

SUMMARY

Twenty healthy subjects (controls) and 30 patients constituted the material of this study. Twenty of the patients were suffering from ischaemic heart diseases (Angina pectoris, recent myocardial infarction or old myocardial infarction), 10 of these patients were non-diabetic (group, II); another 10 were diabetics (group, III) and the last 10 patients were diabetics without IHD (group, IV).

For the controls and the patients, the following was performed :-

- 1) Full medical examination.
- 2) E.C.G.
- 3) Estimation of serum levels of :
 - a) Fructosamine.
 - b) Albumin.
 - c) Plasma glucose levels during fasting and two hours after 75 g. glucose oral load.

The results of this study showed :

- A) Glucose intolerance is present in about 30% of ischaemic heart disease patients, and the serum fructosamine levels was higher only in 10% of these patients; denoting failure of this "fructosamine test" to detect glucose intolerance.

B) In diabetics with or without IHD, the mean serum fructosamine levels were higher than the corresponding means of controls or IHD patients without diabetes.