

The state of lipid metabolism in patients with ischemic heart disease combined with PAI-1 gene polymorphism of Uzbek nationality

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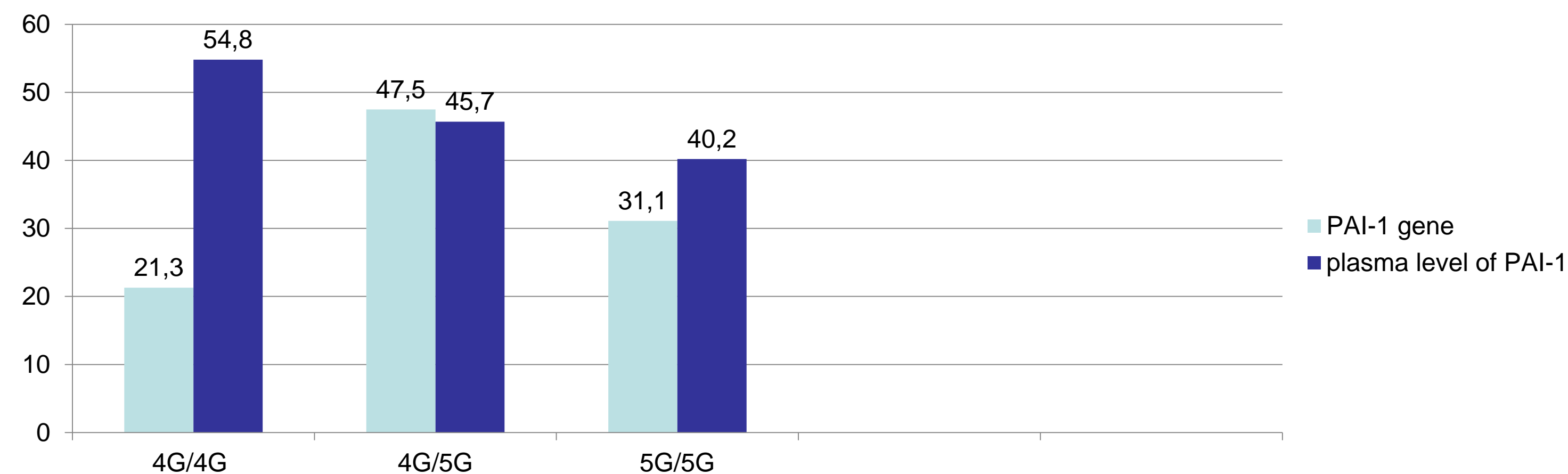
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Aim. To investigate the influence of PAI-1 4G/5G polymorphism on plasma PAI-1 levels in patients with ischemic heart disease (IHD).

Materials and methods. For the solution of objectives we all examined 61 patients with IHD (45 men and the 15 woman) passing on hospitalization in I-cardiology department of Multidisciplinary clinic of Tashkent Medical Academy. Patients with stable angina (SA), functional class of II-III entered these groups. Average age of patients made $56,8 \pm 6,40$ years (42 up to 66 years). Average age of men made $56,4 \pm 6,60$ years, women age $58,0 \pm 5,52$ years.

Results. Population distribution of alleles of PAI-1 gene is investigated at 61 patients with IHD (122 chromosomes). Frequency of 4G allele in this group made 55(45,1%). 13 (21,3) 4G/4G- homozygous carriers and 29 (47,5%) 4G/5G -heterozygous carriers of this allele are revealed. Frequency 5G allele made 67(54,9%). This allele in a homozygous (5G/5G) state was revealed at 19 people-31.1%. By the way we have already investigated PAI-1 level in plasma. Association between PAI-1 level was the strongest in the 4G/4G genotype. Plasma level of PAI-1 was $54,8 \pm 3,47$ ng/ml in patients with 4G/4G genotype. In patients with 5G/5G genotype PAI-1 level didn't increased. Average index was $40,2 \pm 2,1$ ng/ml.

Genotypes of PAI-1 gene and plasma level of PAI-1



There is no conflict of interests

Conclusions. Our study shows that an association between the polymorphism of the PAI-1 gene and plasma levels of PAI-1 in patients with IHD. Further studies were needed to investigate correlation PAI-1 levels and risk factors of ischemic heart disease.