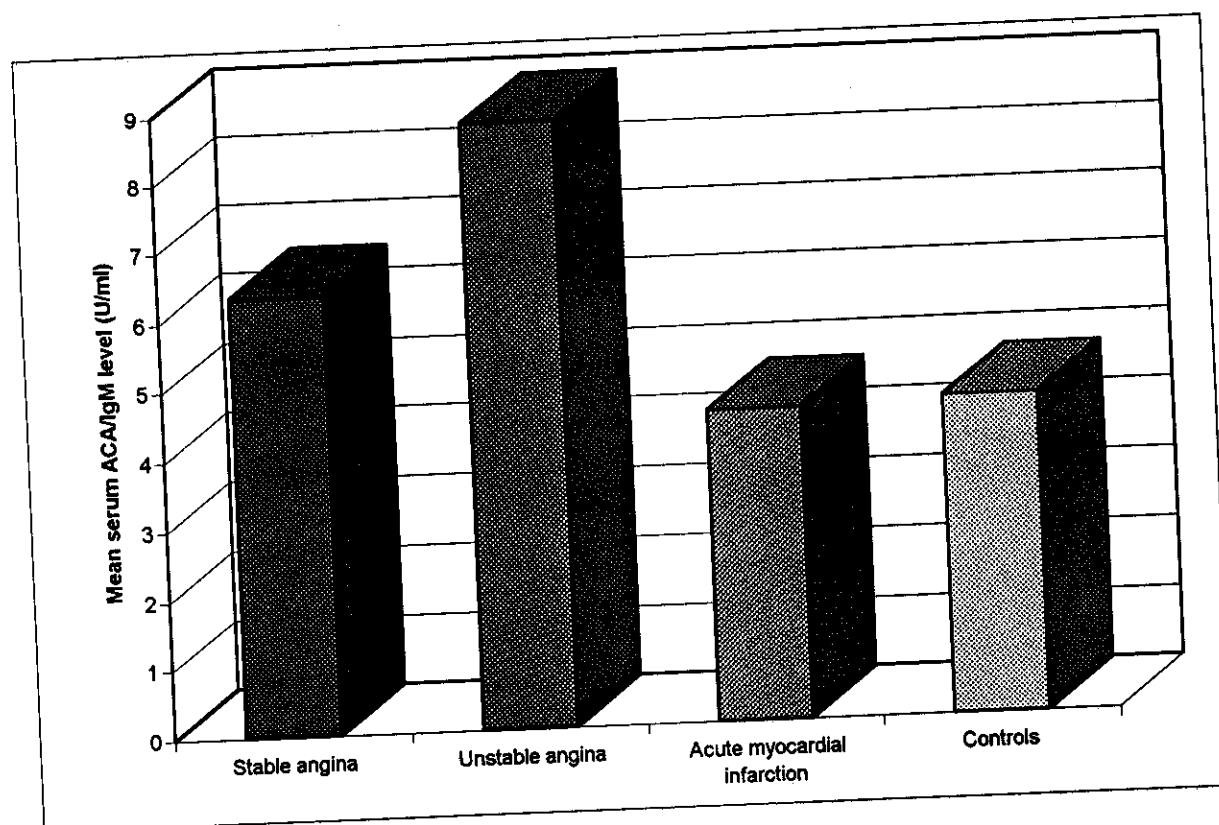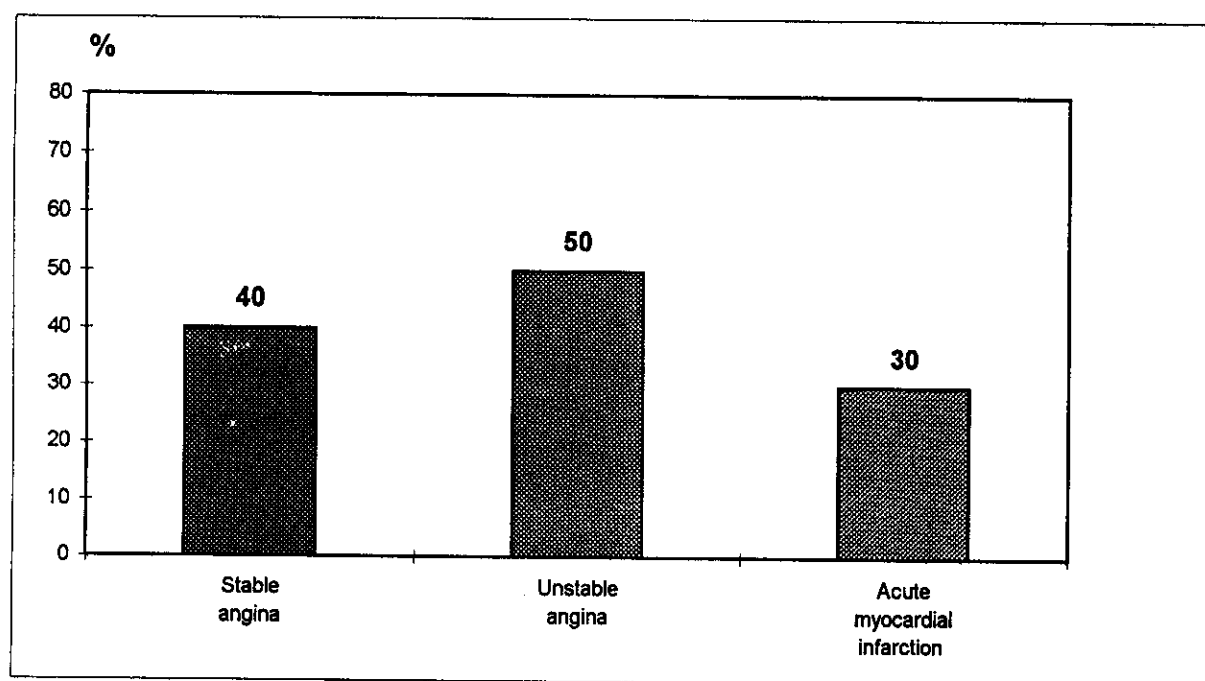
Table (8): Frequency percent of patients with elevated level of ACA (IgG) among different studied groups :

Group	Patients having elevated level of ACA (IgG)	
	No.	%
Stable angina	4	40.0
Unstable angina	5	50.0
Acute myocaridal infarction	3	30.0

* Elevated level = > 2 SD above the mean value of the control group i.e. > 10.95 µg/ml.

This table shows that the level of ACA/IgG was highest in unstable angina (50%) followed by stable angina (40%) and lastly acute myocardial infarction (30%).

Fig. (5) : Frequency percent of patients with elevated* level of ACA (IgG) among different studied groups.

Table (9): Frequency percent of patients with elevated level of ACA (IgM) among different studied groups :

Group	Patients with elevated level of ACA (IgM)	
	No.	**%**
Stable angina	-	0.0
Unstable angina	-	0.0
Acute myocardial infarction	1	10.0

* Elevated level = > 2SD above the mean value of the controls i.e. >23.38.

This table shows that the only group of patient showed high level of ACA/IgM was the acute myocardial infarction group (10%), the other two studied groups show no high precent.

Table (10) : Mean serum ACA/IgG level (μ/ml) in studied patients in relation to sex :

Sex		ACA (IgG)
Males	No.	19
	Mean	22.13
	±SD	5.63
Females	No.	11
	Mean	21.28
	±SD	6.70
	t	0.37
	P	> 0.05 (NS)

This table shows that no significant relation between sex and serum level of ACA / IgG among studied patients.

**Figure (6) : Mean serum ACA/IgG level (μ/ml) in studied patients
in relation to sex**
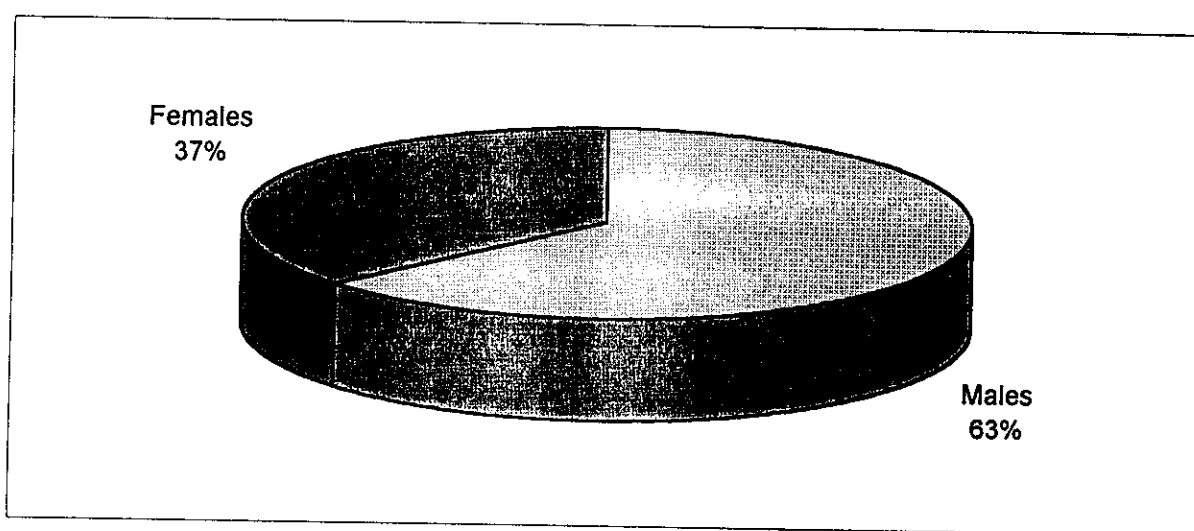
Table (11) : Mean serum ACA/IgM level (μ/ml) among studied pateints in relation to sex :

| Sex		ACA (IgG)
Males	No.	19
	Mean	4.99
	±SD	2.55
Females	No.	11
	Mean	4.62
	±SD	1.63
	t	0.43
	P	> 0.05 (NS)

This table shows that no significant relation between sex and serum level of ACA / IgM among studied patients.

Table *(12)* : Mean serum ACA / IgG level (µ/ml) among smokers and non smokers :

Smoking		ACA (IgG)
Smokers	No.	16
	Mean	22.37
	±SD	5.87
Non smokers	No.	14
	Mean	21.19
	±SD	6.18
	t	0.54
	P	> 0.05 (NS)

This table shows that no significant association between smoking habit and the serum level of ACA/IgG.

Figure (7) : Mean serum ACA/IgG level (µ/ml) among smokers and non smokers in the studied patients .
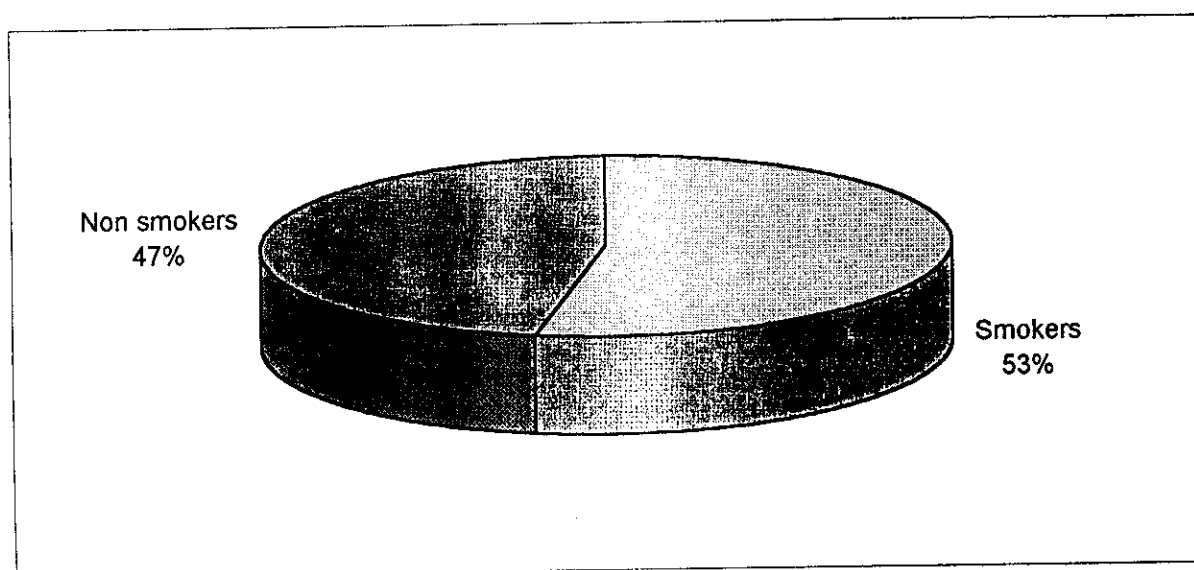
Table (13) : Mean serum ACA/IgM level (U/ml) among smokers and non-smokers :

Smoking habit		ACA (IgM)
Smokers	No.	16
	Mean	5.20
	±SD	2.72
Non smokers	No.	14
	Mean	4.46
	±SD	1.49
	t	0.91
	P	> 0.05 (NS)

This table shows that no significant association between smoking habit and the serum level of ACA/IgM among studied patients.

Table (14) : Correlation coefficient between serum ACA/IgG level and other parameters among studied patients :

Parameter	ACA (IgG)	
	r	P
Age (years)	- 0.1991	P > 0.05 NS
Platelets count (x10^3 /mm)	- 0.0016	P > 0.05 NS
Serum cholesterol (mg/dl)	0.0690	> 0.05 NS

This table shows that no significant correlation between serum levels ACA/IgG and age, platelet counts and cholesterol in patients with coronary heart disease.

Table (15) : Correlation coefficient between serum ACA/IgM level and other parameters in studied patients :

Parameter	ACA (IgG)	
	r	P
Age (years)	- 0.0044	P > 0.05 NS
Platelets count (x10^3 /mm)	0.4706	P < 0.05 S
Serum cholesterol (mg/dl)	- 0.2044	P > 0.05 NS

This table shows that no significant correlation between serum levels of ACA/IgM and age, platelet count and serum cholesterol in patients with coronary heart diseases.

Otherwise there was positive significant correlation between serum level of ACA/ IgM and the platelet count of patient with coronary heart disease.