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Assessment of cardiovascular risk via atherogenic indices in patients with bipolar disorder manic episode and alterations with treatment.

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Abstract

Objectives: Cardiovascular disease is one of the important cause of mortality among patients with Bipolar Disorder. Castelli Risk index I and II (CRI-I and II), Atherogenic Index of Plasma (AIP) and Atherogenic coefficient (AC) are new parameters in assessing cardiovascular risk. In this study we aimed to explore the status of cardiovascular risk factors and their alterations with treatment in manic episode.

Methods: Bipolar Disorder inpatients who were in manic episode and age-gender matched healthy controls were included in the study. CRI-I, CRI-II, AIP and AC parameters were calculated before and after treatment. The statistical significance level was accepted as $p < 0.05$.

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