Aims & Objectives
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Aim of the study

To find out whether there is a significant correlation of biochemical, anthropometric, clinical parameters in type 2 diabetes mellitus with severity of Coronary artery disease and its clinical outcome at 1 year after coronary angiogram.

Objectives

Primary Objectives

➢ To look for the correlation between waist/hip ratio, Body mass Index (BMI), duration of diabetes, smoking status, blood pressure and severity of coronary artery disease.

➢ To look for the correlation between insulin resistance measured by HOMA-IR, fasting glucose, Lipid Profile, Glycated haemoglobin, Ejection Fraction and severity of coronary artery disease.

➢ To calculate contribution of all these risk factors to severity of coronary artery disease after adjusting for these risk factors.

Secondary Objectives

➢ To find out the severity of coronary artery disease at different time intervals of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

➢ To look for the impact insulin resistance and other known risk factors of CAD in patients on treatment for more than 5 years of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

➢ To identify clinical and biochemical associates of angiographically determined severe and complex CAD in type 2 diabetes mellitus.

➢ To identify optimal cut-off value for HOMA-IR and insulin for predicting severe and complex CAD.
Aim and Objectives

- To develop a simple and non-invasive risk score model which could predict the syntax score of above 22 in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus undergoing a coronary angiogram for evaluation of CAD, using clinical, anthropometric and biochemical parameters with special focus on insulin resistance.

- To find out factors associated with favourable CAD profile in type 2 diabetic patients on more than 10 years treatment for diabetes.

- To determine the role risk factors on adverse cardiac events at one year in type 2 diabetic patients who had previously undergone coronary angiogram.