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# THE ASSOCIATION OF SERUM URIC ACID LEVELS WITH VALUE OF THE CLINICAL SYNTAX SCORE IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

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**Background** We aimed to evaluate whether serum uric acid (UA) was associated with the complexity of coronary artery disease evaluated by Clinical SYNTAX Score (CSS) score.

**Methods** The study population consisted of 451 patients (69% men) who underwent coronary angiography for the assessment of CAD. Clinical SYNTAX Score (CSS) calculated by multiplying the SYNTAX Score to a modified ACEF score (age/ejection fraction +1 for each 10 ml the creatinine clearance <60 ml/min per 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>).

**Results** All subjects were to be divide into three groups according to CSS tertiles: CSS<sub>LOW</sub>≤9 (n=117), 10≤CSS<sub>MID</sub><26, 27.5 (n=171) and CSS<sub>HIGH</sub>≥27.5 (n=107). Serum UA levels were found to be higher in patients with the CSS<sub>HIGH</sub> tertile than lower 2 tertiles. Serum uric acid were seemed significant association of the score level in CSS after adjustment for other risk factors (CSS<sub>MID</sub> OR 0.18, p<0.001; CSS<sub>HIGH</sub> OR 0.99, p=0.002;).

**Conclusions** Our study showed that serum UA level was significantly associated with the severity and complexity of coronary artery disease evaluated by Clinical SYNTAX Score (CSS) score.