



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EXISTENCE AND DEGREE OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE WITH THE LEVEL OF PARATHORMONE

¹İsmail Beypınar, ²Ramazan Can Öncel, ³Sebahat Özdem, ⁴Ramazan Sarı, ⁴Mustafa Kemal Balcı, ⁴Hasan Altunbaş

¹Akdeniz University Medicine Faculty Department of Internal Medicine , ²Cardiology, ³Biochemistry, ⁴Endocrinology and Metabolism

AIM

Parathormone (PTH) is one of the major regulator of the bone and mineral metabolism.

Elevated PTH levels in patients with primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism is thought to have negative effects on the cardiovascular system.

In our study, we aimed to investigate a possible relationship between plasma PTH levels and coronary atherosclerosis.

METHODS

Fourty two men and 35 women, a total of 77 patients were included the study who admitted cardiology clinic because of chest pain.

The patients had no previously known coronary artery disease. The patients who use a drug or have a disease which can affect calcium or PTH levels were excluded.

Plasma lipids, calcium, phosphorus, albumin, intact PTH and 25-OH vitamin D levels were measured from the blood samples which were taken one hour before the angiography procedure following a 8 hours fasting

The existence and degree of coronary atherosclerosis were evaluated with Gensini Score from images of angiograms.

SPSS 13.0 was used for statistical analyze.

RESULTS

When the all risk factors are evaluated we found no relationship between the existence and degree of coronary atherosclerosis and levels of PTH and 25-OH vitamin D levels.

Also when we divided patients into tertile by Gensini score, we didn't find any relationship between groups.

A limitation of this study was the fact that most of the patients have low Gensini score.

CONCLUSION

There is no relationship between the existence and degree of coronary atherosclerosis and PTH/25-OH vitamin D levels in our cross-sectional study.

Other studies which consider chronic process of atherosclerosis are needed.

References

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	Gensini>20	Gensini<20	p value
PTH (pg/ml)	49,39	52,14	0,51
D vit (ng/ml)	22,91	18,92	0,019
Calcium (mg/dl)	9,72	9,56	0,003