

acute coronary syndrome, moreover, the activity of apelin was negatively correlated with the severity of the coronary artery lesions.

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CORRELATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF APELIN IN SERUM AND GENSINI SCORE IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

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Objectives Serum Ghrelin was measured in patients of acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Investigate whether serum levels of Ghrelin are associated with the Gensini score on patients with ACS.

Methods 75 cases of patients with ACS were divided into 28 cases of unstable angina (UA), 11 cases of non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) and 36 cases of ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), 13 cases of normal angiography as the control group. The level of Ghrelin in serum was detected with enzyme linked immunosorbent assay way, Gensini Scores was used to assess the severity of coronary artery disease. The correlation between the level of Ghrelin and Gensini score was analysed.

Results The level of Ghrelin in patients with STEMI was lower than the patients in group of NSTEMI. The level of the Ghrelin in patients with NSTEMI was lower than the patients in group of UA. The level of the Ghrelin in patients with UA was lower than the patients in the control group. There was significant statistically differences among the four groups ($p < 0.001$). Correlation test showed that level of OPG was negatively related to Gensini score ($r = -0.532$, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions The level of Apelin might involve in the pathogenesis of