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**THE PATHOGENESIS SIGNIFICANCE OF CHANGES OF GLYCOPROTEIN, PLATELET AGGREGATION TEST AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE**

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**Objective** The changes and relationships of glycoprotein (GP), platelet aggregation test (PAgT) and blood-lipids were investigated, in patients with coronary heart disease (CHD).

**Methods** 122 patients with CHD were chosen as the experimental group, including 54 patients with stable angina pectoris (SAP group), 68 patients with unstable angina pectoris (UAP group), and 48 normal cases were also chosen as control group. According to coronary artery events, the patients with CHD were divided into with coronary artery events group (57 cases) and without coronary artery events group (65 cases). GP, PAgT and the blood-lipids were measured in all groups, and the relationships of these parameters were also regressed.

**Results** The levels of GP, PAgT in patients with UAP group were higher than those in patients with SAP group and control group, and the levels of GP, PAgT in coronary artery events group were also higher than without coronary artery events group; The levels of platelet activation dependent  $\alpha$  granule external membrane protein (GMP-140), PAgT in SAP group were higher than those in control group. Regression showed that there were positive relationships between PAgT and GP, LDL-C, Lp (a) in patients with CHD.

**Conclusions** As special platelet-activating markers, GP, PAgT play an important roles in patients with coronary artery events. Hyperlipidaemia may promote the platelet activation in the coronary atherosclerosis.