correlation Between Serum Insulin and Ischaemic Heart Diseases

Wafik AbdelHameed El_Gamal

The possible role of plasma insulin levels asindependent risk factor for development of CHD has beenstudied in 30 non_diabetic male patients with different varities of CHD and compared this with the control group. Patients were selected from Port_Said General Hospital intensive coronary care unite. They were non_smoker, non_ diabetic working men and free from any other medical disease. Also, they were initially free from heart disease.The mean age of all cases was 50 + 168 years. After an overnight fasting, a blood sample was collected from each subject. The serum was separated from each blood sample bycentrifugation to be used in the estimation of the following biochemical levels:1-Fasting serum insulin level, using RIA.2-Fasting serum glucose level, using the glucose oxidase method.3-Serum C.P.K. level, in patients with acute myocardial infarction only to confirm the diagnosis, using the method of Anon (1977).The results obtained showed a significant increase in the estimated insulin level at different varities of CHD. This support the well known hypothesis that high circulating insulin levels may be associated with the development of CHD. It ^is concluded that hyperinsulinemia constitute an independent risk factor for CHD in middle aged non_ diabetic men.Further studies are required to elucidate the role of insulin in the aetiology of CHD in man, but the hypothesis of a dirct effect on the atherosclerosis process may be considered from the present evidence.