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**THE RELEVANCE AMONG SERUM CRP LEVEL, CRP GENE C+1444T POLYMORPHISM AND THE RISK WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

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**Objectives** To investigate the relationship between serum CRP level, CRP gene C+1444T polymorphism and the risk with AMI from Sunan Chinese population.

**Methods** The serum CRP level was measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and the CRP gene C+1444T polymorphism was genotyped by Polymerase reaction restriction-fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) between 227 patients with AMI (AMI group) and 161 control subjects.

**Results**

1. No differences were found in genotype distribution between AMI group and controls (CC 82.38%, CT 17.62%, TT 0 vs 86.96%, 13.04%, 0) ( $p>0.05$ ).
2. The serum CRP level in AMI group was significantly higher than controls ( $p<0.01$ ).
3. There were no differences in the serum levels between any genotypes of the CRP gene C+1444T ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusions** The CRP gene C+1444T polymorphism was not associated with increased risk of AMI, and it did not yet effect the serum levels in Chinese Han population of Sunan region.