# Article information:

Circulating FAM19A5 level is associated with the presence and severity of coronary artery disease - International Journal of Cardiology  
<https://www.internationaljournalofcardiology.com/article/S0167-5273(22)00329-1/fulltext>

# Article summary:

1. Family with sequence similarity 19 member A5 (FAM19A5) is a novel biomarker for coronary artery disease.

2. Serum FAM19A5 levels are negatively associated with the severity of coronary artery disease.

3. FAM19A5 is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular diseases.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article “Circulating FAM19A5 level is associated with the presence and severity of coronary artery disease” is a well-written and comprehensive study that provides evidence for the association between circulating FAM19A5 levels and the presence and severity of coronary artery disease (CAD). The authors conducted a study involving 186 CAD patients and 58 non-CAD patients who underwent coronary arteriography (CAG), measuring serum FAM19A5 levels in both groups. The results showed that serum FAM19A5 levels in CAD group were significantly lower than those in the non-CAD group, indicating that decreased serum FAM19A5 level was a risk factor for CAD. Furthermore, circulating FAM19A5 levels were negatively associated with the Gensini score, suggesting that it may represent a novel biomarker for diagnosing and indication the severity of CAD.

The article appears to be reliable as it provides evidence from a well-designed study which included both CAD patients and non-CAD patients, allowing for comparison between the two groups. Furthermore, the authors have provided detailed information on their methods, including how they measured serum FAM19A5 levels, as well as how they calculated Gensini scores to measure severity of coronary artery stenosis. Additionally, they have also discussed potential limitations of their study such as small sample size and lack of long-term follow up data which could affect their results.

In conclusion, this article appears to be reliable and trustworthy due to its comprehensive design and thorough discussion of potential limitations.

# Topics for further research:

* Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)
* Coronary Arteriography (CAG)
* FAM19A5 biomarker
* Gensini score
* Serum FAM19A5 levels
* Risk factors for CAD

# Report location:

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