Correlation between occurrence of acute coronary syndrome and elevated blood uric acid level

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[Foundation Project]: Hainan Medical University Scientific Research Fund Supported Project of the Journal (0620120005)

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View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To investigate correlation between occurrence of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) and elevated blood uric acid level. Methods: A total of 78 patients of ACS were divided into group A (46 cases, serum uric acid $<350\mu$mmol/L), group B (32 cases, serum uric acid $\geq 350\mu$mmol/L), according to serum uric acid levels. Thirty volunteers with high uric acid volunteers but without acute coronary syndrome (uric acid $\geq 350\mu$mmol/L) were assigned as group C. Parameters including age, sex, smoking history, history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), creatinine (Cr), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (CHO), high density lipoprotein (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL), fasting glucose were recorded and compared among the three groups. Results: There were significant differences in smoking history, and Cr, BUN, TG, LVEF, CHO, HDL, LDL levels between group A and B ($P<0.05$); group B and C patients showed significant difference in LVEF, CHO, HDL, LDL were significantly different ($P<0.05$). Conclusions: Smoking history, elevated Cr, BUN, TG levels may correlated with occurrence of acute coronary syndrome.

[KEY WORDS] Acute coronary syndrome; Uric acid; Risk factors