



## Acute Coronary Syndromes

### THE LONG PENTRAXIN 3 DID NOT PREDICT OUTCOME WITHIN 45 MONTHS FOLLOW-UP IN PATIENTS FOLLOWING A SEVERE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Poster Contributions

Poster Sessions, Expo North

Sunday, March 10, 2013, 3:45 p.m.-4:30 p.m.

Session Title: Acute Coronary Syndromes: Role of Inflammation

Abstract Category: 1. Acute Coronary Syndromes: Clinical

Presentation Number: 1258-202

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**Background:** The long pentraxin 3 (PTX3) is a member of the pentraxin family believed to reflect vascular inflammation. The aim of this analysis was to assess the long-term prognostic value of PTX3 in a population of patients admitted with severe myocardial infarction (MI).

**Methods:** Blood samples were drawn 4-6 days following admission in 282 patients. PTX3 was assessed in citrated plasma by ELISA methodology. The patients were divided into quartiles based on their PTX3 plasma concentration.

**Results:** After a follow-up of 45 months, 81 of 282 patients (28.7%) had either died or suffered from a new myocardial infarction. However, there was no significant difference in risk of a new event between the PTX3 quartiles (data displayed in the table).

**Conclusion:** PTX3 levels 4-6 days following admission failed to provide prognostic information in patients admitted with an MI.

Table: Risk for developing a new event comparing quartiles of PTX3, Q4-Q3 vs Q1; OR (95%CI)

PTX 3 (ng/mL) quartile	Event during 45 months follow-up, n (%)	OR (95% CI)
Q4 (>5.6)	18 (33.3)	1.02 (0.48-2.19)
Q3 (4.10-5.59)	27 (39.1)	1.97 (0.95-4.08)
Q2 (2.77-4.09)	19 (26.4)	1.10 (0.51-2.34)