



Short communication

Influence of ezetimibe monotherapy on ischemia-modified albumin levels in hypercholesterolemic patients

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Abstract:

Ischemia-modified albumin (IMA) is considered to be a novel biochemical marker for ischemic and atherosclerotic conditions. This study aimed to investigate the influence of ezetimibe monotherapy on circulating IMA levels in hypercholesterolemic patients. A total of 31 patients (mean age 65.7 years) received 10 mg of ezetimibe daily during a 12-week treatment period. The levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and IMA were significantly reduced after ezetimibe treatment. The adjusted regression analyses revealed that the changes in the IMA levels were not significantly correlated with those of the other atherosclerotic risk markers, such as body mass index, blood pressure, glucose and lipid panels. The significant reduction of the IMA levels following ezetimibe treatment, which was independent of the reduction of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels, suggests that ezetimibe may improve the oxidative stress burden in hypercholesterolemic patients.

Key words:

IMA, oxidative stress, reactive oxygen species, intestinal cholesterol transport inhibitor, atherosclerosis
