ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HIGH-SENSITIVITY C-REACTIVE PROTEIN/ADIPONECTIN AND RESISTIN IN PATIENTS WITH NON-ST ELEVATION ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

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Objective  To screen the association between high-sensitivity C-reactive protein/adiponectin and resistin in patients with non-ST elevation acute coronary syndrome.

Methods  The study population consisted of 106 patients with non-ST elevation acute coronary syndrome, were decided into two groups: unstable angina group (UA group) and non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction group (NSTEMI group); A total of 35 patients with stable angina pectoris (SAP group) and 35 patients as healthy control subjects (healthy control group) also were included. Total cholesterol (TC), low density cholesterol (LDL), high density cholesterol (HDL), triglyceride (TG), high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), adiponectin (Adp) and resistin were measured in all eligible cases.

Results  Comparing with that of healthy control group, the levels of TG, LDL and Resistin were significantly higher in UA group and NSTEMI group, the levels of Adp significantly lower; comparing with that of SAP group, the levels of Resistin were significantly higher and Adp significantly lower in UA group and NSTEMI group. the levels of hs-CRP in NSTEMI group were significantly higher than that in SAP group and healthy control group. Correlation analysis showed a significant correlation among Adp and Resistin ($r=-0.829$, $p<0.001$), Resistin and HDL ($r=-0.312$, $p=0.047$), Adp and HDL ($r=0.304$, $p=0.058$) in cases with non-ST elevation acute coronary syndrome.

Conclusion  Circulating hs-CRP, Adp and Resistin are associated with the phase of the plaque rupture process.