

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of all groups. Comparisons of patients' quantitative characteristics among BMI groups were performed by ANOVA or the Kruskal-Wallis test, as appropriate

	Lean n=50	Overweight n=94	Obese n=34	P
Age (years)	64±10	61±10	63±9	0.130
BMI	23±1	27±1	32±2	<0.001
Smoking (current, n%)	28	26	47	0.059
TC (mg/dl)	236±48	233±58	225±49	0.670
TG (mg/dl)	152±94	175±121	179±74	0.451
HDL-C (mg/dl)	44±11	37±9	36±10	<0.001
LDL-C (mg/dl)	163±45	158±48	152±45	0.613
Apo A (mg/dl)	119±24	116±25	110±25	0.299
Apo B (mg/dl)	93±30	98±26	99±38	0.633
Glucose (mg/dl)	129±63	133±60	135±68	0.909
SBP (mm Hg)	148±22	151±26	154±23	0.555
DBP (mm Hg)	80±11	82±11	83±12	0.553
No. of arteries	2.4±0.7	2.1±0.9	2.3±0.7	0.180
Previous MI (n %)	66	61	53	0.427
Diabetes mellitus (n %)	24	31	38	0.374
Hypertension (n %)	70	72	79	0.619

Apo: apolipoprotein; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; No of arteries: number of stenosed coronary arteries more than 50% of lumen diameter; MI: myocardial infarction; SBP: systolic blood pressure; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides.

Continuous variables are presented as mean (±) one standard deviation, while qualitative variables are presented as relative frequencies.