The role of sP-selectin in the prediction of myocardial infarction with ST segment elevation

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The aim of the study was to determine the role of sP-selectin in the prognosis in patients with myocardial infarction (MI) with elevation of ST segment elevation, underwent emergency coronary stenting. 154 patients were studied. The patients were assigned into groups based on recurrent myocardial infarction rate within 12 ± 2 months. The dynamics of sP-selectin in the groups pointed out the significance of elevated levels of sP-selectin for the development of adverse events. Multivariate stepwise discriminant analysis showed that the greatest influence on the development of adverse outcomes had the high level of sP-selectin on the 10th day. High class of heart failure, according to Killip, was the less strong predictor. The factor of smoking and the level of sP-selectin on the 1st day had no effect on the development of adverse outcomes in patients with MI with ST segment elevation after percutaneous coronary intervention with stenting. (Cytokines and Inflammation. 2012. Vol. 11. № 1. P. 49–54.)

Key words: myocardial infarction with ST elevation, sP-selectin, predictors of adverse events.