Author’s Reply

Thanks for the attentive comments regarding our study on the association between serum uric acid and carotid intima-media thickness in the middle-aged and elderly Chinese population.

Reduced uric acid excretion and increased risk of hyperuricemia were documented in the aspirin usage patients. In our study, a total of 128 participants reported aspirin intake, accounting for 1.2% of the study population. The mean value (standard deviation, SD) of the serum uric acid level in participants taking aspirin was 329 ± 97 µmmol/L, which is higher than that in participants without aspirin usage (299 ± 92 µmmol/L, P = 0.0003). Additional adjustment for aspirin usage did not change the results or conclusion (Odds ratio [OR] = 1.11; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.07–1.31). Neither did exclusion of participants taking aspirin from the study (OR = 1.16; 95% CI = 1.08–1.25).

Modest increased risks of coronary heart disease events and cardiovascular mortality associated with subclinical hypothyroidism were investigated in previous study. Subclinical hypothyroidism conferred an increased risk of coronary heart disease, with a hazard ratio (HR) of 1.89 (95% CI, 1.28–2.80) for a thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) level of 10 to 19.9 mIU/L compared to euthyroidism. Subclinical hypothyroidism was also closely related to an increased carotid intima-media thickness. The pooled meta-analysis of seven observational studies demonstrated higher carotid intima-media thickness in patients with subclinical hypothyroidism than those with euthyroidism [weighted mean difference (WMD) = 0.064 mm, 95% CI = 0.024–0.105; P = 0.002]. However, the interaction of subclinical hypothyroidism on the association between uric acid and subclinical atherosclerosis has not been well explored. It would be interesting. Future large sample size and prospectively designed studies aiming to elucidate those associations are warranted.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References


Ying Chen1, 2, Min Xu1, 2 and Weiqing Wang1, 2

1 Key Laboratory for Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases of Ministry of Health, Rui-Jin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, E-Institute of Shanghai Universities, Shanghai, China
2 Shanghai Clinical Center for Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases, Shanghai Institute of Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases, Department of Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases, Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Rui-Jin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China

Address for correspondence: Weiqing Wang, Rui-Jin Hospital, 197 Rui-Jin 2ndRd, Shanghai 200025, China
E-mail: wqingw@hotmail.com
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