INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF WORK

The assessment of a relationship between parameters of the glucose metabolism and subsequent coronary heart disease (CHD) complications in asymptomatic populations has been a subject of major interest during the last fifteen years.

As far as impairment of glucose tolerance in otherwise asymptomatic people may represent Chemical diabetes could be considered as an aetiologic factor for CHD

In some studies an excess of CHD risk seems to be present in persons with borderline fasting blood glocose levels and/or glucose intolerance (Epstein, 1967; and Keen and Jarrett, 1973).

Recently, fructosamine level has been used successfuly as an index of glucose metabolism and as a simple , cheap, and rapid method of measuring the serum concentration of glycosylproteins (Baker et al., 1984). Also , serum fructosamine level was introduced as an accurate index of glycaemic control in diabetics (Baker et al., 1985).

For these reasons, this study aimed to estimate serum levels of the glycosylated protein using the new fructosamine test in patient with coronary heart disease to see if