

GW23-e2078

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SERUM SULFATIDE AND RESTENOSIS IN CHINESE PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE AFTER PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION

doi:10.1136/heartjnl-2012-302920j.29

¹Li gang, ²Hu rui, ¹Gu jian, ¹Li gang. ¹Cardiac Centre of Hebei General Hospital; ²The Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University

Objectives This study aims to determine the correlation between the concentration of serum sulfatide and restenosis after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) in Chinese patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD).

Methods We studied 68 consecutive patients with CHD of single-vessel disease who successfully underwent PCI. All patients were evaluated by follow-up angiography a mean of 6.5 months after PCI and were divided into the restenosis (20 patients) and the non-restenosis (48 patients) groups.

Results The serum sulfatide concentration (18.73 ± 3.81 mmol/l) in the restenosis group was significantly higher than that (11.52 ± 3.37 mmol/l) in the nonrestenosis group ($p < 0.001$). Multiple logistic regression analysis for risk factors revealed a significant correlation between restenosis after PCI and serum sulfatide ($p < 0.003$). The concentration of serum sulfatide was positively correlated with the coronary percent stenosis at the time of follow-up angiography ($r = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$).

Conclusions High concentration of serum sulfatide is therefore a risk factor for restenosis after PCI in Chinese patients with CHD.