

FIGURE 2. Correlation between NT-proBNP values and OXSR1 values

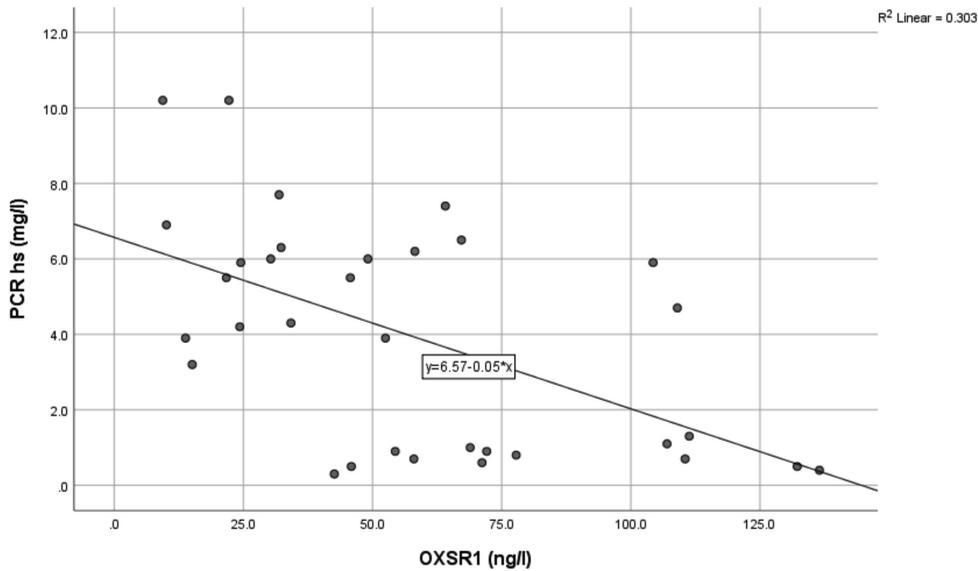


FIGURE 3. Correlation between hs CRP values and OXSR1 values

NT-proBNP and CRP caused by excessive inflammatory reactions in trauma patients may affect their efficiency for prediction outcome and could be easily influenced by many factors, such as certain medications (e.g., steroids that are frequently used in these cases). The correlation between hsCRP and the inflammatory response after trauma is well-known and well documented in literature, so the negative correlation between hsCRP and OXSR1 that resulted from our analysis is of great signifi-

cance resulting in a potentially new biomarker to be further studied and used in determining the possible outcome of polytrauma patients.

Despite the fact that our study enrolled a small number of patients and is only at the beginning, the results obtained seem very promising and encourage us to continue the study, and we consider ourselves pioneers in evaluating this correlation of biomarkers in polytrauma patients.

CONCLUSION

Although OXSR1 is a new in the field of polytrauma patients, the fact that is negatively correlated with hsCRP and the clinical evolution of the patients

we think that is a good biomarker to further in investigate and maybe use in determining the clinical progress of the polytrauma patient.

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