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خلاصه مقاله:

BACKGROUND: High-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) inflammatory biomarker is one of the best informative markers of prognosis of coronary artery disease (CAD) that has been studied. Some studies have found that hs-CRP has a direct correlation with CAD. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between serum levels of hs-CRP and the severity of coronary artery stenosis in patients with stable and unstable angina. METHODS: In a cross-sectional study, ۱۵۰ patients undergoing coronary angiography in Golestan Hospital Ahvaz, Iran in ۲۰۱۲, were studied in three groups of stable angina (n = ۵۰), unstable angina (n = ۵۰), and normal coronary angiography (n = ۵۰). Hs-CRP levels were measured in patients before angiography by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay method, were compared between the three groups and its correlation with the degree of stenosis was evaluated. RESULTS: The mean levels of hs-CRP in the stable angina group, unstable angina group and the group with normal coronary angiography were ۲.۴۶ ± ۱.۷۹, ۴.۸۴ ± ۳.۳۸, and ۲.۹۵ ± ۲.۵۷ mg/L, respectively. The results show that the mean levels of hs-CRP in patients with unstable angina was significantly higher compared to patients with stable angina (P < ۰.۰۵۰) and patients with normal coronary angiography (P < ۰.۰۰۱). However, a statistical difference between the mean CRP levels in patients with stable angina and patients with normal angiography results was not seen (P > ۰.۰۵۰). A significant relationship between arterial stenosis points and hs-CRP levels in patients with stable angina was not seen (P = ۰.۹۸۵). CONCLUSION: The findings suggest that it seems hs-CRP level in patients with unstable angina were significantly higher than those in patients with stable angina and patients with normal coronary angiography. It also appears that the level of hs-CRP in patients with unstable angina is associated with the severity of coronary stenosis. Given the finding of consistent results, the use of hs-CRP as a prognostic factor in these patients may be useful.

کلمات کلیدی:

Coronary Artery Disease, High-Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein, Stable Angina, Unstable Angina