Summary

The aim of this study was to evaluate the gene polymorphisms association with conventionalriskfactorsand cardiovascular complications. The case control study was conducted in 2007-2011 and included 405 patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) and acute ischemic episodes admitted to the Municipal Clinical Hospital “Sfânta Treime”, Chisinău. Insertion/deletion (I/D) genotypes of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) and A1166C poly-morphism of angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene, Asp298Glu (A/G) genotypes of the endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) and PlA1/2 (A1/A2) genotypes of A2/A2 genotype of glycoproteinreceptorgene (GP) (GPIIb/IIIa) IIb/II receptor polymorphisms were identified by amplified polymerase chain reaction and restricted fragment length polymorphism. The authors concluded that the carrier of D/D genotype and D allele in ACE gene, being positively correlated with the risk C/C polymorphic variant of angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene, was associated with hypertension and cardiovascular death. A2/A2 genotype of Gpreceptor IIb/IIIage new asassociated with susceptibility to CAD and high frequency of myocardial infarction and dyslipidemia, particularly in smokers. The impact of eNOS polymorphic markers for CAD proved to be hypertension-mediated.

Keywords

Gene polymorphisms, conventional risk factors, cardiovascular complications.