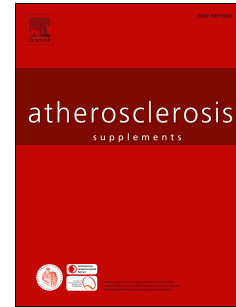


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Viktorija Korneva, Tatiana Kuznetsova, Ulrich Julius



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Analysis of lipid metabolism and its impact on the risk of ischemic heart disease in patients with definite familial hypercholesterolemia

Viktoriya Korneva¹, Tatiana Kuznetsova¹, Ulrich Julius²

¹Petrozavodsk State University, faculty therapy department, 185000, Lenina str., 33, Petrozavodsk, Russia

²Lipidology and Lipoprotein Apheresis Center, Department of Internal Medicine III, University Hospital Carl Gustav Carus at the Technische Universität Dresden, Fetscherstr. 74, 01307 Dresden, Germany

*Author for correspondence, Tel. +79214548228,
e-mail: vikkorneva@mail.ru

Abstract:

Aim: to analyze the relationship between lipid disturbance, including lipoprotein(a) (Lp(a)) levels, and development of ischemic heart disease (IHD) in patients with familial hypercholesterolemia (FH).

Materials and methods: 81 patients (middle age was 39.1±0.4 years, 33 males, 48 females) with a definite FH were examined. The concentration of Lp(a) was determined by immunoturbidimetric method. Lipid profiles were estimated by enzymatic colorimetric method.

Results: Lp(a) levels were elevated in 41.9% of FH patients. In FH patients with elevated Lp(a) (>0.3 g/l) IHD occurred 1.7 times more often, myocardial infarction – 2.76 times. The risk of IHD in FH patients was increased in individuals with Lp(a) 1.2 g/l and above.

Conclusion: Lp(a) elevation plays an additional role in IHD appearance in FH.

Key words: familial hypercholesterolemia, lipoprotein(a), ischemic heart disease

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