QUANTIFICATION OF CRP, DIFFERENTIAL COUNT AND BLOOD SUGAR IN ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

ABSTRACT

Background: Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) refers to any condition attributed to obstruction of the coronary arteries which reduces blood flow to the heart, and includes unstable angina and myocardial infarction (MI). The prevalence of CAD and the incidence of ACS was very high among Indians. Our study aimed to assess the extent of injury of myocardium by ejection fraction and to quantify the effects of c-reactive protein, white blood cells, random blood sugars, ejection fraction in Acute Coronary Syndrome patients.

Materials & method: This prospective study was done in the department of medicine. Depending on the patients load in our emergency department we have taken a total of 100 acute coronary syndrome patients, which include 79 males & 21 females in the mean age of 51.50 ± 11.66. The level of C-reactive protein, Random blood sugars and white blood cells and ejection fraction were estimated in acute coronary syndrome patients.

Statistical analysis: Statistical analysis was done using SPSS software version 22. The data was expressed as mean and standard deviation. Chi-square test was done to do to analysis the association of ejection fraction with other parameters like Random blood
sugars, White blood cells and C-reactive protein. Karl Pearson Co-efficient Correlation test was done to analyze the relationship between ejection fraction with other parameters like Random blood sugars, White blood cells and C-reactive protein.

**Results:** There was a significant association of ejection fraction with other parameters like Random blood sugar, white blood cells, c-reactive protein. The result also showed that there was a significant positive correlation between ejection fraction and other parameters like c-reactive protein, random blood sugars, white blood cells in acute coronary syndrome patients.

**Conclusion:** The parameters like C-reactive protein, Random blood sugars, White blood sugars can be used as prognostic markers in assessing mortality and morbidity in acute coronary syndrome patients.

**Key words:** Acute coronary syndrome, C-reactive protein, Random blood sugars, White blood cells.