**CORRELATION BETWEEN HDL CHOLESTEROL LEVEL AND SEVERITY OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE IN ASIAN PEOPLE**

**S-H. Kim1**,Y-J. Sung1, H-L. Lee2, G-J. Ahn3, I-H. Chae4, G-R. Han5, M-S Hyon6

1Boramae Medical Center, Seoul National University College of Medicine,

2Seoul Bukbu Hospital, 3Hanil Hospital, 4Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, 5Gang-Dong Sacred Hospital, 6Sooncheonhyang Hospital, Seoul, Korea

Objective: Low level of low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL cholesterol) is the

strong predictor for coronary artery disease (CAD). The aim of this study was to

investigate impact

of HDL cholesterol on prevalence and severity of CAD by coronary angiography.

Methods: The subjects were 1884 Korean patients received a successful coronary angiography. The severity was determined by the number of involved vessels and Friesinger Score on angiography. The evaluation was done on risk of CAD prevalence according to stratified HDL cholesterol and mean HDL cholesterol level according to severity.

Results: As HDL cholesterol has decreased, the odd ratio of CAD prevalence has increased gradually. The patients with HDL cholesterol < 30mg/dL had 3.4 times more risky than patients with HDL cholesterol ≥ 60mg/dL. The mean HDL cholesterol level was 43.5mg/dL, 41.0mg/dL, 38.5mg/dL, 37.5mg/dL respectively for the control group, 1-vessel disease (VD), 2VD, 3VD. Even the subgroup analysis among patients with LDL cholesterol < 100mg/dL showed the correlation between HDL cholesterol level and the severity of coronary artery disease. The HDL cholesterol level was found to have a significant negative association with Friesinger score (r=-0.201, P-value<0.001).

Conclusion: HDL cholesterol level is significantly associated with the prevalence and severity of CAD on coronary angiography in Korean people.