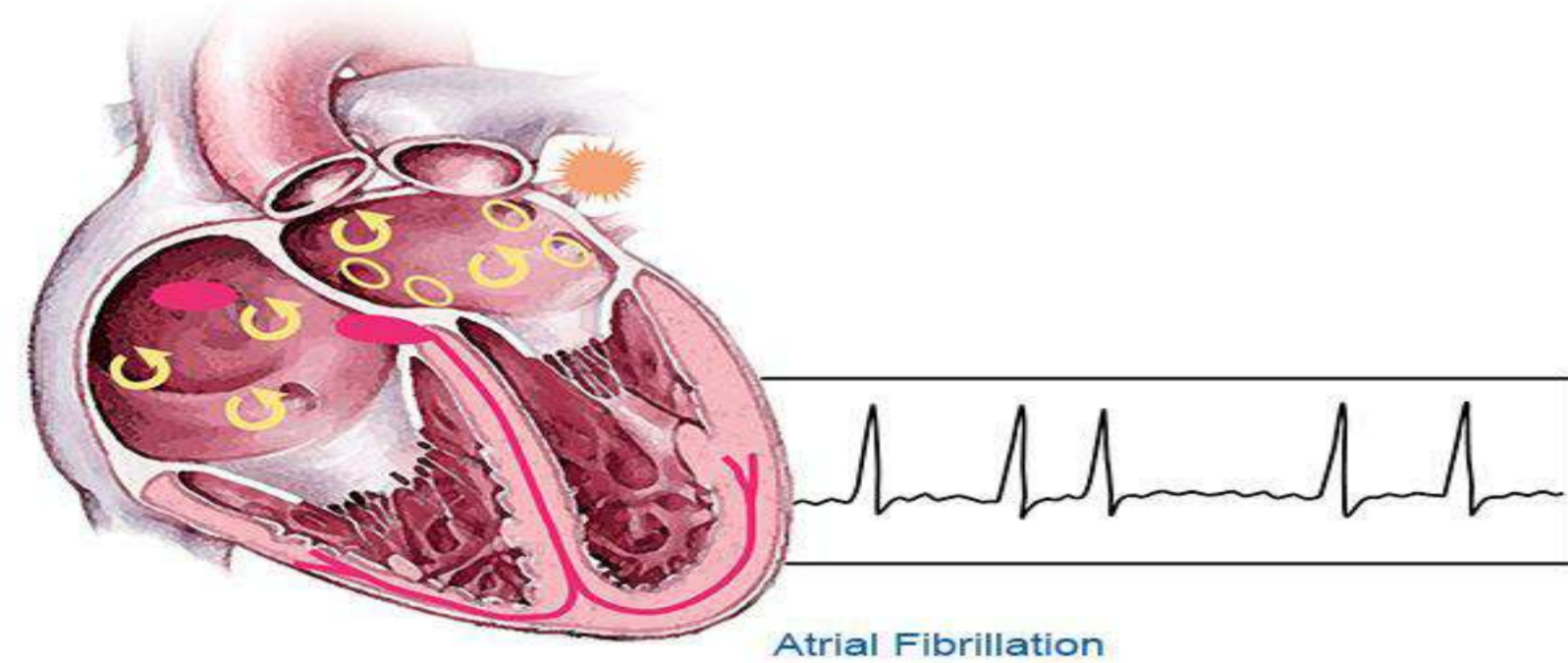


THE IMPORTANCE OF INFLAMMATORY BIOMARKERS IN NON-VALVULAR ATRIAL FIBRILLATION ON ANTICOAGULANT TREATMENT

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Introduction:

Atrial fibrillation is independently associated with up to a two-fold higher risk of death. Recently studies highlight that inflammation plays a key role in the initiation, keeping and recurrence of atrial fibrillation.



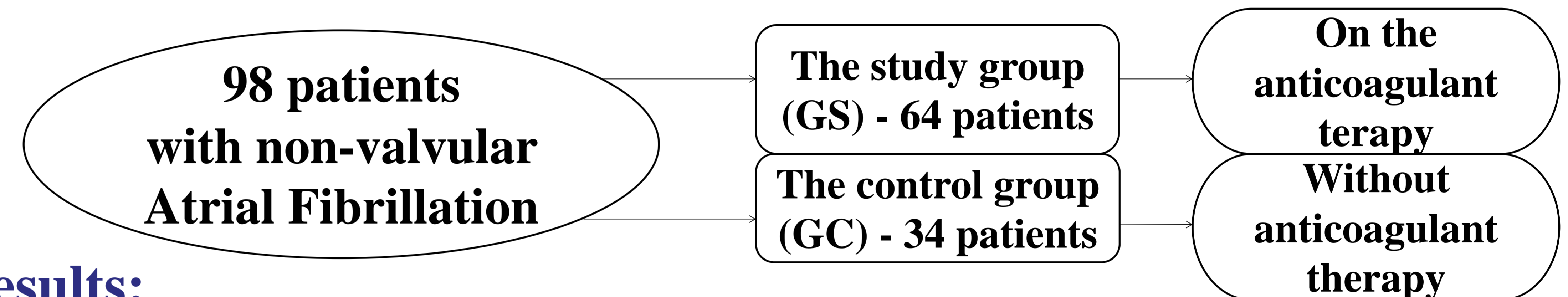
Keywords: Atrial fibrillation, C-reactive protein (CRP), neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR).

Purpose:

To study the importance of inflammatory biomarkers, such as C-reactive protein (CRP) and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (RNL), for the risk of severe complications in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation.

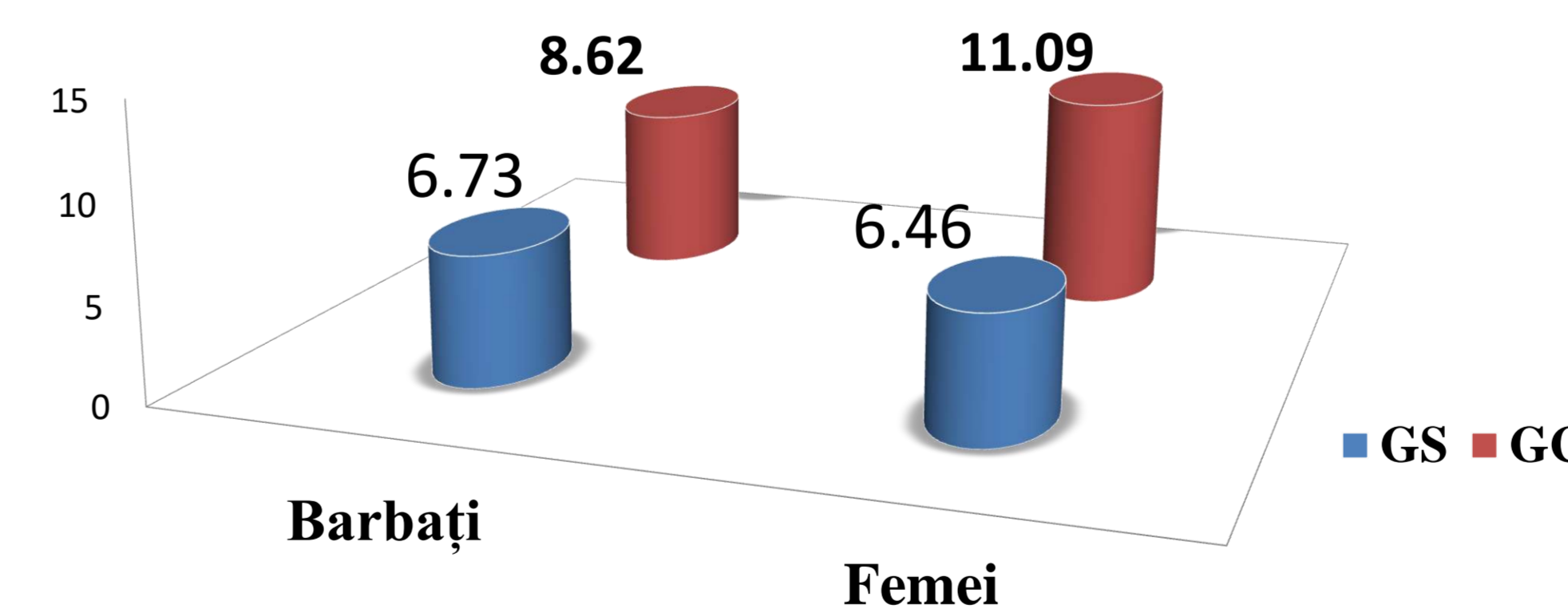
Material and methods:

Blood samples were collected in both groups in EDTA and gel-separator tubes, immediately centrifuged. PCR - levels were determined with high-sensitivity immunoassays on the ARCHITECT i8000SR (Abbott Diagnostics) and NLR - levels determined on the CELL-DYN Ruby Hematology System by Abbott Diagnostics.

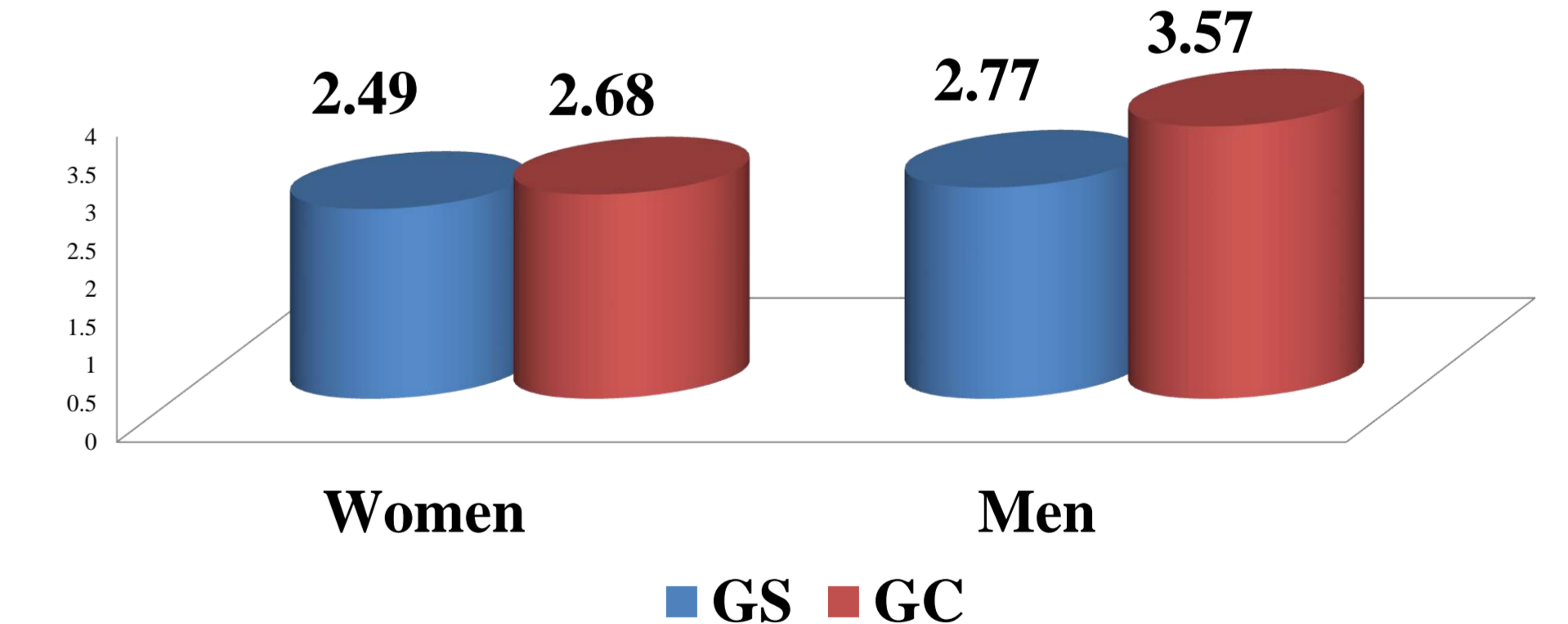


Results:

The mean of inflammatory biomarker PCR		
	GS	GC
Women	6,46±0.93 mg/l	11,09±2.82 mg/l
Men	6,73±1.12 mg/l	8,62±1.77 mg/l



The mean of NLR		
	GS	GC
Women	2.49 ± 0.31	2.68 ± 0.34
Men	2.77 ± 0.27	3.57 ± 0.71



Conclusions: We can mention the importance of RNL and CRP values in identifying patients at increased risk of complications in non-valvular atrial fibrillation, by simple and inexpensive methods in laboratory diagnosis.