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STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP OF LIPOPROTEIN(A) A AND FIBRINOLYSIS IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE

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Objective To observe the change of levels of lipoprotein(a) and fibrinolysis in patients with coronary heart disease (CHD), and evaluate the relationship between lipoprotein(a) and fibrinolysis.

Methods Sixty eight patients with coronary heart disease (CHD), including 48 patient with UA, 20 patients with stable angina pectoris (SA) were chosen as CHD group; 20 normal cases were chosen as control group. Levels of serum Lp (a), plasminogen (Plg), plasma tissue plasminogen (tPA), plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) were respectively measured, and the correlations of Lp (a) to the others items were also analysed.

Results Comparison with the normal cases and patients with SA, the levels of Lp(a) and PAI-1 were significantly elevated, and tPA were significantly lowered in patients with UA (all $p<0.01$); comparison with the normal cases, the levels of Lp(a) and PAI-1 were also significantly elevated in patients with SA (all $p<0.05$); There were no significant differences in levels of Plg among all groups. Levels of Lp(a) were correlated positively with PAI-1 ($p<0.01$), negatively with tPA ($p<0.01$), and no correlated with Plg ($p>0.05$) in patients with CHD.

Conclusions The levels of Lp(a) in patients with CHD were significantly elevated, which were closely correlated with changes of fibrinolysis, and might played an important role in the pathogenesis of CHD.