

Objectives To further up investigate the distribution of CRP gene T-757C polymorphism in the promoter region and the correlation analysis again of the CRP gene T-757C polymorphism with the risk of ACS in the Chinese Han population of Suwan region.

Methods This study was conducted with a case-control design including 920 patients with ACS (ACS group) and 524 control subjects without coronary artery disease (CAD) (control group). The T-757C polymorphism in CRP gene was determined by PCR and restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis.

Results As compared with those in control group, there was no statistical differences of the frequencies of TT, TC or CC genotype, and T allele between ACS group and controls. Multivariate logistic regression analysis adjusting for traditional CAD risk factors such as age, gender, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, triglycerides, low density lipoprotein cholesterol and high density lipoprotein cholesterol indicated that there was no significant correlation between the CRP gene T-757C polymorphism and the risk of ACS ($p>0.05$).

Conclusions Conclusion: There is no significant correlation of the CRP gene T-757C polymorphism with risk of ACS in the Chinese Han population of Suwan region.

GW23-e1083

**CORRELATION ANALYSIS AGIAN OF C-REACTIVE
PROTEIN GENE T-757C POLYMORPHISM WITH RISK OF
ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME**

doi:10.1136/heartjnl-2012-302920k.22

He Guo-Ping, Ye Shan, Hui Jing-jiao, He Guo-Ping. *Affiliated Wujin Hospital of Jiangsu University, Changzhou 213002, China*