

Utilization of Pregnancy Assosciated Plasma Protein-A (PAPP-A) as a Diagnostic Marker for Acute Coronary Syndromes

Thesis
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

2VD Two vessel disease.

ABI Ankle brachial index.

ABP Arterial blood pressure

ACE Angiotensin converting enzyme.

ACS Acute coronary syndrome

ADP Adenosine diphosphate.

AHA American Heart Assosciation.

ALT Alanine aminotransferase.

AMI Acute myocardial infarction.

AST Aspartate aminotransferase.

ASTc Cytoplasmic aspartate aminotransferase.

ASTm Mitochondrial aspartate aminotransferase.

BNP B-Natrieuretic peptide.

C3 Complement 3.

CA Coronary angiography.

CAC Coronary artery calcification.

CCA Common carotid artery.

CFVR Coronary flow velocity reserve.

CHD Coronary heart disease

Ck-MB Creatine Kinase MB isoenzyme

CK-T Creatine kinase-Total.

CMV Cytomegalovirus.

CRP C-reactive protein

CSA Chronic stable angina.

CT Computed Tomography.

DM Diabetes mellitus.

EBT Electron beam tomography.

ECG Electrocardiogram.

ED Emergency department.

EF Ejection fraction.

ELISA Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.

ELISA Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.

FMD Flow mediated dilatation.

GPBB Glycogen phosphorylase BB isoenzyme.

HDL High density lipoprotein.

h-FABP Heart fatty acid binding protein.

HGF Hepatocyte growth factor.

HS Highly significant.CCU Coronary Care Unit.

hs-CRP High sensitivity C-reactive protein.

HTN Hypertension

HVMLC-1 Human ventricular myosin light chain isotype-1.

IGF-1 Insulin like growth factor-1.

IgG Immunoglobulin G.

IL 1B Interleukin 1B.

IL-1Ra Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist.

IL6 Interleukin 6.

IMA Ischemia modified albumen.

IMT Intima media thickness.

KDa Kilo Dalton.

LDL Low density lipoprotein

Lp(a) Lipoprotein (a).

LVEF Left ventricular ejection fraction.

MCP-1 Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1.

M-CSF Macrophage colony stimulating factor.

MI Myocardial infarction

MMP Matrix metalloproteinases.

MPO Myeloperoxidase..

MRI Magnetic resonance imaging.

MVD Multivessel disease.

NF-KB Nuclear factor-kappa B.

NICP Non ischemic chest pain.

NO Nitric oxide.

NPV Negative predictive value.

NS Nonsignificant.

NSTEMI Non ST elevation myocardial infarction.

PAD Peripheral arterial disease.

PET Positron emission tomography.

PPV Positive predictive value.

Pro MBP Proform of major basic protein.

P-value Probability value (Probability of chance)

(significance)

PVD Peripheral vascular disease.

ROC curve Reproducer operator characteristic curve.

SD Standard deviation

SD Standard deviation.

STEMI ST elevation myocardial infarction.

SVD Single vessel disease.

TEE Transoesophageal echocardiography.

THR Target heart rate.

TIMPs Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases.

TnT Troponin T.

UA Unstable angina

Vs Versus

Introduction & Aim of The Work

Introduction

The term vulnerable patient has been proposed to define subjects susceptible to an acute coronary event based on plaque characteristics, blood abnormalities or myocardial vulnerability (Naghavi et al.,2003). It is important to identify both vulnerable patients & vulnerable plaques. Atherosclerotic arteries obtained at autopsy from patients who died suddenly of cardiac causes indicate that Pregnancy Assosciated Plasma Protein-A (PAPP-A) was abundantly expressed in plaque cells&in extracellular matrix of ruptured &eroded plaques, but not in stable plaques (Bayes-Genis et al.,2001).

Pregnancy Assosciated Plasma Protein (PAPP-A) is a zincbinding matrix metalloproteinase, a member of metzincin superfamily which was originally identified in serum of pregnant women to help determine term date (*Libby*, 2002). It is also used for screening of fetal trisomy in the first pregnancy trimester (*Bayes-Genis et al.*, 2001).

There is growing evidence suggesting that inflammation has a pivotal role in acute coronary syndromes (*Ross, 1999*). PAPP-A,probably participates in the inflammatory reactions of vascular walls, which could lead to structural