Plasma cholesterol after myocardial infarction

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Summary
Serial plasma cholesterol estimations were made at intervals up to 13 weeks after myocardial infarction in fourteen men. Wide fluctuations in these levels, occasionally in excess of 100 mg/100 ml were found during the first 3 weeks and subsequently.

The general trend was towards lowest levels about the end of the first week. The 3-week level was frequently not typical of subsequent levels, which may have been influenced by seasonal variation and body weight changes.

Introduction
The tendency for plasma (or serum) cholesterol levels to fluctuate considerably during the early weeks after myocardial infarction may be insufficiently appreciated in this country. This tendency has obvious relevance in the matter of recognition and characterization of hyperlipidaemic patients in this group, with possible prognostic and therapeutic implications. This report concerns the findings in a small group of men similar to that studied by Watson, Buchanan & Dickson (1963) who found an early fall in the cholesterol level with return to a higher, stable level about the end of the third week.

Subjects and methods
The fourteen patients studied were all men between 38 and 65 years of age when admitted to hospital with myocardial infarction. The diagnosis was confirmed by ECG and (in twelve cases) by SGOT elevation. Ten patients were treated with anticoagulants, contraindications being present in the other four. None had diabetes, thyroid disorder, nephrotic syndrome or other disease known to effect plasma cholesterol levels.

The study was carried out between December, 1968 and the end of July, 1969. Blood samples were drawn between 8.0 a.m. and 9.0 a.m. after a 12-hour fast (necessitated by contemporaneous assay of other lipid moieties including triglyceride and free fatty acids). The first sample was thus taken on the first or second day after admission. Further samples were taken at 1, 2 and 3 weeks after admission and then, after discharge, at 9 and 13 weeks.

Plasma cholesterol was measured by an automated method based on the reagent described by Huang et al. (1961). The laboratory error did not exceed ± 10 mg/100 ml over the range of cholesterol levels encountered.

Results
These are shown in the accompanying table. The mean and 95% confidence limits for the group at each sampling time are shown in Fig. 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days after infarction</th>
<th>Cholesterol (mg per dl)</th>
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FIG. 1. Mean plasma cholesterol levels (with 95% confidence limits) at stated times post-infarction.

There is a downward trend in the first week (as also found by Logan & Murdoch, 1966), followed by a tendency for the cholesterol level to rise during the next 2 weeks. The apparent fall between the ninth and thirteenth week was of interest. However, none of these changes reaches currently acceptable levels of significance.

Discussion
Much greater individual variability characterized this series than was found in the patients studied by Watson et al. (1963). All fourteen in their group

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showed a fall in cholesterol level by day 6 (but their earlier first sample may be an important difference) and fluctuations during the subsequent rise were few in number and perhaps no greater than the method error. Anti-coagulant therapy was reported to be immaterial in this respect.

This small study confirms the tendency of the plasma cholesterol level to undergo considerable fluctuation during the early weeks after myocardial infarction (Biörck, Blomquist & Sievers, 1957; Kuo, 1960; Ravel 1969). The trend appears to be as found in the other longitudinal study covering several weeks (Watson et al., 1963) but the pattern of lowest level at sixth to ninth day post-infarction, followed by a rise to the twenty-second day, is not regularly seen in all cases.

In this series the downward trend in plasma cholesterol between the ninth and thirteenth week could be related to weight reduction insofar as the seven patients showing a definite fall in cholesterol over this period also showed a mean weight loss of approximately 3 lb at the relevant time. Another possibility is that the coincidence of seasonal variation affected the plasma cholesterol levels at this stage. Nine patients, including the seven showing definite fall in cholesterol level, had their 13-week plasma samples taken between the beginning of May and the end of July and at this time of year lower plasma cholesterol levels may prevail, (Doyle, Kinch & Brown, 1965; Carlson & Lindstedt, 1969).

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## References


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