Objectives
This study aims to determine the correlation between the concentration of serum sulfatide and restenosis after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) in Chinese patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD).

Methods
We studied 68 consecutive patients with CHD of single-vessel disease who successfully underwent PCI. All patients were evaluated by follow-up angiography a mean of 6.5 months after PCI and were divided into the restenosis (20 patients) and the non-restenosis (48 patients) groups.

Results
The serum sulfatide concentration (18.73±3.81 mmol/l) in the restenosis group was significantly higher than that (11.52 ±3.37 mmol/l) in the nonrestenosis group (p<0.001). Multiple logistic regression analysis for risk factors revealed a significant correlation between restenosis after PCI and serum sulfatide (p<0.005). The concentration of serum sulfatide was positively correlated with the coronary percent stenosis at the time of follow-up angiography (r=0.32, p<0.01).

Conclusions
High concentration of serum sulfatide is therefore a risk factor for restenosis after PCI in Chinese patients with CHD.