

**Relationship between total PSA, free PSA, free PSA/total PSA ratio and cardiometabolic risk among central Africans cardiac patients without prostate diseases**

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**Objective:** To identify epidemiologic and cardiometabolic factors correlated with Total PSA, Free PSA and Free PSA/Total PSA ratio. Independent determinants of total PSA were also investigated.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study conducted among 70 black hypertensives without prostate diseases at LOMO Medical center, Kinshasa, DRC.

**Results:** In bivariate analysis, age ( $r=0.290$ ;  $P=0.47$ ), waist circumference ( $r=-0.245$ ;  $P=0.41$ ), number of cigarettes smoked ( $r=0.289$ ;  $P=0.015$ ) and serum creatinine ( $r=0.408$ ;  $P<0.001$ ) were significantly correlated with Total PSA. Low socio-economic status (67.6% vs. 32.4%), ethnic groups from West (56.4% vs. 36%), excessive alcohol intake (75% vs. 43.3%), smoking (100% vs. 24.5%) and family history of prostate cancer (85.7% vs. 42.9%) were significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) associated with elevated Total PSA  $\geq 4$ ng/mL. However, Free PSA was not correlated with any variable. There was a significant correlation between waist circumference ( $r=-0.114$ ;  $P=0.004$ ), number of cigarettes smoked ( $r=-0.215$ ;  $P=0.021$ ), HDL-cholesterol ( $r=-0.225$ ;  $P=0.018$ ); GGT ( $r=-0.318$ ;  $P=0.007$ ), fasting plasma glucose ( $r=-0.326$ ;  $P=0.008$ ) and Free PSA/Total PSA ratio. In multiple linear regression analysis, 46.1% (Adjusted R<sup>2</sup>) of variations of total PSA were explained by Total cholesterol (TC), Ferritin (Fer), and GGT in this equation  $Y(\text{Total PSA}) = -24.3 + 0.306TC + 0.343Fer + 0.241GGT$ .

**Conclusion:** Prevention of oxidative stress, dyslipidemia and life style changes might prevent both Cardiovascular Disease and prostate cancer in these Central Africans hypertensives.