

Comparison of Fasting Lipid Panel and Homocysteine in Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction

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Aim: Investigation of lipid profile and homocysteine level in patients with aMI compared to a random sample.

Material-Methods: The study involved 68 patients [51 men (75%) , 17 women (25%)], median age 67,3 that during last year suffered an aMI (group I). Total cholesterol, TG, HDL-chol, LDL-chol and homocysteine levels were measured. Values were compared to a random sample [(group II) 100 subjects (75 men ,25 women)] ~ median age(68,2 years).

Results:

Group I revealed :

- ❖ 50 subjects (73,5%):increased total cholesterol
- ❖ 22 (32,4 %):hypertriglyceridemia
- ❖ 16 (13,5 %):low level of HDL-chol and
- ❖ 16 (22,5 %):hyperhomocysteinemia.

Further analysis:

- ❖ total cholesterol elevated : 3 subjects (4,41 %) .
- ❖ total cholesterol + TG elevated :5 subjects (7,35 %)
- ❖ total cholesterol + LDL-chol: 21 subjects (30,88%).9 of them + hyperhomocysteinemia.
- ❖ total cholesterol + TG, LDL-chol, HDL-chol elevated : 8 subjects (11,76%)
- ❖ total cholesterol + TG, LDL-chol elevated :13 subjects (19,12 %) .4 of them + hyperhomocysteinemia .
- ❖ HDL-chol decreased : 9 subjects (13,24 %) 3 of them + hyperhomocysteinemia.
- ❖ TG elevated and HDL-chol decreased :9 subjects (13,24%)

Group II revealed :23 % hypercholesterolemia, 11% hypertriglyceridemia, 10% with low values of HDL –chol .

Conclusions :

- ❖ aMI patients(at a greater percentage) had dislipidemia.
- ❖ LDL-chol in conjunction to homocysteine is revealed to be the most atheromatic lipoproteins.
- ❖ percentage of patients with low HDL-chol is significant .