Interleukin-6 and Some Biochemical Parameters in Coronary Artery Disease in Baghdad City

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Interleukins (IL) are a type of cytokine first thought to be expressed by leukocytes alone but have later been found to be produced by many other body cells, they play essential roles in the activation and differentiation of immune cells, as well as proliferation, maturation, migration, and adhesion. The primary function of interleukins is, therefore, to modulate growth, differentiation, and activation during inflammatory and immune responses. Interleukins consist of a large group of proteins that can elicit many reactions in cells and tissues by binding to high-affinity receptors on cell surfaces. The current study aims to investigate the relationship of the Interleukin-6 level with coronary artery disease, a trial evaluating the relevance of inflammation as a new modifiable cardiovascular a risk factor. Where it can be said that coronary artery patients suffer from increasing levels of Interleukin-6 and an increase in oxidative stress (ROS) and a decrease in the levels of antioxidants which leads to the enhancement of coronary artery disease. The patients in the current study will be randomly taken from coronary artery patients who come to the Iraqi ministry of health hospitals in Baghdad, there are two main groups; group A refers to collected 80 patients with patients artery compare with B group; while group B refers to 60 people healthy as control group.

Keywords: Interleukin-6, coronary artery disease, antioxidants, ROS

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