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期刊论坛

主管
中国人民解放军总医院
100853, 北京市复兴路28号

主办
中国人民解放军总医院老年心血管病研究所 中国科技出版传媒股份有限公司

编辑
中华老年多器官疾病杂志编辑委员会
100853, 北京市复兴路28号

电话: 010-66936756
传真: 66936756
E-mail: zhlnqg@mode301.cn

创刊人
中国工程院院士 王士雯

执行主编
叶大训

编辑部主任
王雪萍

友情链接

杨丽霞*, 陈文山, 齐峰, 郭瑞威. 血浆髓过氧化物酶和对氧磷酶水平与冠心病及其严重程度相关性[J]. 中华老年多器官疾病杂志, 2012, 11(9): 686-689

血浆髓过氧化物酶和对氧磷酶水平与冠心病及其严重程度相关性

Correlation of level of myeloperoxidase and paraoxonase-1 with severity of coronary lesions in coronary heart disease patients

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中文关键词: 髓过氧化物酶; 对氧磷酶-1; 冠心病

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作者	单位	E-mail
杨丽霞*, 陈文山, 齐峰, 郭瑞威	成都军区昆明总医院心血管内科, 昆明 650032	doctorylixia@yahoo.com.cn

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨髓过氧化物酶(myeloperoxidase, MPO)和对氧磷酶-1(paraoxonase, PON-1)在冠心病(CHD)患者中的临床意义。方法 根据选择性冠状动脉造影结果将300例入院患者分为冠心病组240例和对照组60例。冠心病组根据临床诊断为稳定型心绞痛(SAP)组60例和急性冠脉综合征(ACS)组180例;根据冠脉病变类型分为A型病变、B型病变和C型病变组,并对冠脉病变进行Gensini评分。分别通过比色法、乙酸苯酯法测定血清MPO、PON-1水平。结果 冠心病组的MPO水平明显高于对照组[(52.23±13.92) vs (22.49±8.81) U/L, P<0.01], PON-1水平明显低于对照组[(114.10±35.84) vs (139.40±39.42) mkat/L, P<0.05]; ACS组MPO水平明显高于SAP组[(58.84±17.93) vs (36.52±8.21) U/L, P<0.01], PON-1水平明显低于SAP组[(93.10±27.68) vs (111.97±33.42) mkat/L, P<0.05]。随冠状动脉病变类型和冠状动脉病变程度的加重, MPO水平逐渐升高,而PON-1水平逐渐下降。多重线性回归分析表明MPO、PON-1、HDL、LDL浓度水平与冠脉病变Gensini评分有显著相关性。结论 MPO和PON-1水平与冠心病及其严重程度密切相关,参与了动脉粥样硬化的发生发展,是反映冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块局部炎症的较好指标。

英文摘要:

Objective To investigate the clinical significance of myeloperoxidase (MPO) and paraoxonase (PON) in coronary heart disease (CHD) patients. Methods According to the results of selective coronary angiography, 300 hospitalized patients were divided into coronary heart disease group (n=240) and control group (n=60). Coronary heart disease patients were further divided into stable angina pectoris (SAP) group (n=60) and acute coronary syndrome (ACS) group (n=180) according to the clinical diagnosis; and were divided into group A, B and C according to the type of pathological changes. The lesions of coronary artery were graded by means of Gensini coronary score system. Meanwhile, the serum MPO were evaluated by colorimetry method and the PON-1 concentration level was determined by phenyl acetate method. Results The level of MPO in CHD group was significantly higher [(52.23±13.92) vs (22.49±8.81) U/L, P<0.01], PON level was significantly lower [(114.10±35.84) vs (139.40±39.42) mkat/L, P<0.05] than that in the control group. In ACS group, MPO level was also significantly higher [(58.84±17.93) vs (36.52±8.21) U/L, P<0.01], and the PON-1 level was significantly lower than that in the SAP group [(93.10±27.68) vs (111.97±33.42) mkat/L, P<0.05]. When the coronary artery disease type and the severity of coronary artery disease became aggravated, the MPO level was gradually increased and the level of PON-1 was gradually decreased. Multiple linear regression analysis showed that MPO, PON-1, high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) concentrations were significantly correlated with the Gensini score of coronary lesions. Conclusion MPO, PON-1, HDL-C, LDL-C concentrations are significantly related with the Gensini score of coronary lesions. It may be involved in the development of atherosclerosis. MPO and PON-1 concentrations could be appropriate indicators to reflect the local inflammation of atherosclerotic plaque.

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