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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROCAM SCORE, C REACTIVE PROTEIN, AND CORONARY ARTERY STENOSIS IN CHINESE PATIENTS**

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**Background** The previous studies found a strong relationship between plaque progression and the estimated risk of clinical events using the PROCAM score, and C-reactive protein (CRP) could contribute to predict the risk of coronary disease.

**Objective** To explore whether PROCAM score is associated with coronary stenosis in Chinese patients, and whether CRP can improve PROCAM score's predictive performance for coronary stenosis.

**Methods** We derived the in-hospital patients data from Shanghai East hospital (China) between December 2008 and December 2009, and they completed the coronary angiography examination, and 353 patients with the completed PROCAM score data.

**Results** The average age of patients were  $55.72 \pm 5.83$  years old, and 58.9 percent of them were male. There was a significantly linear risk gradients between PROCAM score groups and the moderate- and high-grade coronary stenosis ( $p=0.000$ ), and it was also positive correlated with the number of diseased coronary vessels (the correlation coefficient= $0.333$ ,  $p=0.000$ ). In logistic regression analysis, PROCAM score groups showed positive associated with the risk of moderate- or high-grade coronary stenosis (all  $p<0.05$ ), and CRP mildly improved PROCAM score predictive ability for moderate-grade coronary stenosis (area under the curve= $0.753$ ,  $p=0.000$ ).

**Conclusions** PROCAM score is closely positive associated with risk of moderate- or high-grade coronary stenosis in Chinese patients, and it is firstly feasible to apply Western PROCAM score for Chinese, and CRP can mildly improve the PROCAM score's predictive ability for moderate-grade coronary stenosis.