**ADJACENT QTC DISPERSION IN WELL CONTROLLED TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS**

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Background: Diabetes Mellitus (DM), is a major risk factor for coronary heart disease (CHD). In addition, cardiac death is the most common cause of mortality in DM. On the other hand, QT dispersion had been shown to increase the risk of mortality in diabetic patients. Adjacent QTc dispersion (Ad.QTcd) evaluates QTcd in adjacent precordial leads and is a more reliable predictor of cardiac arrhythmias and cardiac death compared with QTcd.

Method: 40 type I DM patients who were well controlled (HbA1c less than 7), non-smoker, normotensive, without CHD or electrolyte abnormalities compared with 42 type II DM cases, and 51 healthy subjects.

Results: While QTd, QTcd,and Ad.QTcd were significantly increased in type II DM compared to control group, only Ad.QTcd was significantly increased in well controlled typr I DM patients.

Conclusion: Compared to other repolarization abnormality indices, adjacent QTcd is a better marker of cardiac repolarization abnormalities in well controlled type I DM.