Conclusion
CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions that can be drawn from the present study in newly diagnosed diabetics are:

1. At the time of diagnosis in patients of new onset diabetes most patients had deranged lipid lipoprotein profile.

2. Nearly 75% of female and almost all males had below normal HDL-C levels.

3. Nearly 90% of patients had their triglyceride levels above normal (>150 mg%).

4. 70% of patients had normal total cholesterol value (<200 mg%) and only 5% patients were found to have total cholesterol levels greater than 240 mg%.

5. Only 45% patients had LDL levels in optimal level.

6. Nearly 95% patients had subnormal Apolipoprotien A1 levels (<115 mg%).

7. No patients was found in the present study to have increased apolipoprotein B (65% had normal value and 35% had subnormal values).
75% of patients had normal lipoprotein (a) levels and in 25% patients whom Lp(a) levels were increased had increased incidence of coronary heart disease.

Conclusions that can be drawn from the present study in newly diagnosed hypertensive patients are:

1. At the time of diagnosis in patients of new onset essential hypertension, most patients had deranged lipid lipoprotein profile.

2. 60% of patients had their total cholesterol values above normal and 40% had values below normal.

3. 90% of patients had their triglyceride levels above normal (>150 mg%).

4. Nearly 90% males and 25% of females had their triglyceride levels above normal.

5. 95% patients had their LDL-C levels in near optimal and high range (50 and 45%).

6. 95% patients had their Apolipoprotein A1 value in subnormal range (<115 mg%).
7. Nearly all the patients had their Apolipoprotein B value in normal range

8. Nearly all the patients had their lipoprotein (a) values in normal range