ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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PSORIASIS

## ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HIGH SENSITIVITY C-REACTIVE PROTEIN AND SUBCLINICAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS

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Introduction: Psoriasis is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular events both independently and by provoking metabolic syndrome. The high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) is a quantitative test for measuring the release of acute-phase proteins by the liver during inflammation. It has been suggested that this marker in a stable condition without inflammatory or infectious diseases can predict cardiac outcomes such as coronary artery diseases.

Objectives: Our aim was to investigate the serum levels of hs-CRP and subclinical atherosclerosis in patients with chronic plaque psoriasis compared with healthy controls and also to evaluate the association between hs-CRP levels and subclinical atherosclerosis in these patients.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study was conducted. Mean intima-media thickness of the common carotid artery (MIMT) was assessed via ultrasonography and serum levels of hs-CRP, triglyceride, and cholesterol were determined in 61 eligible patients with psoriasis and 61 sex- and age-matched healthy control subjects.

Results: Patients with psoriasis had significantly higher levels of hs-CRP compared to the healthy controls (p< 0.001). The mean MIMT was also significantly higher in psoriatic patients than the control subjects (p<0.0001). Presence of psoriasis had a significant effect on the level of both factors even when adjusted for age, sex and conventional risk factors of atherosclerosis such as lipid profile and BMI (p< 0.001). Interestingly, the hs-CRP was significantly correlated with MIMT and BMI in the cases with psoriasis (p=0.005).





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Conclusions: The hs-CRP levels may be used as a surrogate marker of subclinical atherosclerosis in patients with psoriasis.



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