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Influence of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) within genes encoding platelet glycoprotein receptors and blood-coagulation factors on embolic risk in patients with infective endocarditis (IE)

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Background: The activity of the hemostasis system seems to be highly relevant in terms of susceptibility to progression, embolic complications and treatment of IE. Embolic events are a main cause of morbidity and mortality in patients with infective endocarditis and are of high prognostic importance. It is tempting to hypothesize that an inherited protrombotic condition may synergize with a predisposing procoagulant status present in patients with IE (inflammation, sepsis, organ dysfunction etc.) and thus increase embolic risk.

Aim: To investigate the assosiation of SNPs in genes of platelet membrane glycoproteins and in genes of blood-coagulation factors II (thrombin) and V (proaccelerin) with embolic risk in patients with infective endocarditis.

Methods: We identified 6 SNPs...

Topic: platelet glycoproteins, bacterial endocarditis, blood coagulation, genes, single nucleotide polymorphism, embolism