**IS THERE ANY CORRELATION BETWEEN PLATELET INDICES WITH EXTENT OF CORONARY ARTERY INVOLVEMENT IN ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASES?**

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*Introduction*: Ischemic heart disease (IHD) is the most common cause of death around the world. Nowadays Platelet counts (PC) and volumetric platelet indices are available routinely in most laboratories and reflect the level of mobility and production of platelets. It seems that the excessive flexibility and size of the platelets and their local activation have correlation with extent of ischemic heart disease. So our objective is the study of platelet indices in ischemic heart disease.

*Materials and methods*: This non-randomized prospectivestudy was performed on 245 patients with ischemic heart disease, who underwent the coronary angiography. The patients were divided into four groups: stable angina, unstable angina, acute myocardial infarction, and control group. Platelet indices, including the platelet counts (PC), the average platelet volume (MPV), the Platelet Distribution Width (PDW) and plateletcrit (PCT) in each group with the extent of coronary disease were compared based on the Syntax Score system and observational methods.

*Results*: The average age of the patients was 57 years and 65% of them were male and the rest were female. A significant difference existed between indices in all three groups compared to the control that this difference was attributed to gender and the type of the coronary artery involvement. However, only in infarction group, PDW in different disease intensities was significantly different.

*Conclusion*: In this study, unlike many of the previous studies no relationship was found between the MPV with the extent of coronary disease.