Summary

This study was done to define the correlation between the LP (a) level and the severity of coronary artery disease clinically and angiograghally.

Fifty patients were studied was in the age ringed from 30 to 65 years old, divided into two groups: Stable Angina group (30 patients) and unstable Angina group (20 patients).

Clinical details including conventional risk factors for CAD (smoking, hypertension, family history of premature cardiovascular diseases, D. M., hyperlipidemia, menopausal status in women, drug therapy, blood pressure, height and weight) and previous myocardial infraction (MI), were obtained.

The patient with the following characters were excluded:

Myocardial infarction within the previous 3 months, early renal impairment or end stage renal failure, pregnancy, liver impairment "LP (a) levels are decreased and hypothyroidism.

The patients were subjected to the following:

Full history taking, general and local cardiac examination, resting ECG, LP (a), Total cholesterol, Low density lipoprotein. (LDL), high-density lipoprotein (HDL), serum triglycerides (T.G), Fasting blood sugar. (F.B.S), renal functions tests " urea &creatinine ", Liver function tests " SGOT & SGPT " & Coronary angiography and assess the severity of CAD by angiographic score.