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Lower plasma Fetuin-A levels are associated with a higher mortality risk in patients with coronary artery disease

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Fetuin-A possess multiple roles in regulating cardiovascular disease. The present study was designed to evaluate the association of circulating fetuin-A with Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) and all-cause mortality. We measured plasma Fetuin-A in 1620 patients using an enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay kit. The patients were members of the Guangdong Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) cohort and were recruited between October 2008 and December 2011. Cox regression models were used to estimate the association between plasma Fetuin-A and the risk of mortality. A total of 206 deaths were recorded during a median follow-up of 5.9 years, 146 of whom died from CVD. The hazard ratios (HRs) for the second and third tertiles of the Fetuin-A levels (using the first tertile as a reference) were 0.65 (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.44, 0.96) and 0.51 (95% CI 0.33, 0.78) for CVD mortality ($P=0.005$) and 0.65 (95% CI 0.47, 0.91) and 0.48 (95% CI 0.33, 0.70) for all-cause mortality ($P<0.001$), respectively. Lower plasma fetuin-A levels were associated with an increased risk of all-cause and CVD mortality in patients with CAD independently of traditional CVD risk factors.

Biography

Wenhua Ling has completed his PhD from University of Eastern Finland and Postdoctoral studies from McGill University. He is the Director of Institute of Preventing Medicine of Sun Yat-sen University, China. He has published more than 180 papers in SCI journals.

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