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Total Antioxidant Capacity and C-Reactive Protein Levels in Patients with Community-Acquired Pneumonia

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Abstract: Aims: The aim of this study was to evaluate the oxidative stress measured by serum total antioxidant capacity (TAC) and malondialdehyde (MDA) in patients with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP), and to evaluate their possible correlation with the serum C-reactive protein (CRP) and pneumonia severity index (PSI). Materials and Methods: The PSI, chest X-ray (CXR) scores, and the serum TAC, MDA, and CRP levels were determined in 67 CAP patients on admission and compared to 45 healthy controls. Results: In the whole study population, the TAC level was inversely correlated with CRP levels and WBC counts (r=-0.648, P=0.0001; r=-0.626, P=0.0001, respectively). Lower TAC and higher MDA levels were found in CAP patients compared with those of controls (P = 0.0001, P = 0.029). Although the mean serum MDA and TAC levels were similar between the groups of PSI class I-III (n=45) and PSI class IV-V (n=22), the radiological scores ($2.36_{\pm}1.23$ vs $3.19_{\pm}1.17$) and CRP levels ($138.67_{\pm}63.86$ vs $177.14_{\pm}56.43$) were significantly higher in the latter group (P = 0.010 and P=0.005, respectively). Conclusions: Single measurement of serum MDA or TAC levels in CAP patients, in contrast to CRP level measurement, does not seem to predict the severity of disease.

Key Words: Community-acquired pneumonia, C-reactive protein, malondialdehyde, oxidative stress, pneumonia severity index, total antioxidant capacity

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