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**EFFECTS OF SIMVASTATIN ON BLOOD LEVELS OF INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES IN PATIENTS WITH UNSTABLE ANGINA POST PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION**

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**Objective** To investigate the effect of simvastatin on blood levels of high-sensitive c-reactive protein (hs-CRP) and interleukin 6 (IL-6) in patients with unstable angina post percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).

**Method** Eighty patients who underwent PCI from January 2007 to August 2008 in our hospital were randomised into two groups: control group and simvastatin group (40 mg/day). Serum levels of hs-CRP, and IL-6 were measured before and after one week treatment and at 24 h after PCI.

**Results** The serum levels of hs-CRP and IL-6 in simvastatin group were distinctly lower than those in control group before ( $p<0.05$ ) and after the PCI ( $p<0.05$ ), respectively.

**Conclusions** The result suggested that PCI could lead to a detectable increase in serum levels of hs-CRP and IL-6 in patients with coronary heart disease; Simvastatin could significantly decrease the serum levels of hs-CRP and IL-6 in patients with coronary heart disease; Simvastatin could also decrease the serum levels of hs-CRP and IL-6 in patients with PCI.