

Letter to the Editor

Editöre Mektup

Plasma proadrenomedullin level and severity of the disease in patients with isolated rheumatic mitral stenosis

Dear Editor,

We would like to share our ideas on, “The relationship between plasma proadrenomedullin level and severity of the disease in patients with isolated rheumatic mitral stenosis.”^[1] Demir et al.^[1] concluded that, “The increased NT-proBNP and proADM levels in patients with isolated rheumatic MS can help . . . information to echocardiography.” We agree that the biomarker might be useful. Proadrenomedullin (proADM) is also reported to be a useful predictor for prehospital mortality in infective endocarditis.^[2] However, there are some important considerations. First, proADM can be affected by inflammation process. If there is a concurrent inflammation process, an increased level might occur;^[3] hence, interpretation has to be careful. Several concurrent medical problems such as hypertension and diabetes can also alter the proADM level; therefore, it is necessary to be aware of the confounding effect.^[4] Finally, for laboratory analysis, it is necessary to choose a highly selective assay. Classical immunoassays for proADM determination might have a problem of immunological interactions that can further affect the measured concentration.^[5]

Conflict of Interest: None.

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