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Serum Apelin Levels in Cardiopulmonary Diseases

Bünyamin Sevim¹, Fatma Birgül Işık¹, Mehmet Recep Işık²

Objectives: In a clinical picture expressing cardiac and pulmonary involvement such as COPD, apelin levels were investigated for the presence of comorbidities associated with COPD or a numerical increase in comorbidities.

Methods: Our study was conducted with 63 patient and 45 control groups. While 79.37% of the patient (n=50) group were composed of males and 20.63% of them (n=13) were composed of females, 62.22% of the control group (n=28) were composed of males and 37.78% of the control group (n=17) consisted of women.

Results: Our study was conducted through two classifications. In the first; we have 3 groups; COPD (10), comorbid COPD (53) and control (45). In this comparison only the value of the control was significantly lower than the others. We conducted the second classification relying on the groups that we obtained according to the increased comorbidity of the patient. In that, we obtained 5 groups; only COPD (n=10), COPD and 1 comorbidity (n=20), COPD and 2 comorbidities (n=21), COPD and 3 comorbidities (n=12) and control group 5 (n=45). In this comparison, only the value of the control group was significantly lower than the other 4 groups. Apelin was found not to be affected by the increased comorbidity from the presence of additional comorbidity in our study

Conclusion: This seemed to suggest that apelin, together with could have a role in diagnosis or treatment processes, will not have a diagnostic or prognostic value in the presence or absence of comorbidity or increased comorbidity. The diagnosis of this assessment should be supported by a defined and broader patient group.

Keywords: Apelin, COPD, comorbidity

¹Department of Medical Biochemistry, Dicle University School of Medicine, Diyarbakır, Turkey

²Department of Chest Diseases, Dicle University School of Medicine, Diyarbakır, Turkey