AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
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Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in diabetic patients and is responsible for much of mobility related diabetes. As the number of adults with diabetes is increasing dramatically worldwide, development of new strategies for preventing diabetic cardiovascular complication undoubtedly represents a major challenge.

The striking association between CVD and diabetes since the publication of the first large scale epidemiologic investigation in the 1970’s has forced physicians too investigate the path physiological connection among these clinical conditions. Observations that both atherosclerosis and type 2 diabetes share a common inflammatory basis have fueled the speculation that these two shared antecedent, the so called “common soil” hypothesis.

Thus the present study was designed to explore the biochemical alterations between the two disorders.

1) Cardiovascular disease with type 2 diabetes
2) Cardiovascular disease without type 2 diabetes

With the following aims and objectives

1) To determine the concentration of Lipid per oxidation as markers of oxidative stress in Cardiovascular disease with and without type 2 diabetes compared to normal subjects
2) To estimate the activities of enzymatic antioxidants namely super oxide dismutase, glutathione peroxide in cardiovascular disease with and without type 2 diabetes.

3) To study the levels of nonenzymatic antioxidants namely Vit C, Vit E, Zinc, Copper, & Selenium in CVD with and without diabetes to compare those with control.

4) To assess the lipid profile. Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, Low density lipoproteins, Very low density lipoproteins and high density lipoproteins.

5) To study the inter relationship between the extend of lipid peroxidation and activities of enzymes in cardiovascular disease.

6) To ascertain role of parameters namely lipid peroxidation, Superoxide dismutase, GSHPx, Ascorbic acid, alpha –tocopherol, zinc, copper & selenium, lipid profile for monitoring the oxidant and antioxidant status in cardiovascular disease.

7) To as certain prognostic significance of these parameters and access in providing an opportunity for better care and treatment of the cardiovascular disease.