

Results

1. The CHD group serum homocysteine level ($24.36 \pm 6.62 \mu\text{mol/l}$) was significantly higher than non-CHD group ($12.26 \pm 4.1 \mu\text{mol/l}$). Serum homocysteine level were positively correlated with TCH ($p < 0.01$), negatively correlated with HDL ($p < 0.01$), FA ($p < 0.01$), Vit B₁₂ ($p < 0.05$).
2. The level of serum homocystein in three subgroups was higher than non- CHD group, the integration of serum homocystein increased with the number of vascular lesions increased gradually, The difference was significant ($p < 0.01$).
3. high level of Serum homocysteine and TCH, low level of Serum HDL, FA and Vit B12 were the risk factors of CHD using logistic regression analysis.

Conclusions The level of serum homocysteine can be used for indication of the degree of CHD in the clinical medicine.

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**STUDY ON RELATIVITY BETWEEN SERUM
HOMOCYSTEINE LEVEL AND CORONARY ARTERY
DISEASE SEVERITY**

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Objectives To discuss the relationship between Serum homocysteine (HCY) level and coronary artery lesion severity.

Methods 521 in hospital suspected cases with coronary heart disease (CHD) were collected from October 2008 to October 2010. 521 cases were divided into CHD group (384 cases) and non-CHD group (137 cases) diagnosed by angiography. Compare the difference of HCY, Acidum Folicum, Vit B12 among the two groups, and analysed the relationship between Serum homocysteine level and the degree of coronary artery disease. CHD group was divided to single, double and multi-vessel subgroups according to the severity of vascular lesions. Serum homocysteine levels were also compared among the three subgroups respectively.