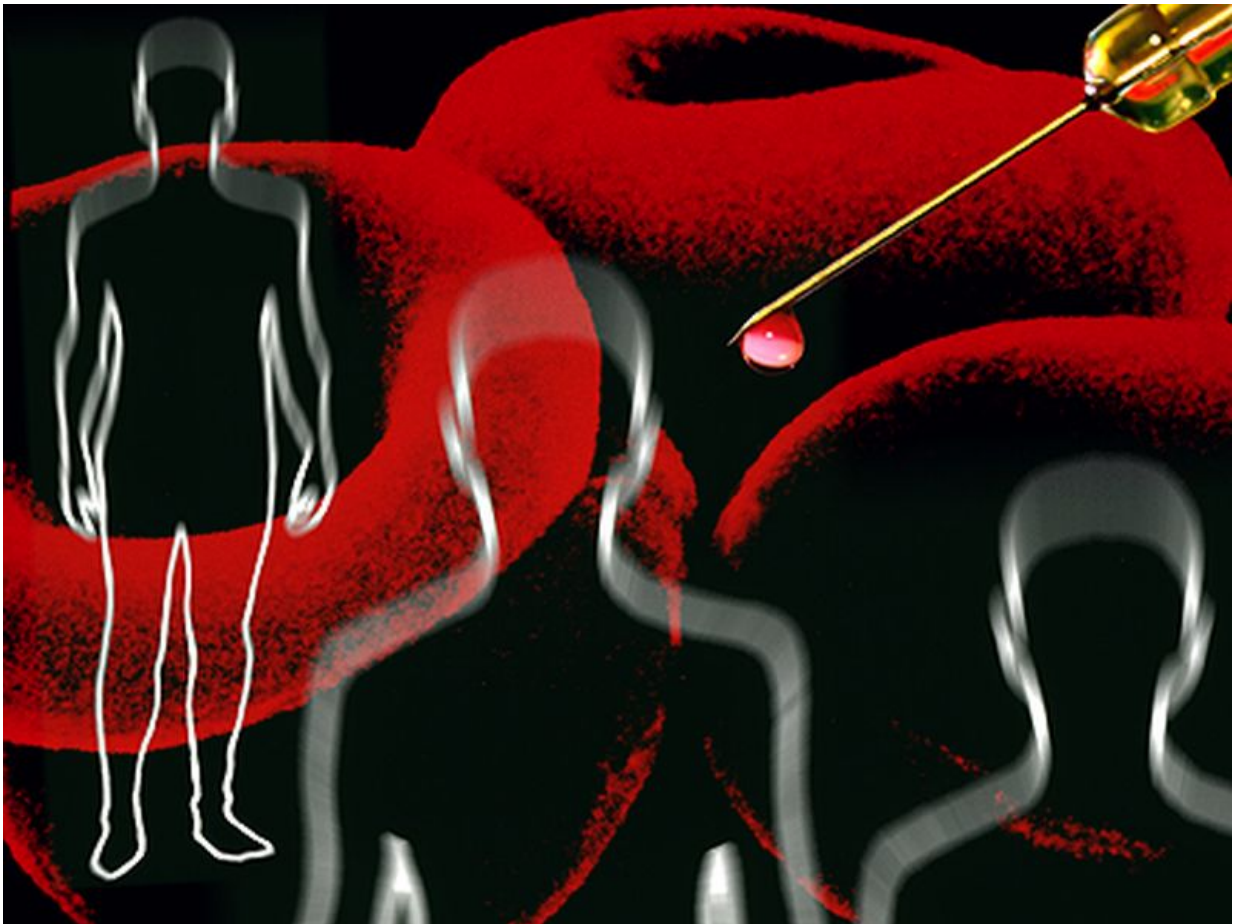


# Factor VII-antithrombin complex predicts mortality in CAD

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(HealthDay)—Activated factor VII-antithrombin complex (FVIIa-AT)

levels correlate with increased mortality risk in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD), according to a study published online Jan. 27 in the *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis*.

Nicola Martinelli, M.D., Ph.D., from the University of Verona in Italy, and colleagues examined FVIIa-AT plasma concentrations in 686 [subjects](#) with (546 subjects) or without (140 subjects) angiographically-proven CAD. Patients with CAD were followed for total and [cardiovascular mortality](#).

The researchers found that FVIIa-AT levels did not differ for CAD and CAD-free subjects (84.8 and 83.9 pM, respectively). During a 64-month median follow-up, the risk of both total and cardiovascular mortality was increased two-fold for patients with FVIIa-AT levels higher than the median at baseline ( $\geq 79$  pM), within the CAD population. After adjustment for sex, age, and other predictors of mortality, the results were confirmed (hazard ratio for total mortality, 2.05; hazard ratio for cardiovascular mortality, 1.94; with slight improvement of C-statistic over traditional risk factors). Increased thrombin generation was also seen in association with high FVIIa-AT levels.

"This preliminary study suggests that plasma concentration of FVIIa-AT is a thrombophilic marker of total and cardiovascular mortality risk in patients with clinically stable CAD," the authors write.

Two authors disclosed financial ties to Diagnostica Stago.

**More information:** [Abstract](#)  
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