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

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). Torbidometry 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