INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

In patients with diabetes mellius , morbidity and mortality rate are strikingly inceased as a result of both macro-and microvascular disease with subsequent thromboembolic manifestations . These disorders associated with diabetic syndrome are un-doubtedly multifactorial in origin and might be related to alterations in the platelets , fluid phase of coagulation , lipid metabolism , blood perssure and vascular metabolism . ***(Reaven and Steiner , 1981 , Jones and Peterson , 1984)*** .

Insulin-dependent diabetics who develop clinical proteinuria have a much greater risk of premature death from cardiovascular complications than those without proteinuria ***(Winocour et al ., 1987)*** . A subclinical increase in urinary excretion of albumin (microalbuminuria) predicts the development of persistant clinical proteinuria and renal failure in insulin-dependent diabetics ***(Viberti , et al ., 1982 and Mogensen et al ., 1984)*** . At the stage of clinical proteinuria and progressive renal failure , haemorrhagical changes ***(Kwaan et al ., 1972)*** , Changes in plasma lipoprotein concenteation ***(Vanninl et al ., 1984)*** and an increase in blood pressure ***(Winocour et al ., 1987)*** have been proposed as contributing to the increased cardiovascular risk .

There have been many studies on the coagulation factor levels in the plasma of diabetic patients . An increased levels of F VIII and F VIII vwf ***(Collar et al ., 1978)*** , F XII and XI ***(Egeberg 1983)*** ,

fibr nogen (***Sing et al., 1982, krzywanek et al., 1984***) were reported in diabetics especially those with microangiopathy. Fibrinolytic activity was shown also to be depressed by many investigators. (***Egeberg 1963, Fuller et al., 1979 and Singh et al., 1982***). ***Ceriollo et al., 1990,*** reported that induced-hyperglycaemia in diabetic and normal subjects decreased antithrombin III activity while anti-thrombin III concentration did not change.

The aim of the present work is the study of some coagulation factor levels determination, lipid profile and albuminuria in isulin-dependent diabetics in a trial to find out any biochemical changes that might contribute to macro-and micro-vascular disease in such patients.