Factors of systemic inflammation at different stages of chronic heart failure

E.N. Egorova
Tver State Medical Academy

The levels of endotoxemia, tumor necrosis factor α, C-reactive protein, sE-selectin, lactate and total peroxides in patients with chronic heart failure (CHF) were analyzed according to the severity of the disease. The investigated parameters are markers of inflammation severity, endothelial dysfunction and endogenous intoxication. Their rise in the systemic circulation in patients with CHF compared with those without cardiovascular disease, as well as their dynamics with increasing severity of the disease, suggest the development of systemic inflammation, which increases with the deepening of venous stasis in the progression of CHF. (Cytokines and Inflammation. 2012. Vol. 11. № 1. P. 70–72.)

Key words: systemic inflammation, endotoxinemia, chronic heart failure.