

# Study of The Relation of Omentin-1 With Severity of Coronary Lesions in Patients Presented with Non-STEMI

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## OBJECTIVE:

To examine the association between serum omentin-1 and the severity, and complexity of coronary angiography in non STEMI patients.

## METHOD AND RESULTS:

We performed a single-center study on Non-STEMI patients which are managed by invasive strategy in cardiology department Tanta University hospital from January 2018 to July 2018 and the study populations are divided into the following groups:

**Group 1** (control group) which contains the following subgroups:

1A: Healthy volunteers (non-ischemic, non-diabetics volunteers) with normal MBI.

1B: (non-ischemic, diabetics volunteers) with increased BMI (obese).

1C: (obese volunteers) who are non-ischemic, non-diabetics.

NB: exercise stress test was used to exclude ischemia

**Group 2** (Non-STEMI group) in whom early invasive strategy was chosen as the line of treatment they are further divided into 3 sub-groups

2A: (Non-STEMI patients who are non-obese, non-diabetic)

2B: ((Non-STEMI patients who are diabetic-non-obese)

2C: (Non-STEMI patients who are obese, non-diabetic).

Serum Omentine-1 was measured in all sub-groups and the severity of coronary lesions was evaluated in group 2 sub-groups using syntax score calculator

## RESULTS:

Serum Omentine-1 has significantly decreased in all patients with non-STIMI compared to control groups and its level negatively correlated to the severity of coronary lesion with cut of value of 19 (ng/ml) can predicts multi-vessel disease and high syntax score (>32) with sensitivity of 95% and specificity of 87.5

## CONCLUSION:

Omentine-1 level has a linear incremental association with CAD and. The serum omentin-1 level is also independently correlated with disease severity number of affected vessels. Thus, serum omentin-1 measurement could be used to improve cardiovascular risk assessment in patients with non-STEMI.

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