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VASPIN – A NOVEL PREDICTOR OF CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY RESULT IN SCAD (STABLE CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE) PATIENTS

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The roles of vaspin in the pathogenesis of stable coronary artery disease (SCAD) have been repeatedly addressed in clinical studies. In our study, data of 106 SCAD patients who received coronary angiography (CA) and 85 healthy controls were analysed. The patients were divided into subgroups according to their pre-test probability (PTP) and the result of CA. Fasting vaspin was compared between subgroups of SCAD patients and between target group and controls. The effect of age and smoking on the result of coronary angiography was compared to the effect of vaspin using the binomial regression. We did not find significant difference in vaspin level between target group and controls. Unless the PTP was taken into account, we didn't find vaspin difference in the target group, when dividing patients on the basis of presence of significant coronary stenosis. In the subgroup of patients with PTP 15% - 65 %, those with stenoses had higher vaspin ($0,579 \pm 0,898$ ng/ml) than patients without significant stenoses ($0,379 \pm 0,732$ ng/ml) $t = -2,595$; $p = 0,012$; $d = 0,658$; $1-\beta = 0,850$. Age, smoking and vaspin contributed to the prediction of coronary stenosis in binomial regression model in low PTP (OR: 1.1, 4.9, and 8.7 respectively). According to our results, vaspin can't be used as an independent marker for the presence of SCAD. Vaspin measurement might be clinically useful in patients with PTP below 66 %. This study was supported by the SRDA grant APVV – 14 – 0153 and by the VEGA grant 1/0160/16.

Biography

Matej Stancik is a research fellow at the Internal Medicine Dept. I., Jessenius Faculty of Medicine, Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovak Republic. He received his Doctor's degree from Comenius University in Bratislava in 2010. He obtained his Ph.D. degree from the Comenius University in Bratislava in 2014. His doctoral research was devoted to the adipokine regulation in stable coronary artery disease. His postdoctoral research is dedicated to adipokine regulation in the situation of both acute and chronic ischaemic heart disease. He is the author of various research grants, including the SRDA (Slovak Research and Development Agency) grant APVV-14-0153 and the author and co-author of various research articles.

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