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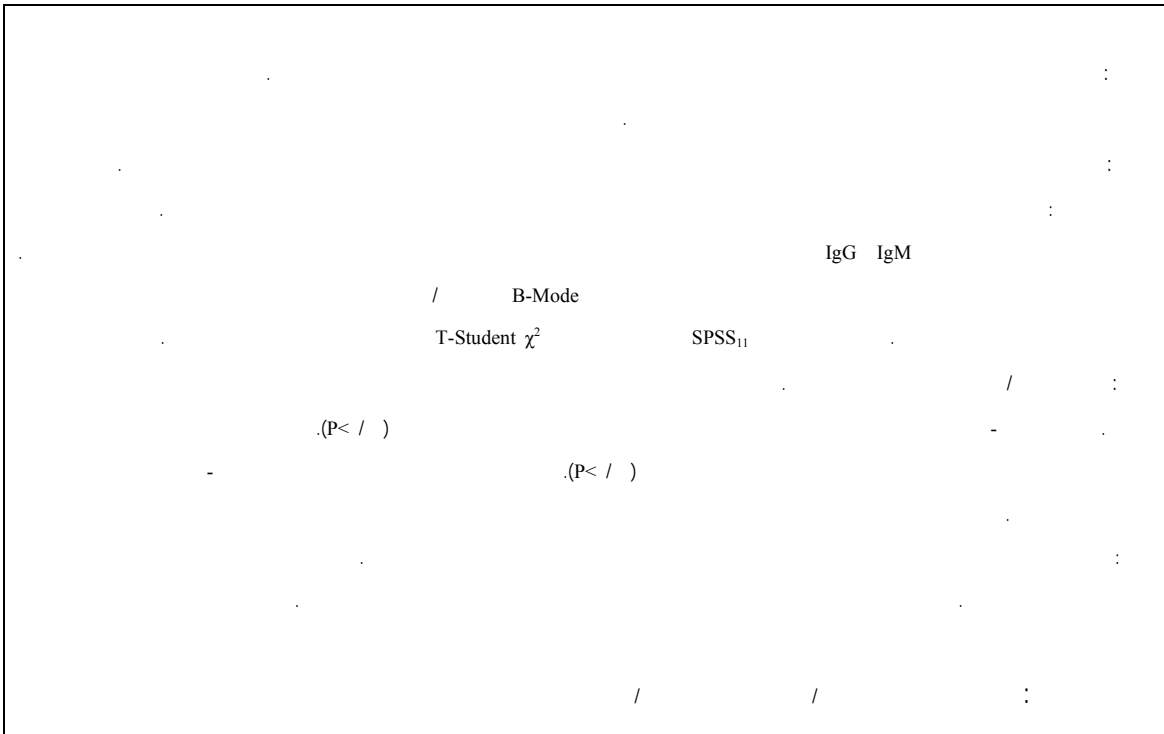
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IgM IgG

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IgM IgG

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/ *	± /	±	TG
/ *	/ ± /	/ ±	FBS
/ *	(/)	(/)	(%)
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IMT :

P.value				
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/	/ ± /	/ ± /	IgM	
/ *	/ ± /	/ ± /	common carotid	(mm)
/ *	/ ± /	/ ± /	Bulb	
/ *	/ ± /	/ ± /	internal carotid	
/ *	/ ± /	/ ± /	carotid(total)	
/	/ ± /	/ ± /	common carotid	(mm)
/ *	/ ± /	/ ± /	Bulb	
/ *	/ ± /	/ ± /	internal carotid	
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(P< /)*

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Evaluation of the Association between Anti Phospholipids Antibody and Carotid IMT in Young People with Myocardial Infarction

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Abstract

Introduction: Autoimmune disease is one of the questionable processes in atherosclerosis. Recognition of new risk factors and anticipated agents are caused to on time distinction and take prevention action.

Objective: Survey the level of anti phospholipids anti body and evaluation of association between autoimmune disorder (anti phospholipids antibody) and atherosclerotic phenomena (carotid IMT) in young people with AMI.

Materials and Methods: In this case-control study 33 patient under 50 years old with AMI were included IgG and IgM anti phospholipids antibody were selected carotid ultrasonography were calculated in all participant. The control group adjusted according to age and sex.

Data was analyzed by SPSS-11, statistical analysis were χ^2 , T-Student and Spearman correlation coefficient.

Results: From all participant 15.2% was female. There was not any difference between case and control groups. But carotid IMT was significantly higher in case groups as comparison with control group. There was not any correlation between antibody and IMT.

BMI, diabetes, cigarette smoking and dyslipidemia were significantly higher in case group.

Conclusion: The higher carotid IMT can recommend atherosclerotic process in young AMI. In contrast to other study, anti phospholipids antibody did not have any difference between two groups. It may be due to more male than female subjection in our study.

Key words: Antibodies, Anti Phospholipid/ Arteriosclerosis/ Myocardial Infarction