Conclusions: The results of the GENERATION study suggest that high plasma levels of CRP are not related to the rate of ISR after successful CS. More studies are needed to elucidate this issue.

CRP quartiles 1st 2nd 3rd 4th  
P 5.00 0.54 0.64 1.01

% incidence 32.1 33.8 27.3 36.8 0.80

HIV Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and High C-Reactive Protein Correlates With Increased In-Stent Restenosis Rate

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Background: HIV and anti-retroviral therapy may propagate intimal proliferation and inflammation. These cascades have been postulated to accelerate in response to stent restenosis. The atherogenic effects of various inflammatory cytokines that are up-regulated by HIV may contribute to accelerate coronary artery disease (CAD). C-reactive protein (CRP), an acute-phase protein, appears to correlate with increased atherogenesis. It is hypothesized that increased levels of C-reactive protein (CRP) correlate with increased in-stent restenosis.

Methods: 30 patients with HIV who had PCI with stents from 1997 to 2002 were studied. All patients had repeat angiography. In stent restenosis was considered when there was more than 50% luminal diameter stenosis of the previously stented lesion. Results: The patients had similar baseline characteristics and procedural variables. Restenosis results are shown in the table. Of the 22 patients with in-stent restenosis, 20 had an elevated CRP. CONCLUSIONS: HIV patients have a very high in-stent restenosis rate. This exaggerated neo-intimal response may be related to high CRP levels.