

Evaluation of Serum CRP and Vitamin D in Rheumatoid Arteritis Patients and Healthy People

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Received: 20 Jul 2013

Revised: 28 Nov 2013

Accepted: 25 Dec 2013

Abstract

Background and Objective: C- reactive protein (CRP), as an acute phase reactant and a reliable marker of inflammation, increases due to inflammatory diseases such as Rheumatoid Arteritis and infectious conditions. New evidence shows that Vitamin D may have important effects on adjusting and reducing the Immune Responses. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between serum vitamin D as an immunomodulator factor and CRP as an inflammatory factor in Arteritis Patients. .

Material and Methods: The CRP and Vitamin D were evaluated in Rheumatoid Arteritis patients confirmed by Medical records (40 men and 40 women) and in 80 healthy adult people with normal CRP and Vitamin D and no history of arteritis (40 men and 40 women). Turbidometry was used to measure CRP and Eliza for Vitamin D.

Results: In patient group, the mean of CRP and Vitamin D were 95.9 ± 9.1 Mlg/lit and 9.17 ± 2.9 Mlg/lit, respectively. There was a significant inverse correlation between C-reactive protein and vitamin D in Rheumatoid Arteritis patients (Pvalue= 0.03 ; Pearson correlation: -0.62) and that was the case for healthy people (p value: 0.04; Pearson correlation: -0.73).

Conclusion: Based on the findings, inverse correlation is observed between serum vitamin D and CRP level.

Keywords: Vitamin D, CRP, Rheumatoid Arteritis