

عنوان مقاله:

Association of plasma visfatin with epicardial fat thickness and severity of coronary artery diseases in patients with acute myocardial infarction and stable angina pectoris

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خلاصه مقاله:

BACKGROUND: Elevated serum visfatin levels have been reported in some chronic inflammatory diseases such as cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) and rheumatoid arthritis. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the correlation between visfatin and interleukin-6 (IL-6) and anthropometric, angiographic, echocardiographic, and biochemical parameters in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI). **METHODS:** In this case-control study, 90 patients who were candidates for angiography were divided into the following 3 groups: non-coronary artery disease group (non-CAD; n = 30) with a history of chest pain without angiographic changes, stable angina pectoris group (SAP; n = 30), and AMI group (n = 30). Anthropometric, angiographic, echocardiographic, and biochemical parameters were measured in all subjects. **RESULTS:** The mean age of patients in the non-CAD, SAP, and AMI groups was 62.26 ± 13.24 , 62.93 ± 8.35 , and 52.83 ± 10.26 years ($P < 0.001$) respectively. The results showed that the median [interquartile range] of visfatin level was higher in the AMI group [$7 (6.30-9.30)$, pg/ml] compared with the SAP [$5.85 (5.20-6.60)$; $P < 0.001$] and non-CAD [$5.20 (3.30-5.70)$; $P < 0.001$] groups. In addition, median [interquartile range] IL-6 levels were higher in the AMI group [$17.5 (16-21)$, pg/ml] compared with the SAP [$15.50 (14-18)$; $P < 0.01$] and non-CAD [$14 (11-17)$; $P < 0.001$] groups. Furthermore, there was a positive association between plasma level of visfatin, and epicardial fat thickness (EFT) and the Gensini score in the SAP and AMI patients. The results of multivariate linear regression analysis revealed that white blood cell (WBC) count and IL-6 were independently associated with plasma visfatin level. **CONCLUSION:** The current study showed an association between visfatin and EFT in AMI patients. Increased visfatin levels in patients with AMI may contribute to atherosclerosis; however, further studies should be conducted to confirm this finding.

