

Relation between hyperglycemia and characteristics of studied population:

Variable	Group I No hyperglycemia N=26	Group II Hyperglycemia N=74	P value
Age/years			
Mean \pm SD	61.38 \pm 8.68	60.95 \pm 6.90	0.80
Median (range)	65 (48-75)	61 (48-75)	
Gender			
Females	8 (30.77%)	28 (37.84%)	0.52
Males	18 (69.23%)	46 (62.16%)	
Smoking			
Current smoker	8 (30.77%)	22 (29.73%)	0.92
Ex-smoker	6 (23.08%)	20 (27.03%)	
Non-smoker	12 (46.15%)	32 (43.24%)	
Hypertension and Treatment			
Non-hypertensive	18 (69.23%)	42 (56.76%)	
ACEIS	4 (15.38%)	8 (10.81%)	0.48
B-blocker & diuretics	0	2 (2.70%)	
B-blocker	2 (7.69%)	16 (21.62%)	
CCB	2 (7.69%)	4 (5.41%)	
Diuretics	0	2 (2.70%)	
Diabetes and treatment			
Not	26 (100%)	0	
Stress hyperglycemia	0	22 (29.73%)	
1st diagnosed	0	16 (21.62%)	
Insulin	0	14 (18.92%)	<0.0001
Metformin	0	14 (18.92%)	
Metformin & pioglitazone	0	2 (2.70%)	
Sulfonylurea	0	6 (8.11%)	

Relation between hyperglycemia and pattern of ACS:

Pattern of ASCs	Group I No hyperglycemia N=26	Group II Hyperglycemia N=74	P value
UA	10 (38.46%)	12 (16.22%)	
NSTEMI	6 (23.08%)	24 (32.43%)	0.06
STEMI	10 (38.46%)	38 (51.35%)	

Relation between hyperglycemia and HS-CRP :

HS-CRP	Group I No hyperglycemia N=26	Group II Hyperglycemia N=74	P value
HS-CRP <1 mg/dl	20 (76.92%)	10 (13.51%)	<0.0001
HS-CRP >3 mg/dl	6 (23.08%)	64 (86.49%)	

Relation between hyperglycemia and In- hospital complications:

In hospital complications	Group I No hyperglycemia N=26	Group II Hyperglycemia N=74	P value
Cardiogenic shock	0	2 (2.70%)	<0.0001
Hear block	0	10 (13.51%)	
HF KILLIP CLASS I	16 (61.54%)	8 (10.81%)	
HF KILLIP CLASS II	4 (15.38%)	18 (24.32%)	
HF KILLIP CLASS III	6 (23.08%)	28 (37.84%)	
HF KILLIP CLASS IV	0	8 (10.81%)	