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CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LEVELS OF HMGB1 BEFORE AND AFTER PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION

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Objectives To observe the levels of HMGB1 in the coronary circulation before and after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in the patients with coronary heart disease and provide a guide to clinical drug usage.

Methods Blood was obtained from the coronary sinus before and after PCI. The levels of HMGB1 were determined by the ELISA.

Results 206 patients with unstable angina and 209 patients with stable angina pectoris were compared, we found patients with unstable angina HMGB1 was significantly higher than those with stable angina before PCI ($p < 0.05$). The levels of HMGB1 were significantly increased after PCI, 30 min to reach the peak, then back to normal at 120 min. both had the same trend.

Conclusions The levels of HMGB1 in patients with coronary heart disease were different between stable angina pectoris and unstable angina, and increased after PCI, It may related plaque rupture.