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Homocisteína (HCY), ácido úrico y su relación con c-HDL en pacientes con enfermedad coronaria

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RESUMEN

Introducción: La enfermedad coronaria (EC) es la principal causa de muerte en México. La homocisteína (HCY), ácido úrico (AU) y el colesterol (c-HDL) se reconocen como factores independientes de riesgo para enfermedad cardiovascular. **Objetivo:** Investigar la relación entre HCY, AU y c-HDL en pacientes con enfermedad coronaria. **Materiales y métodos:** Estudio transversal comparativo en 73 pacientes con EC, sin diabetes ni hipertensión, que no tomaban medicación para enfermedad renal o colesterol. A cada paciente se le colectó muestra venosa para cuantificación de HCY, AU, glucosa y perfil de lípidos. El análisis estadístico se realizó en SPSS V18. **Resultados:** Edad promedio: 60.94 ± 16.22 años, 54.45%患有糖尿病 mellitus tipo 2 (DM2) y/o hipertensión arterial sistémica (HTA). Los pacientes se distribuyeron en dos grupos: AU ≥ 7 mg/dL y AU < 7 mg/dL, se encontraron diferencias en HCY, c-HDL total y colesterol total entre los grupos ($p < 0.05$). AU y HCY se correlacionaron con c-HDL ($r = 0.207$, $p = 0.010$) y HCY con c-HDL ($r = 0.283$, $p = 0.019$). Por regresión lineal se encontró HCY como factor predictor del AU (coeficiente estandarizado $\beta = 0.294$, $t = 2.458$, $p = 0.017$) y de c-HDL (coeficiente estandarizado $\beta = 0.269$, $t = 2.232$, $p = 0.029$). **Conclusiones:** Existe relación entre AU y HCY con c-HDL. La HCY es factor predictor de hipercolesterolemia y de baja c-HDL en pacientes con EC. Se recomienda incluir la HCY como determinación de rutina en pacientes de alto riesgo, historia familiar y/o EC prematura.

Palabras clave: Homocisteína, hiperuricemia, enfermedad coronaria.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the main cause of death in Mexico. Homocysteine (HCY), uric acid (UA) and cholesterol (c-HDL) are known independent factors for cardiovascular disease. **Objective:** To investigate the relationship between HCY, UA and c-HDL in patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD). **Material and methods:** Comparative cross-sectional study in 73 patients with CHD, without diabetes or hypertension, not taking medication for renal disease or cholesterol. To each patient was collected a fasting blood sample for quantification of HCY, UA, glucose and lipid profile. The statistical analysis was realized in SPSS V18. **Results:** Mean age was 60.94 ± 16.22 years, 58.45% had type 2 diabetes and/or hypertension. Patients were divided in 2 groups: UA ≥ 7 mg/dL y UA < 7 mg/dL. We found differences in HCY, c-HDL, systolic and diastolic blood pressure ($p < 0.05$). The UA correlation with c-HDL ($r = 0.207$, $p = 0.010$) and HCY with c-HDL ($r = 0.283$, $p = 0.019$). In the linear regression analysis was found in HCY as predictor of UA (standardized coefficient $\beta = 0.294$, $t = 2.458$, $p = 0.017$) and c-HDL (standardized coefficient $\beta = 0.269$, $t = 2.232$, $p = 0.029$). **Conclusion:** There is relationship between HCY, UA with c-HDL and c-HDL. HCY is a predictor of hypercholesterolemia, low c-HDL levels in patients with CHD. It is recommended to include the determination of HCY as routine in patients with a family history of CHD.

Key words: Homocysteine, hyperuricemia, coronary heart disease.

INTRODUCCIÓN

La enfermedad coronaria (EC) es la principal causa de muerte en Estados Unidos y en México. Existe fuerte evidencia de que la EC es considerada como un depósito de lípidos que obstruyen los vasos sanguíneos y es una manifestación de una respuesta inflamatoria crónica a daño y/o a infección. Las concentraciones de colesterol, particularmente las lipoproteínas de baja

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candidate's ability to install, configure, and troubleshoot data communication networks using Huawei's core technology.

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Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology V1.0 Sample Questions (Q946-Q951):

NEW QUESTION # 946

The following message appears when the administrator configures OSPF. The reason is Router-ID conflict.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 947

A Huawei firewall by default creates security zones named untrust, dmz, _____ and local.
(Use Lowercase letters.)

Answer:

Explanation:

trust

Explanation:

By default, Huawei firewalls create security zones named untrust, dmz, trust, and local. These zones facilitate security policies for inbound, outbound, and inter- zone traffic control.

NEW QUESTION # 948

Which of the following descriptions about OSPF Stub area and Totally Stub area is wrong?

- A. The Totally Stub area does not allow S external routes to propagate in the area, nor does it allow inter-area routes to propagate in the area
- B. Access to other areas between the Totally Stub area is achieved through the default route delivered by 8 photos in this area
- C. A default route will be generated in the Stub area to ensure that the Stub area can reach the outside of the AS
- D. The E-bit bit in the Hello message sent by the routers in the Stub area is 0, and they will process the data packet with the E-bit 1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 949

On an RSTP network, if a port receives an RST BPDU and finds that its buffered RST BPDU is superior to the received RST BPDU, the port discards the received RST BPDU without responding.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

Explanation:

RST BPDU Handling

* On an RSTP network, if a port receives an RST BPDU and determines its own buffered BPDU is superior, it discards the received BPDU without responding. This ensures stability and proper convergence in the network.

HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference

* BPDU handling is described in the RSTP operation chapters.

NEW QUESTION # 950

Which of the following descriptions of DIS in IS-IS is incorrect?

- A. The time interval for DIS sending Hello PDU is 10 seconds
- B. The DIS with the highest priority value is selected as the DIS
- C. In the IS-IS broadcast network, DIS election is in preemption mode.
- D. In the IS-IS broadcast network, routers with priority 0 also participate in DIS election.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 951

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