

HIPERLIPOPROTEINEMIAS AND THEIR COMPLICATIONS AT GERIATRIC PATIENTS

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INTRODUCTION: Lipid metabolism is subject to many inherited and acquired disorders and to gene-environment interactions. Genetic disorders of most proteins involved in fat transport, the apolipoproteins, the cell membrane receptor and the enzymes have been described. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** We analysed 263 patients from the department for geriatric. There were 99 males and 164 females. Patients were 65 to 98 years old. There were 47 patients with first (I) type of hyperlipoproteinemia, 109 with IIa, 43 with IIb, III: 25, IV: 3, V: 5. Patients had different complications, such as: arteriosclerosis aortae: 68 patients, steatosis hepatis: 47, CMP atherosclerotica: 142, angina pectoris: 101, CVI: 10 patients. 31 patients had normal lipidogram. **CONCLUSION:** High cholesterol remains risk factor for cardiovascular diseases in the old age. Lipid-lowering treatment by diet or drugs seems to be as effective in older as in younger people. There is no contraindication to a low-fat and low-cholesterol diet in older people. If cholesterol levels remain high, drug treatment may be instituted.