

Accepted Manuscript

Title: Estimating the prevalence of elevated plasma neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin (NGAL) level in patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS), and its association with outcomes

Authors: Anandaroop Lahiri, Anoop George Alex, Paul V. George

PII: S0019-4832(16)30231-0
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.ihj.2017.06.005>
Reference: IHJ 1224

To appear in:

Received date: 18-6-2016
Accepted date: 14-6-2017

Please cite this article as: Anandaroop Lahiri, Anoop George Alex, Paul V. George, Estimating the prevalence of elevated plasma neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin (NGAL) level in patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS), and its association with outcomes (2010), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ihj.2017.06.005>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



TITLE

Estimating the prevalence of elevated plasma neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin (NGAL) level in patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS), and its association with outcomes

Authors:

1. Anandaroop Lahiri (DM Cardiology), Assistant professor, Department of Cardiology, Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore (corresponding author), Email: anandaroop_lahiri@yahoo.com
2. Anoop George Alex (DM Cardiology), Assistant professor, Department of Cardiology, Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore
3. Paul V George (DM Cardiology), Professor and head of the department, Department of Cardiology, Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore

ABSTRACT

Objectives

The principal objective of this study was to estimate the plasma levels of neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin (NGAL) in a cohort of patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS) across their entire spectrum, and to correlate them with outcomes.

Methods

87 patients with acute coronary syndromes were included in the study. Apart from the routine work up and management, all patients underwent determination of plasma NGAL and serum high sensitivity C reactive protein (HSCRP) levels at admission. The patients were followed up through the hospital stay as well as for one month after discharge for clinical outcomes, and echocardiographic parameters of left ventricular function. Plasma NGAL was studied for its predictive power for various defined outcomes.

Results

Plasma NGAL levels were detectably elevated in 67% of patients with ACS without any significant proportion with renal dysfunction, sepsis or overt infection. Plasma NGAL was the strongest independent predictor of all cause hospital mortality in Cox regression multivariate analysis with an odds ratio of 8.353, $p = 0.0237$. Plasma NGAL did not correlate with HSCRP, or severity of coronary artery disease (CAD).

Conclusion

This is a small study that shows that plasma NGAL in patients admitted with ACS can predict hospital mortality and forms the basis for consideration of this molecule as a possible new risk marker in ACS meriting further and more extensive investigation.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8661281>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8661281>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)