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**Title:** Assessment of relationship between snoring and ischemic heart disease

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**Body:** INTRODUCTION: Snoring is common in the general population, with up to 25% of women and 45% of men reporting habitual snoring. Snoring is the main symptom of OSA, one of the Most frequent symptom of OSA which affects 4% of middle-aged men and 2% of middle-aged women. Snoring were the associated with a significantly increased risk for acute myocardial infarction and stroke in men and women in some articles. Epidemiologic studies in Caucasian populations have shown association snoring and sleep apnea with vascular disease. METHOD: This article was case-control study. All patients who were done coronary vessel angiography put in two groups. 93 patients were normal or <50% stenosis and another 108 with 1, 2 or 3 vessel disease (>50% stenosis). Then complete demographic and laboratory data, ESS, Berlin questionnaire (risk factor for OSA) and analyze them in according to chi-square and pearson correlation coefficient in SPSS software 18. RESULTS: mean age  $56.8 \pm 12$  that 119(59%) patients were female. There weren't significant difference among snoring with IHD (76.7% and 62.8% in case and control respectively  $p=0.506$ ), severe snoring with IHD ( $P=0.73$ ) and snoring with ejection fraction ( $p=0.511$ ). It was showed significant correlation among IHD with risk factor for OSA ( $p<0.05$ ), snoring with HTN ( $p<0.0001$ ), snoring with IDDM ( $p<0.05$ ) and snoring with ESS ( $p<0.05$ ). CONCLUSION: in this study we showed that there wasn't significant difference between snoring and severity of snoring with IHD.