

Prostacyclin production in internal mammary and radial arteries and saphenous veins of diabetic and non diabetic subjects Producción de prostaciclina en arteria radial de diabéticos: Comparación con la vena safena y arteria mamaria interna y su relevancia

Guivernau, Mauricio

Berr, Miguel

Background: Myocardial revascularization surgery has used several vessels as coronary grafts including internal mammary and radial arteries which have a better prognosis than saphenous vein. Their long-term patency has been associated with the release of endothelium vasodilator and anti-aggregating products such as prostacyclin. Diabetes induces endothelial dysfunction and a high number of diabetics require revascularization. Aim: To assess the capacity to synthesize prostacyclin of different vessels from diabetics. Material and methods: Internal mammary and radial arteries and saphenous veins obtained from 10 diabetic and 10 non diabetic patients subjected to coronary artery bypass surgery were studied. The capacity to synthesize prostacyclin was assessed in these vessels measuring its hydrolysis product, the 6-keto-PGF₁ by radioimmunoassay. Results: Internal mammary arteries and saphenous veins from diabetics synthesized a lower amount of prostacyclin than those from non-diabetics.