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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROCAM SCORE, C REACTIVE PROTEIN, AND CORONARY ARTERY STENOSIS IN CHINESE PATIENTS

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Background The previous studies found a strong relationship between plaque progression and the estimated risk of clinical events using the PROCAM score, and C-reactive protein (CRP) could contribute to predict the risk of coronary disease.
Objective To explore whether PROCAM score is associated with coronary stenosis in Chinese patients, and whether CRP can improve PROCAM score's predictive performance for coronary stenosis.
Methods We derived the in-hospital patients data from Shanghai East hospital (China) between December 2008 and December 2009, and they completed the coronary angiography examination, and 353 patients with the completed PROCAM score data.
Results The average age of patients were 55.72±5.83 years old, and 58.9 percent of them were male. There was a significantly linear risk gradients between PROCAM score groups and the moderate- and high-grade coronary stenosis (p=0.000), and it was also positive correlated with the number of diseased coronary vessels (the correlation coefficient=0.333, p=0.000). In logistic regression analysis, PROCAM score groups showed positive associated with the risk of moderate- or high-grade coronary stenosis (all p<0.05), and CRP mildly improved PROCAM score predictive ability for moderate-grade coronary stenosis (area under the curve=0.753, p=0.000).
Conclusions PROCAM score is closely positive associated with risk of moderate- or high-grade coronary stenosis in Chinese patients, and it is firstly feasible to apply Western PROCAM score for Chinese, and CRP can mildly improve the PROCAM score's predictive ability for moderate-grade coronary stenosis.