Clinical Study on the Changes of Serum Hcy and PC in Patients with Crohn’s Disease

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Background To investigate the changes of Hcy and PC in CD patients, and further explore the related factors of the prethrombotic state of CD patients.

Methods We collected clinical data of 65 patients with CD in our hospital from January 2012 to June 2016. 67 health examiners as controls. Fasting venous blood was collected in the morning. The serum Hcy and PC in CD patients were detected by ELISA method. The results of the test were compared with those in the control group, and prethrombotic state correlation analysis was also performed.

Results Compared with the control group, the serum Hcy in CD patients increased significantly (6.78 ± 2.17 ng/ml vs. 12.34 ± 6.11 ng/ml), and the difference was statistically significant (P<0.05), the serum PC in CD patients slight increased (7.44±3.15 ng/ml vs 7.23±3.58 ng/ml), while the difference was not statistically significant (P>0.05). The correlation analysis showed that Hcy and PC levels in CD patients were positive correlate with prethrombotic state (r=0.317, P<0.05).

Conclusions The serum Hcy in CD patients was significantly higher than those in the control group. The correlation analysis showed that Hcy and PC levels in CD patients were positive correlate with prethrombotic state, these may due to the decrease of antithrombotic factors, and finally having a potential risk of thrombosis in CD patients.