ABSTRACT

Atherosclerosis is a chronic low grade inflammatory process characterized by increased circulation levels of inflammatory cytokines (IL-6, TNF-α and IL-1), soluble adhesion molecules (ICAM-1, VCAM-1, P selectine) and cytokines responsive acute phase proteines including C- Reactive Proteine (CRP), plasminogen-activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) and fibrinogen.

The purpose of the current study was to determine the association between ox-LDL, VCAM-1, CRP, IL-6 and fibrinogen as the prognosis markers of acute myocardial infarction and the prognosis of acute myocardial infarction.

Methods We examined consecutive patients with confirmed acute myocardial infarction between April and June 2003 who were categorized into case group while control group included normal healthy persons. The research method was observational analytic using prospective cohort study. The obtained data were statistically analized using multivariate analysis.

Results Of the 29 patiens (case group) and 30 persons (control group) of this study showed the significant differences in average value of myocardial infarction prognosis markers between case group and control group in CRP level (p< 0,005), IL-6 (p< 0,001) and fibrinogen (p< 0,001). There were significant positive association between VCAM-1 level (p< 0,05), CRP (p< 0,001), IL-6 (p< 0,001) and the prognosis of acute myocardial infarction.

Conclusion The level of IL-6 represent a dominant factor as the most important role on the prognosis of acute myocardial infarction.

Key words : ox-LDL, VCAM-1, CRP, IL-6, fibrinogen, prognosis markers of acute myocardial infarction, prognosis of acute myocardial infarction