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THE ASSOCIATION OF ACS WITH THE CLINICAL RISK FACTORS

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Objectives To investigate the association of ACS with the clinical risk factors.

Methods 60 patients were collected. They were divided into acute coronary syndrome group, stable angina pectoris group and healthy group. The clinical data were recorded. Based on the SIMCA-P software, by the method of partial least squares regression (partial least-squares regression, PLS) the association of ACS with the clinical risk factors were analysis.

Results The male, age, blood glucose, cholesterol, lipoprotein (a), low density lipoprotein cholesterol, creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, white blood cell, red blood cell, MMP2, BMI, mean arterial pressure and acute coronary syndrome have positive correlation. Women and acute coronary syndrome have negative correlation. VIP analysis showed low density lipoprotein cholesterol is most important risk factor, followed by acute coronary syndrome, triglyceride and low density lipoprotein cholesterol. The PLS regression equation was established. The Model fitting is satisfactory.

Conclusions The low density lipoprotein cholesterol and cholesterol are most important risk factor in patients with ACS.