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ANALYSIS OF SERUM BILIRUBIN AND LIPIDS LEVEL IN PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROTIC DISEASE

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Objectives To investigate the relationship between serum bilirubin concentration and lipids.

Methods Totally 1770 non-diabetes mellitus subjects who underwent elective coronary angiography (CAG) were divided into control subgroup and coronary atherosclerotic heart disease (CAD) group in choice, patients with CAD were divided into group of angina pectoris (AP) group and that of ST-segment elevation

myocardial infarction (STEMI) group. Serum bilirubin and lipids were measured and compared among three groups.

Results Compared with control group, serum level of direct bilirubin (DBIL) and total bilirubin (TBIL) were significant lower in AP group but no significant difference between STEMI group and control group. DBIL and TBIL were significant higher in STEMI group than that in AP group. LDL in both AP group and STEMI group were significant higher than that in control group. In-direct bilirubin was no statistically difference among three groups. Spearman correlation showed that DBIL was negatively correlated with TC, LDL, VLDL and TBIL was negatively correlated with VLDL in control group. DBIL was negatively correlated with TC, LDL in both AP and STEMI groups.

Conclusions Serum bilirubin influence the effects of Cholesterol in the progress of CAD, the effects of DBIL might be more meaningful.

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