were 22 cases in Group non-aspiration, 4 cases received direct stenting, 18 cases received balloon predilatation and stenting. 5 cases showed slow flow, 3 cases recovered normal flow after intra-coronary infusion of nitroglycerin, verapamil and Xinweinun, but 2 cases also showed TIMI 1, and accompanied heart failure.

**Conclusions** The applying of aspiration catheter in patients with STEMI prior to primary PCI could increase the opportunities of direct stenting, improve myocardial reperfusion, immediate and safety procedure.

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**e0421**  
**DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF PLASMA sRAGE IN CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE AND CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (AMI)**

**Objective** To elucidate whether plasma soluble receptor for advanced glycation end products (sRAGE) is the biochemical markers indicating coronary artery disease and coronary artery disease with acute myocardial infarction (AMI).

**Method** Plasma levels of sRAGE was determined by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay in patients who came from Cardiology Department of Tiantan Hospital form March to May 2009 categorised as group I (non-AMI subjects), group II (AMI without myocardial infarction subjects), and group III (AMI with AMI subjects).

**Results** Plasma levels of sRAGE was higher in group III than in group II (p<0.01) and in group I (p<0.01). The levels of sRAGE between group II and group I were of no statistical difference (p>0.05). Further more, to evaluate whether sRAGE is the biochemical markers indicating the AMI in CAD patients, ROC curve was used, and area under the curve was 0.855(p=0.000).

**Conclusion** sRAGE may be new biochemical markers indicating AMI in the patients with coronary artery disease. The diagnostic sensitivity of sRAGE is 75% and specificity is 86.4%.

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**e0422**  
**DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF ADENOSINE STRESS 99mTc-MIBI GATED MYOCARDIAL PERFUSION IMAGING FOR CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE**

**Objective** Stress 99mTe-MIBI myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI) be useful in evaluating myocardial ischaemia and judging coronary artery stenosis. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of adenosine stress 99mTe-MIBI gated myocardial perfusion SPECT (G-MPI) for the diagnosis of coronary artery disease (CAD).

**Materials and methods** The subjects were forty-six patients diagnosed or suspected CAD, including forty with angina, six with old myocardial infarction. Adenosine stress G-MPI were performed 90 min after injection of adenosine, and resting G-MPI performed in same day. All patients underwent coronary artery angiography within two weeks. Significant stenosis was defined when the coronary artery intraluminal stenosis ≥50%. Analyse the imaging and calculate the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of adenosine stress G-MPI in diagnosing CAD and judging coronary artery stenosis. Do correlation analysis of left ventricular systolic function (left ventricular ejection fraction) between adenosine stress 99mTe-MIBI G-MPI and echocardiography.

**Results** The sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of adenosine stress 99mTe-MIBI G-MPI for the diagnosis of CAD were 87.0%, 85.7%, 86.6%, 93.8%, and 72.7% respectively. The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy for the diagnosis of LAD, LCX and RCA stenosis were 88.2%, 90.9%, 89.9%, 78.6%, 83.3%, 80.0%, 90.5%, 81.8%, 87.5% respectively. LVEF-G-MPI correlated with LVEF-UCG significantly, with a correlation coefficient of 0.885 (R=0.0001).

**Conclusions** In Conclusion, stress adenosine 99mTe-MIBI G-MPI have provided better sensitivity, specificity and accuracy in the diagnosis of CAD, and is probably an accurate method for detecting coronary artery branch stenosis. It can be used in evaluating left ventricular function, especially for patients unsuited in the exercise MPI.

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**e0423**  
**THE RESEARCH ABOUT THE SHORT-TIME EFFECTS OF PREINFARCTION ANGINA IN PATIENTS COMPLICATED WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND TREATED BY PRIMARY PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION**

**Objective** To evaluate the short-time effects, angiographic characteristics, and the clinical outcome of preinfarction angina in patients with first acute myocardial infarction (AMI) after emergency primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). And evaluate the influence of diabetes mellitus to preinfarction angina.

**Methods** The clinical data of 130 patients with AMI hospitalised from January 2006 to December 2008, who underwent emergency...