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Some associated inflammation markers may delimit a more severe form of atherosclerosis in cardiovascular disease

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Statement of the Problem: The role of inflammation in atherosclerosis pathogenesis is now re-discussed especially by new therapeutic search (darapladib, methotrexate, colchicines, for example) and by new extensive studies of diverse inflammation markers (such as interleukine-6, C reactive protein, etc.). But influence of possible association of Inflammation Markers (IM) on atherosclerosis risk factors in Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) is less studied. We analyzed the effects of the concomitant presence of five clinical current used inflammatory markers (serum fibrinogen -sF, Leukocytes-sL, BSR, C-reactive protein-CRP and number of tooth loss-TL, as index of chronic persistent gum inflammation such as parodontitis or parodontosis) on Atherosclerosis Risk Factors (ARF) in CVD.

Methodology: This is a cross-sectional study of 1331 patients with CVD. From these only 27 have all 5 IM present (only about 2%) and only 17 (1.3%) have no IM present. We compared these two groups of patients for the incidence of a great number of ARF (such as cholesterol, triglycerides, smoking, obesity, arterial hypertension, etc.).

Findings: From all ARF analyzed we found that only 5 differ significantly between the group with all IM present and the group with no IM: Age (61.2 ± 10.7 versus 51.1 ± 12.8 years, $P < 0.001$), systolic arterial pressure (173.4 ± 27.5 versus 155.4 ± 25.7 mmHg, $P < 0.0033$), serum glucose (118.7 ± 30.3 versus 97.1 ± 23.02 mg/dl, $P < 0.010$), HDL-Cholesterol (37.1 ± 10.6 versus 47.7 ± 12.9 , $P < 0.006$), platelets number (287.2 ± 66.5 versus 227.2 ± 76.8 , $P < 0.009$). The rest of ARF do not differ significantly between the two groups.

Conclusion & Significance: Association of IM (an inflammatory load) in CVD is found in a small number of more aged patients. In this group a number of ARF differs significantly compared with the patients with no IM, showing a more severe form of atherosclerosis. These findings underline the role of inflammation level (load) in CVD patients. Interpretation of these results and possible therapeutic consequences are discussed.

Biography

Ioan A Gutiu has expertise in study of atherosclerosis risk factors in cardiovascular disease especial in inflammation contribution, pathogenic interventions of non-traditional risk factors such as dental state, magnesium, uric acid, etc. all with possible therapeutically consequences.

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