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Comparison between C reactive protein and microalbuminuria levels for the prognosis of renovascular hypertension

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76 elderly patients with renal artery stenosis were enrolled in a 20 months study. The assessment of the patients included the following: A complete clinical examination, electrocardiogram, echocardiogram, renal artery sonography, abdominal computed tomography, laboratory findings. Two important parameters have been compared in order to establish their role among patients' prognosis: C reactive protein and microalbuminuria levels. Renal dysfunction (worsening of the serum creatinine clearance) was strongly correlated with high levels of C reactive protein and it had a weaker association with microalbuminuria. 92% patients with high levels of C reactive protein had dental plaque and correct removal of the plaque lead to the lowering of C reactive protein levels; this attitude (scaling) was followed by an improvement of serum creatinine clearance or at least a stable value. These observations had an impact regarding the holistic approach of renovascular hypertension and delimited new targets for a proper therapy of these patients.

Biography

Paloma Manea, MD, PhD, FACC, is a specialist in Cardiology and Internal Medicine, competence in echocardiography and is a Lecturer at Grigore T. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Iasi, Romania. In 2013, she discovered the 6th case (there are only 5 communicated cases, worldwide) of spontaneous closure of an interventricular septal defect after a myocardial infarction. She has published and communicated 80 scientific works. The main research areas are related to angiotensin-renin-aldosterone system, skin cancer, correlations between dentistry and medical diseases, geriatric pathology.

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