

groups equally. Group A (high dose group: high loading dose of clopidogrel group) use 600 mg clopidogrel as loading dose and 150 mg clopidogrel daily for 7 days and 75 mg clopidogrel daily for maintenance treatment. Group B (low dose group: the standard dose group) use 300 mg clopidogrel as loading dose and 75 mg clopidogrel daily for maintenance treatment. All patients have been detected serum sCD40L and hs-CRP levels before taking clopidogrel, at preoperative PCI, postoperative PCI for the first day, for the seventh day, for 1 month.

We have observed the difference of the serum sCD40L and hs-CRP levels of the two groups, and have recorded the cardiovascular events of the patients at later time, and saw there is a statistical difference or not. Other medications have been maintained consistent.

Results

1. The serum level of sCD40L of the high dose group was significantly lower than that of the low dose group on the overall situation, and $p=0.045$, there is statistical significance.
2. The serum level of hs-CRP of the high dose group was significantly lower than that of the low dose group on the overall situation, and $p=0.012$, there is statistical significance.
3. We have detected the changing tendency of the serum levels of sCD40L and hs-CRP, $p<0.001$. It has a significant correlation. Pearson correlative coefficient is 0.123. The correlative coefficient is greater than 0. There is a positive correlation.

Conclusions

1. The serum level of sCD40L of the high dose group was significantly lower than that of the low dose group at the overall situation. It hints that the inhibition on the sCD40L of high dose of clopidogrel is stronger than that of the low dose of clopidogrel.
2. The serum level of hs-CRP of the high dose group was significantly lower than that of the low dose group at the overall situation. It hints that the inhibition on the hs-CRP of high dose of clopidogrel is stronger than that of the low dose of clopidogrel.
3. The changing trend of the levels of the serum sCD40L and hs-CRP is positive correlation, It hints when clopidogrel inhibits the generation of the inflammatory reaction product of hs-CRP, it also inhibits the generation of the inflammatory reaction product of sCD40L.

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THE INFLUENCE OF HIGH FIRST DOSE AND STANDARD DOSE OF CLOPIDOGREL ON THE LEVELS OF SCD40L AND HS-CRP IN THE SERUM OF THE PATIENTS WITH ACS AFTER INTERVENTIONAL PROCEDURES

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Objectives Discuss the influence of High loading dose and standard dose of clopidogrel on serum sCD40L, hs-CRP levels in acute coronary syndrome patients after intervention operation and post-operative cardiovascular events for 1 month.

Methods We have included 198 patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) that excluded the patients combined with diseases that can influence serum sCD40L and hs-CRP levels and we have used totally random method to divide the patients into two