**Summary**

**Objective**

*To investigate the relation between education level, glycaemic status, and cardiovascular complications and their electrocardiogram (ECG) criteria in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 (DM 2).*

**Materials and methods**

*This study included 523 patients with DM2. Patients underwent questioning that allowed to estimate their educa- tion level and obtain information about the presence of arterial hypertension (AH), coronary heart disease (CHD), chronic heart failure (CHF), and history of myocardial infarction (MI). Apart from it, we performed ECG registra- tion in order to detect left ventricular hypertrophy, MI and CHD, and estimated fasting levels of glucose and gly- cated hemoglobin in venous blood.*

**Results**

*Systolic AH was more frequently present in patients with incomplete secondary education comparing with the patients with higher education, and diastolic AH was more frequent in persons with vocational education. Use of ROSE questionnaire allowed to detect angina pectoris 2.5 times more frequently comparing with routine patient’s questioning, and ECG identified signs of precedent MI 2 times more frequently than normal questioning. Patients with secondary education demonstrated significantly lower occurrence of MI history, various arrhythmias and CHF, and ECG signs of MI were more frequent in patients with secondary and vocational education, in compari- son with patients with higher education (p<0.05). We identified reverse correlation between education level and glycemia in persons with secondary education comparing with the patients with higher education (76.3±2.9% and 64.8±3.7%, respectively, p<0.05). The least favorable control of disease progression was found in patients with incomplete secondary education (55.5±8.2%), and the most favorable one was demonstrated by patients with sec- ondary education (14.2±2.4%).*

**Conclusion**

*It is necessary to perform adequate control of disease progression and improve risk factors’ management in all patients with DM 2 independently from their education level in order to prevent cardiovascular complications.*

**Key words**

*Diabetes mellitus type 2, education level, glycaemic status, cardiovascular complications.*