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Abstract	: The aim of the present study is to measure the serum amyloid A protein (SAA) concentration in light and heavy tobacco smokers and to correlate with aged matched normal healthy controls. Other variables such as anthropometric measurements (Weight, height, body mass index (BMI) and biochemical parameters such as glucose, triacylglycerol (TAG), cholesterol, and high density lipoprotein (HDL) were also measured and correlated. The present study was carried out on a total of 275 male subjects out of which 93 were non smokers (Control), 91 who smoke less than 20 cigarettes/day (Light smokers) and 91 who smoke more than 20 cigarettes/day (Heavy smokers). The present study demonstrated that SAA protein values were high significant increase in light smokers (27%, p<0.0001) and heavy smokers (56%, p>0.0001) in the age over 40 years groups. Also, the present study showed that the weight, height, BMI, glucose and cholesterol were not affected by smoking in all the age groups when compared to their age matched controls. However, TAG concentration was found to increase significantly in heavy smokers group compared to the control group (30%, p>0.0001). Similarly HDL cholesterol was decrease in higher age group significantly when compared to control (p<0.05), when all cases were combined and statistically analyzed together.
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