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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN N-TERMINAL PRO-BRAIN NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE (NT-proBNP) LEVEL AND PROTEIN ST2 LEVEL IN ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENT

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Abstract

Protein ST2 has a pluripotent role and participates in immunology process, as well as in fibrotic of heart as response to injury. The ST2 gene encodes two isoforms of ST2 protein, trans-membrane (ST2L) and soluble, circulating (sST2) induced in cardiomyocytes and fibroblasts by biomechanical stress. sST2 is considered a novel biomarker for cardiac strain. N-Terminal Pro-Brain Natriuretic Peptide (NT-proBNP) is released as a response of wall stress and myocyte stretch. Plasma concentration of NT-proBNP rises rapidly over the first 24h after acute myocardial infarct then declines, and exhibit a second rise after five days, possibly related to adverseremodeling. When measured either at the time of initial presentation onset of ACS, the blood concentration of NT-proBNP is strongly and independently associated with the short- and long-term risk of death and heart failure. Our objective is to analyze correlation between serum level of Protein ST2 and NT-proBNP on Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) patient. This is an observational study of 34 Acute Coronary Syndrome Patient in Emergency Room and ICCU dr Soetomo Hospital. Quantikine® human ST2/IL-1 R4 Immunoassay was used to measured protein ST2 concentrations with ELISA method and RELIA TM Immunoassay Diagnostic Instrument (SSJ-2) Kit was used to measured NT-proBNP concentrations with ELISA method, 1 hour after admission. The proportion of NT-proBNP between normal category and second class is almost the same, namely 32.4% and 35.3%. The lowest proportion is owned by fourth class, which is 8.8%. There was correlation between peak ST2 and Amount of NT-proBNP elevation. (FMI2013;49:202-207)

Keyword: Acute, Coronary, Syndrome, ST2, NT-proBNP

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