EVALUATION OF ISCHAEMIA MODIFIED ALBUMIN IN DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF THE CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE AND ITS LONG-TERM PROGNOSIS

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Objectives The study is to observe the changes of plasma ischaemia-modified albumin (IMA) in patients with cardiac dysfunction, and to evaluate its performance for predicting prognosis and long-term mortality in patients with congestive heart failure (CHF).

Methods One hundred and twenty-three patients with cardiac dysfunction admitted to Department of Cardiology of the First Affiliated hospital of Henan Chinese cultural medicine university from January 2010 to June 2011 were enrolled. All cases were divided into three groups according to NYHA classification. They are NYHA II, III, IV. We recorded the patient’s general condition, measured blood biochemical and the plasma IMA after admission. A median follow-up of mean 1 year, once 2 months was taken, and all case were divide into three groups according to results of median follow-up. They are A (live) B (death). The level of IMA was measured and analysed. Thirty healthy people detected IMA as control group.

Results The results showed that the serum level of IMA in patients with CHF were signifi cantly increased (p<0.01) Compared with healthy control group. IMA level of cardiac function class II (55.23 ±8.99) U/ml was lower than that of class III (47.88±7.57) U/ml and class IV (40.52±7.98) U/ml (p<0.05). IMA level of group B was higher than that of group A. IMA in group of cardiac dysfunction has negative correlation with LVEF value (r=-0.679, p<0.01), and positively correlation with the heart function levels (r=0.597, p<0.05), showed no correlation with.

Conclusions The IMA can be a sensitive indicator for cardiac dysfunction. The IMA has an important valuation in diagnosis of heart failure level and its long-term prognosis.