CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSION:

1) In young patients with myocardial infarction:-

2) There was a male predominance.

3) Chest pain was the most common presenting symptoms present in all the patients.

4) Smoking was the most common risk factor associated.

5) Lipoprotein (a) is an important and independent predictor of myocardial infarction.

CONCLUSION:-

➤ Hyper lipoprotein (a) level is an independent risk factor for CAD.

➤ Serum Lipoprotein (a) level is not dependent on serum cholesterol level

➤ In patients known to have cardiovascular disease, higher lipoprotein (a) levels increase the risk for future events.

➤ Selective screening for primary and secondary prevention should be considered for high – risk patients.