SUMMARY

Twenty three male patients with ischaemic heart disease (Angina pectoris, acute myocardial infarction or old myocardial infarction), in addition to 20 healthy volunteers (controls) constituted the material of this work. For both the controls and patients the following was performed:.

1- Plasma glucose levels during fasting and 2 hours after 75 g. glucose oral load.

2- Full medical history.

3- Full clinical examination.

4- E.C.G.

5- Serum estrogen level.

6- serum Triglycerides level.

7- Total serum cholesterol.

8- HDL cholesterol level.

9- LDL cholesterol level.

The results of this work showed:

a- Significant elevation in the mean level of serum triglycerides, total cholesterol, LDL-c, and LDL-c/HDL-c ratio in patients with ischaemic heart disease compared to the controls.

b- Significant elevation in the mean level of serum estrodiol in patients with ischaemic heart disease compared to the controls.

c- significant positive correlation between estradiol (E2) with total serum cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol in both controls and patients. LDL-c/HDL-c ratio was positively correlated with E2 serum levels in patients with ischaemic heart disease, but not in controls.

So hyperestrogenemia is evident in patients with ischaemic heart disease patients. The possible causes and hazards of this hyperestrogenemia have been discussed .