AIM & OBJECTIVES
**Aim:** The aim of present study is to find out the association of above mentioned markers with atherosclerosis in Type-II DM patients, to mention a non-invasive marker which is highly specific; highly sensitive that could be used as a prognostic and diagnostic tool for atherosclerosis in CAD patients with or without Type-II DM.

Ethnic differences between populations have also been reported for the prevalence and risk factors of CAD. On account of these differences, studies on the risk factors for CAD in our population are of great importance. Here an attempt has been taken to report the association of these markers and atherosclerosis in large group of subjects from central Indian population.

**Objectives:**

1. To evaluate the risk factors for CAD in Type-II DM, CAD without Type-II DM, Type-II DM and healthy controls.
2. To examine the association of conventional markers with CAD in all cases.
3. To examine the association between levels of a number of components of lipid profile and CAD in all cases.
4. To assess whether nitric oxide is an independent predictor of CAD in study population.
5. To evaluate the association between nitric oxide and several traditional risk factors including age, BMI, sex, smoking, DM, lipid profile, family history etc.
6. To examine the clinical relevance of ADMA levels as an independent predictor of CAD.
7. To determine the correlation between ADMA, NO and other novel markers like hs-CRP, FIB, Hcy, MPO, NTproBNP, Lp(a).
8. To examine the clinical relevance of Glycated Protein levels as independent predictor of future CAD in DM patients.

9. To evaluate the association between Glycated Protein, several traditional, novel markers, and its role in CAD pathogenesis.

10. To determine diagnostic validity testing of each novel marker and find out the most suitable one for risk stratification of CAD.