

GW23-e2000

**EFFECTS OF PITAVASTATIN ON MONOCYTE CHEMOATTRACTANT PROTEIN-1 AND HIGH SENSITIVITY C REACTIVE PROTEIN IN ACUTE ST-SEGMENT ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION PATIENTS**

doi:10.1136/heartjnl-2012-302920k.44

Faquan Li, Wei Liao, Zhanglin Yan, Faquan Li. *The First Affiliated Hospital of Gannan Medical College*

**Objectives** To observe pitavastatin mediated inflammatory factor monocyte chemotactic protein -1 (MCP-1) and high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) in patient with acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.

**Methods** 198 patients with consecutive elections ST-segment elevation acute myocardial infarction were collected from January 2007 to December 2012, aged 32–88-years old, ruled out infectious diseases, cancer, collagen diseases, application of immunosuppressive drugs. All patients underwent emergency coronary intervention, were randomly divided into control group and early intervention pitavastatin group (undergoing emergency percutaneous coronary intervention 30 min to 1 h after oral administration of pitavastatin 4 mg), ELISA was used to measure the contents of MCP-1 and hs-CRP.

**Results** (1) The levels of MCP-1 and hs-CRP in two groups increased 24 h after PCI ( $p < 0.01$ ); (2) The levels of MCP-1 and hs-CRP in the intervention group was statistically significant compared with the control group 24 h later.

**Conclusions** High-dose pitavastatin used in patients with Acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction before percutaneous coronary intervention promotes MCP-1 and hs-CRP levels drop, reduce inflammatory response in patients.