

The role of ischemia-modified albumin in the detection of coronary slow flow

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Abstract

Coronary slow flow (CSF) is defined as the late opacification of epicardial coronary arteries in the absence of significant stenosis. The aim of our study was to evaluate the relationship between ischemia-modified albumin (IMA) and CSF by using Spectrophotometer. The level of IMA was measured by spectrophotometer. Patients with CSF were chosen for the determination of IMA level. All obtained data of study group were compared with control group. Serum IMA levels were increased in the patients of CSF group. It was observed that there was a significant increase in IMA levels in patients with CSF when compared to the patients of control group ($p < 0.05$). IMA may play a role in the pathogenesis of CSF. IMA levels in the serum can be considered as a marker to predict coronary slow flow. IMA level can be useful as a guide for coronary slow flow. It was found that the severity of impotence was correlated with CSF. Therefore, the IMA level may be predictive of the course of treatment. To our knowledge, this is the first trial which showed the importance and predictive value of IMA in the presence of CSF. However, we need further studies to proof the usability of MA in the patients with CSF.

Biography

Türkmen has completed his residency in cardiology in 2010. He has performed thousands of advanced procedures in the field of clinical cardiology. His mainly working area is cardiac arrhythmias and implantation of cardiac devices. Furthermore, he spends a lot of his time for clinical trials.

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