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**Clinical Study on efficacy of allopurinol in patients with acute coronary  
syndrome and its functional mechanism**

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**[Abstract] Objective:** To investigate the therapeutic effect of allopurinol treatment on acute coronary syndrome and to elucidate its possible mechanism. **Methods:** Patients with acute coronary syndrome (n=100) were recruited as research subjects in our hospital. The patients were randomly divided into two groups (allopurinol group, n = 50) and control group, n= 50). These two groups were treated with conventional antiplatelet, anticoagulation and anti-ischemic therapy, while allopurinol was added to allopurinol group based on conventional treatment. The biochemical indexes such as serum creatinine, uric acid, BNP, blood glucose and blood lipid were compared between the two groups. Indicators of oxidative stress and inflammatory response (MDA, OX-LDL, NO, hs-CRP and TNF- $\alpha$ ) as well as cardiovascular events during 2-years follow-up were recorded. **Results:** On admission, there is no difference in serum creatinine, uric acid, BNP, blood glucose and lipid levels between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ), and after 1 month of treatment, these levels are better in patients in the allopurinol group than the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). After treatment on day 14, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years follow-up, MDA, OX-LDL and hs-CRP, TNF- $\alpha$  in both groups have decreased, however data from the allopurinol group are significantly lower than the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Additionally, compared with control group, allopurinol treatment significantly elevated the level of

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