

## ASSOCIATION OF CARDIO VASCULAR RISK MARKERS LDL, apoB/apoAI AND LIPOPROTEIN(a) AND CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

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Atherosclerosis is the most important contributor to increased burden of coronary artery disease (CAD). Growing evidence suggests that the ratio of apoB/apoAI and lipoprotein (a) (Lp(a)) are the better indices for risk assessment of coronary artery disease. Elevated plasma levels of Lp(a) in humans represent a major inherited risk factor for atherosclerosis. Thus, a study was performed to determine the association between serum apoB, apoAI, and lipoprotein (a) levels in patients with CAD confirmed on coronary angiography findings. A case control study was carried out with 75 patients (58 males and 17 females) of 40-60 years of age with confirmed CAD on coronary angiography findings and 125 age and sex matched healthy volunteers as controls. The serum samples were analyzed for apoA1, LDL, apoB, apoAI, and lipoprotein(a) concentration by turbidimetry method. Patients with CAD had significantly high serum LDL-C, apo B and Lp(a) levels compared to the control subjects. However, serum apo A1 level did not show a significant difference between two groups. The subjects with a positive family history of CAD with increased serum Lp(a) and apo B appeared to be at risk for the development of CAD. The present study suggests that the serum Lp(a) and apo B appear to be useful diagnostic markers of CAD.

**Keywords:** Coronary Artery Disease, apo B/apoAI, LDL