

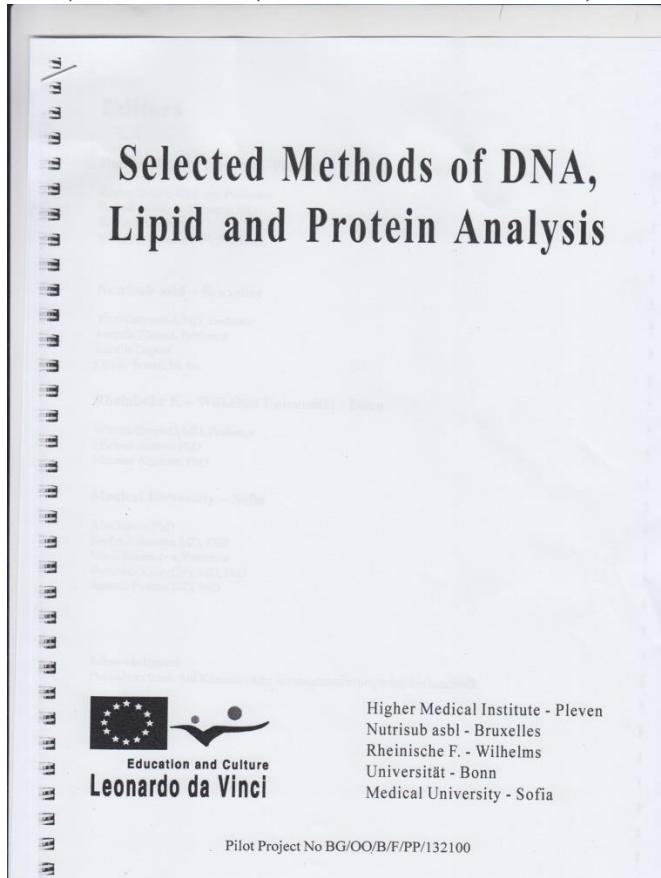
Списък на научните трудове на Доц. Регина Семьоновна Комса-Пенкова, д.б.н –

Дисертационни трудове за ОНС „Доктор“ и „Доктор на науките“:

1. “Термоденатурация на фибриларни колагени. Влияние на различни химически фактори върху термостабилността на фибриларни колагени” - дисертационен труд за присъждане на научна степен „кандидат на биологическите науки“ – 1993г. гр. Плевен
2. „Нов поглед върху ролята на генетичните и негенетични рискови фактори в патогенезата на тромботични инциденти при пациенти с венозен тромбоемболизъм и репродуктивни проблеми“ - дисертационен труд за придобиване на научната степен „доктор на науките“ – 2017г. гр. Плевен

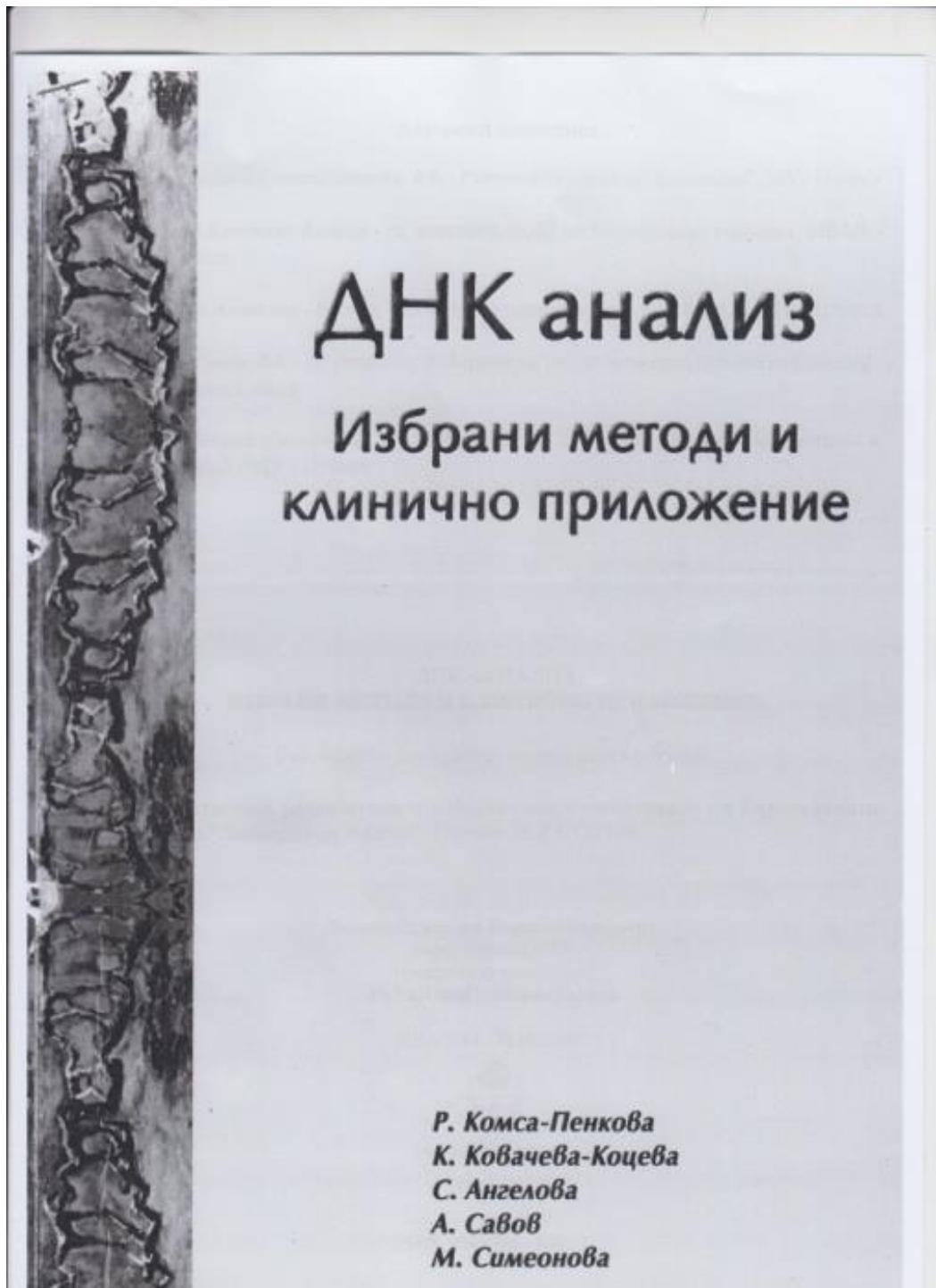
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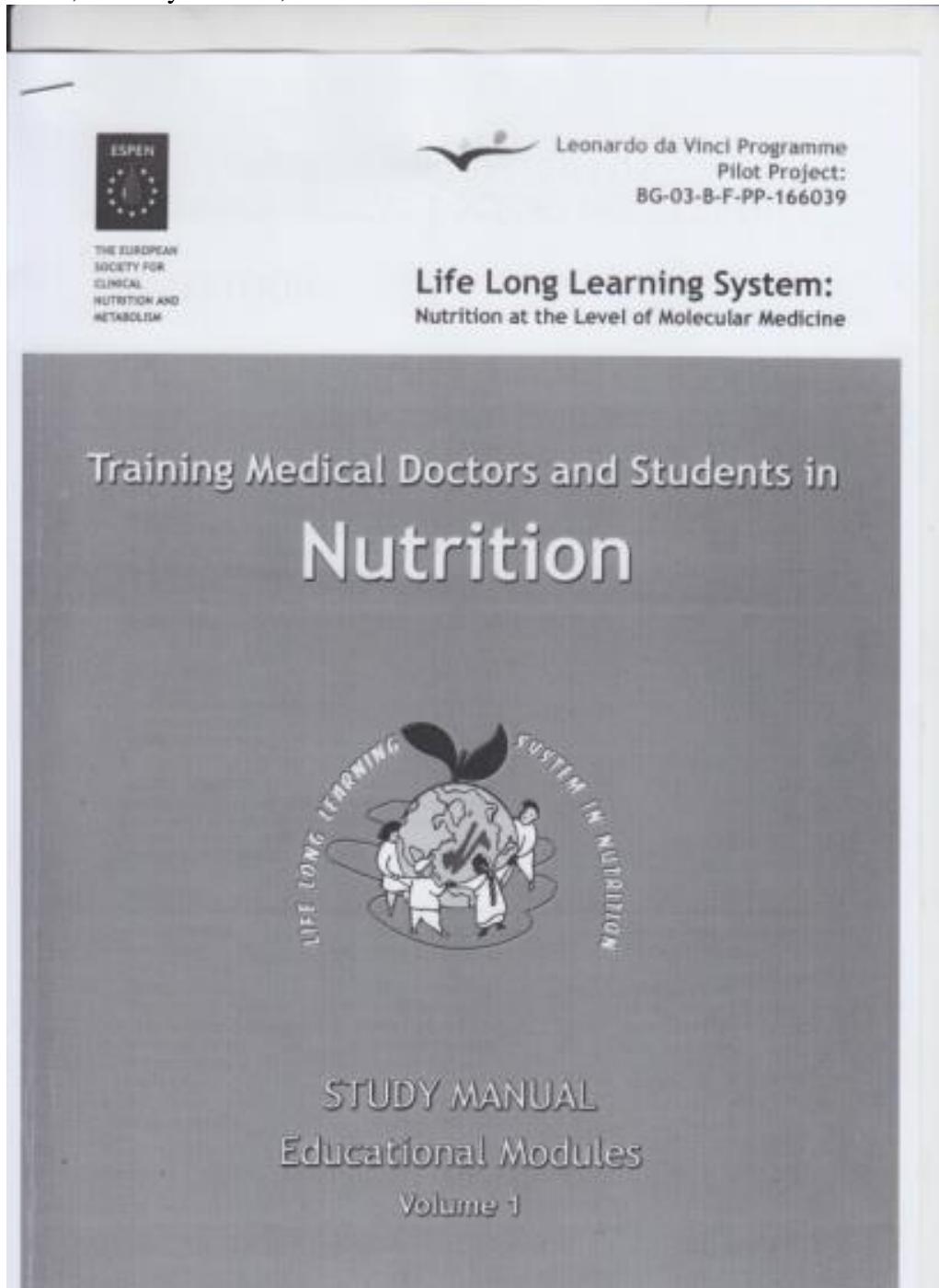


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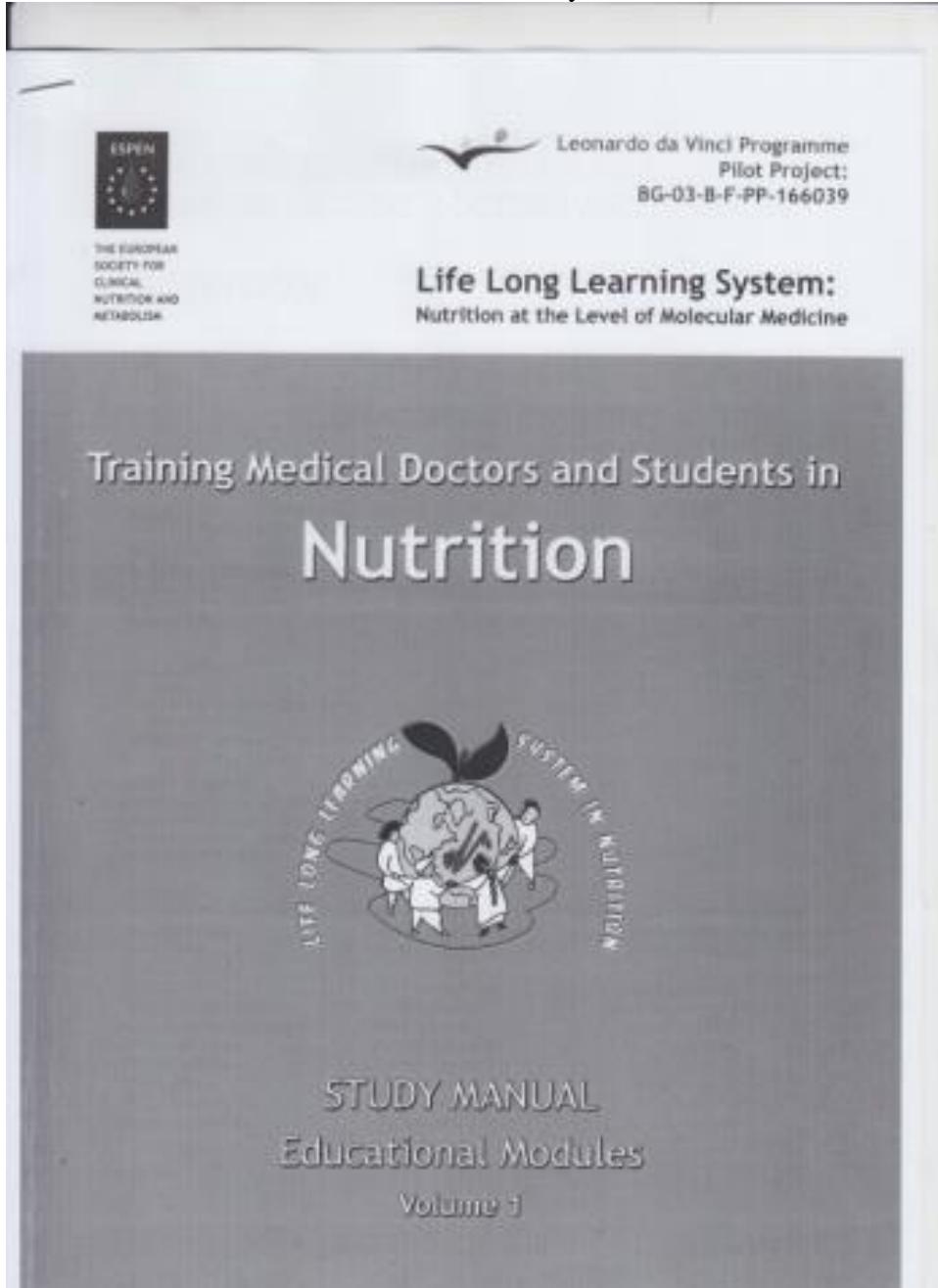
Р. Комса-Пенкова, К. Ковачева-Коцева, С. Ангелова, А. Савов, М. Симеонова, ISBN: 954-756-030-1. 2004;



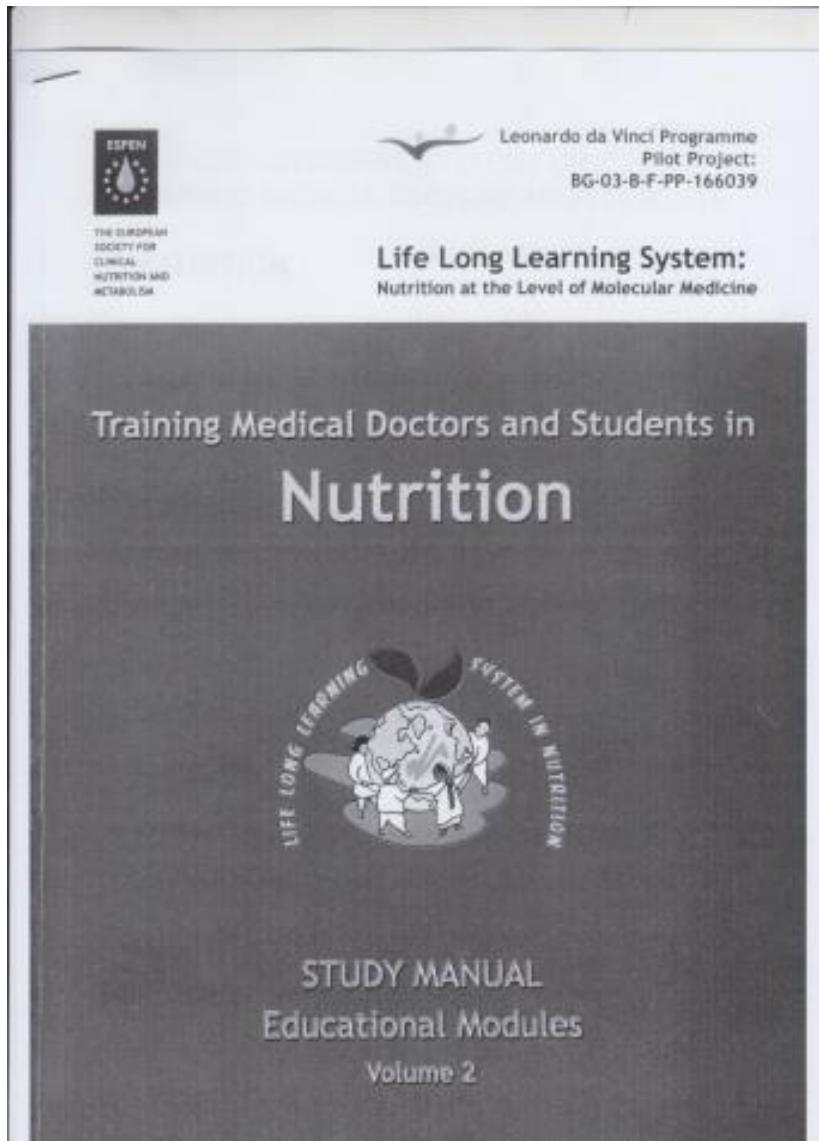
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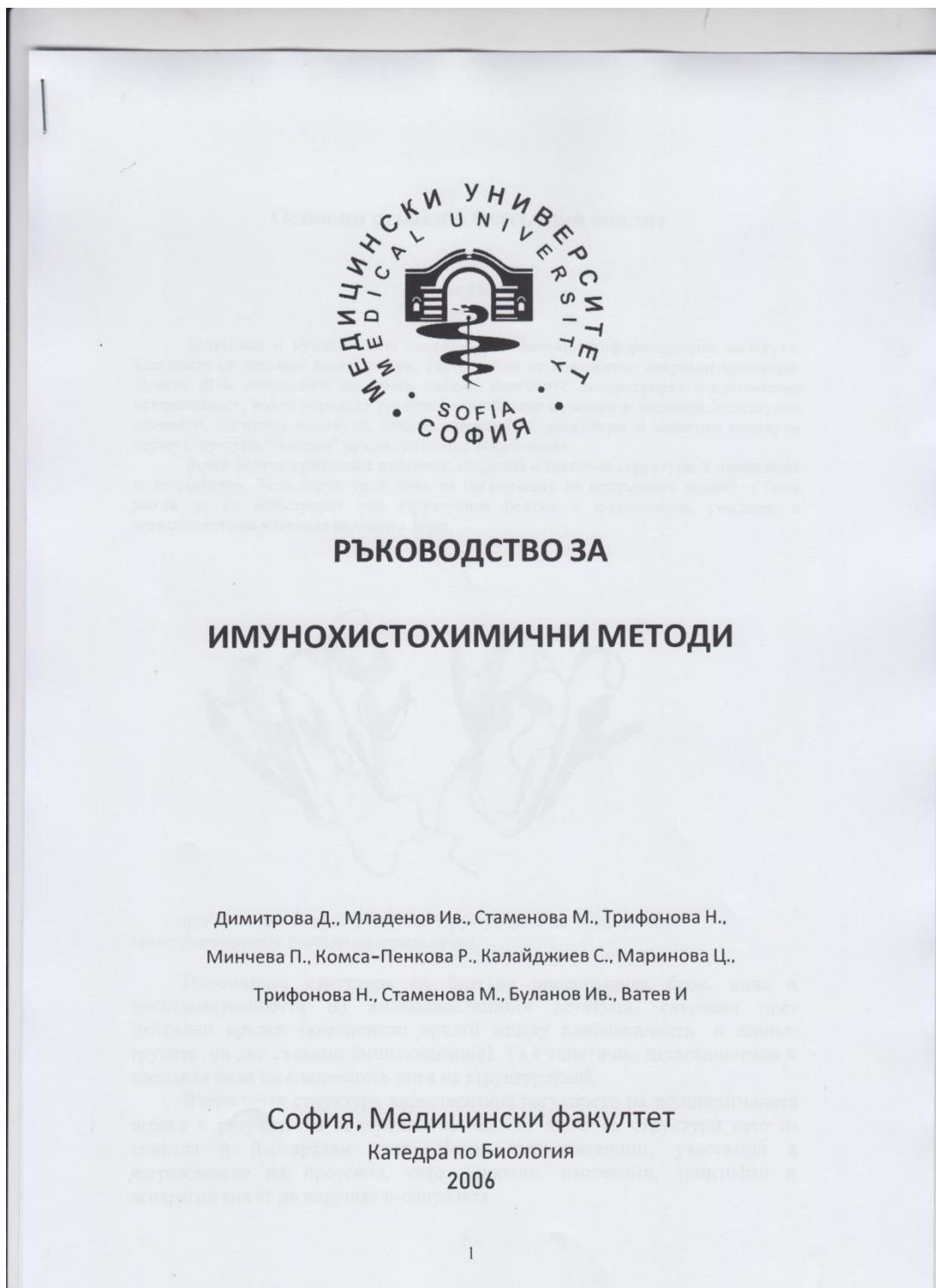
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Regina Komsa-Penkova, Claude Pichard, Remy Maier, Yvon Carpentier
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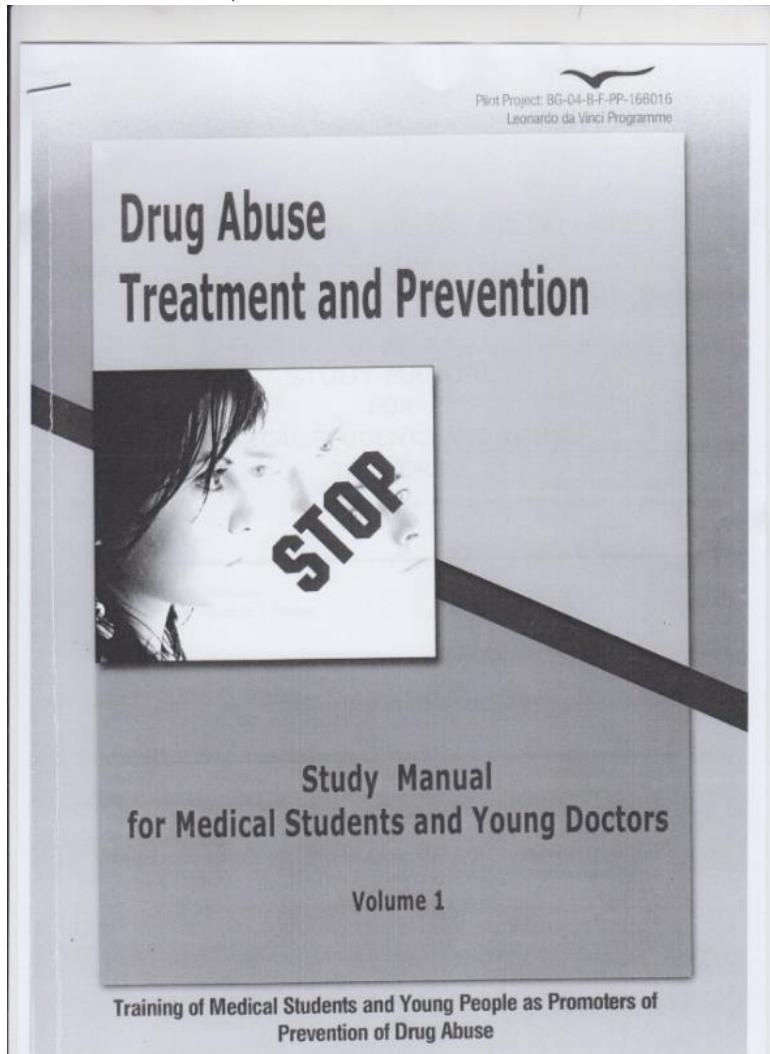
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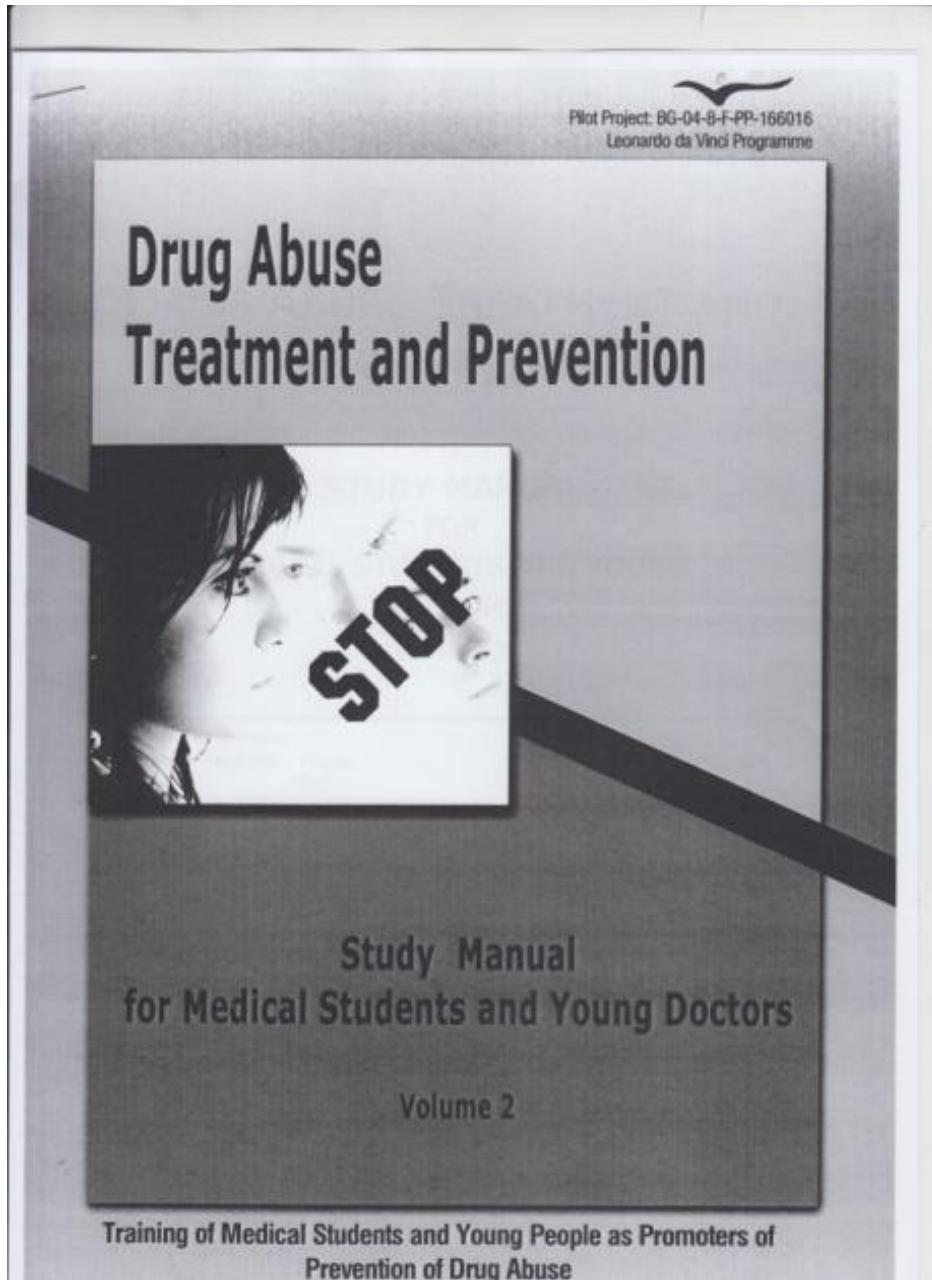
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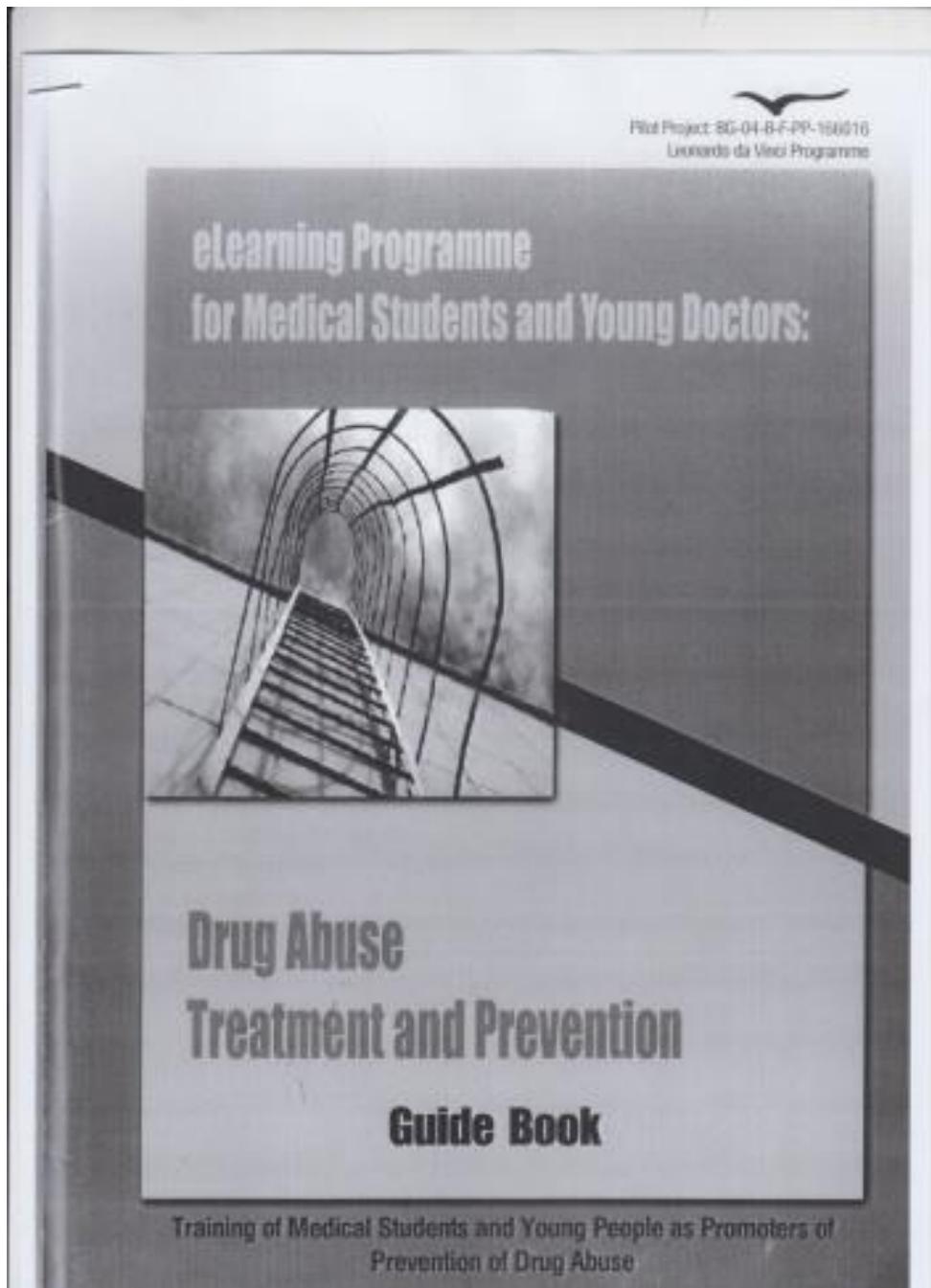


10. Drug Abuse, Treatment and prevention, Study Manual for Medical Students and Young Doctors, Volume 2. Regina Komsa-Penkova, Paul Verbanck, Kire Tomov
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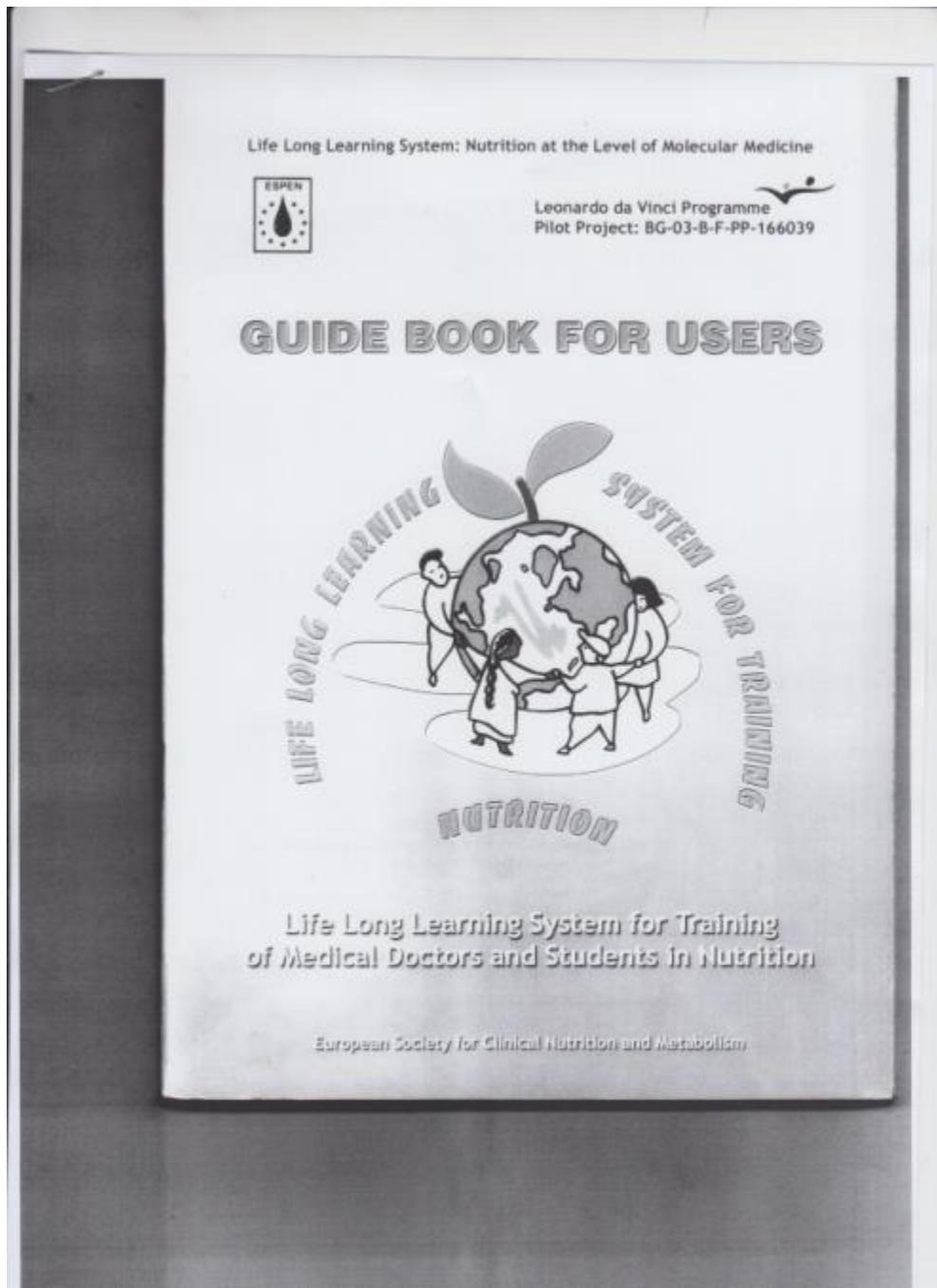


11. Drug Abuse, Treatment and prevention, eLearning Programme for Medical Students and Young Doctors, Guide Book.

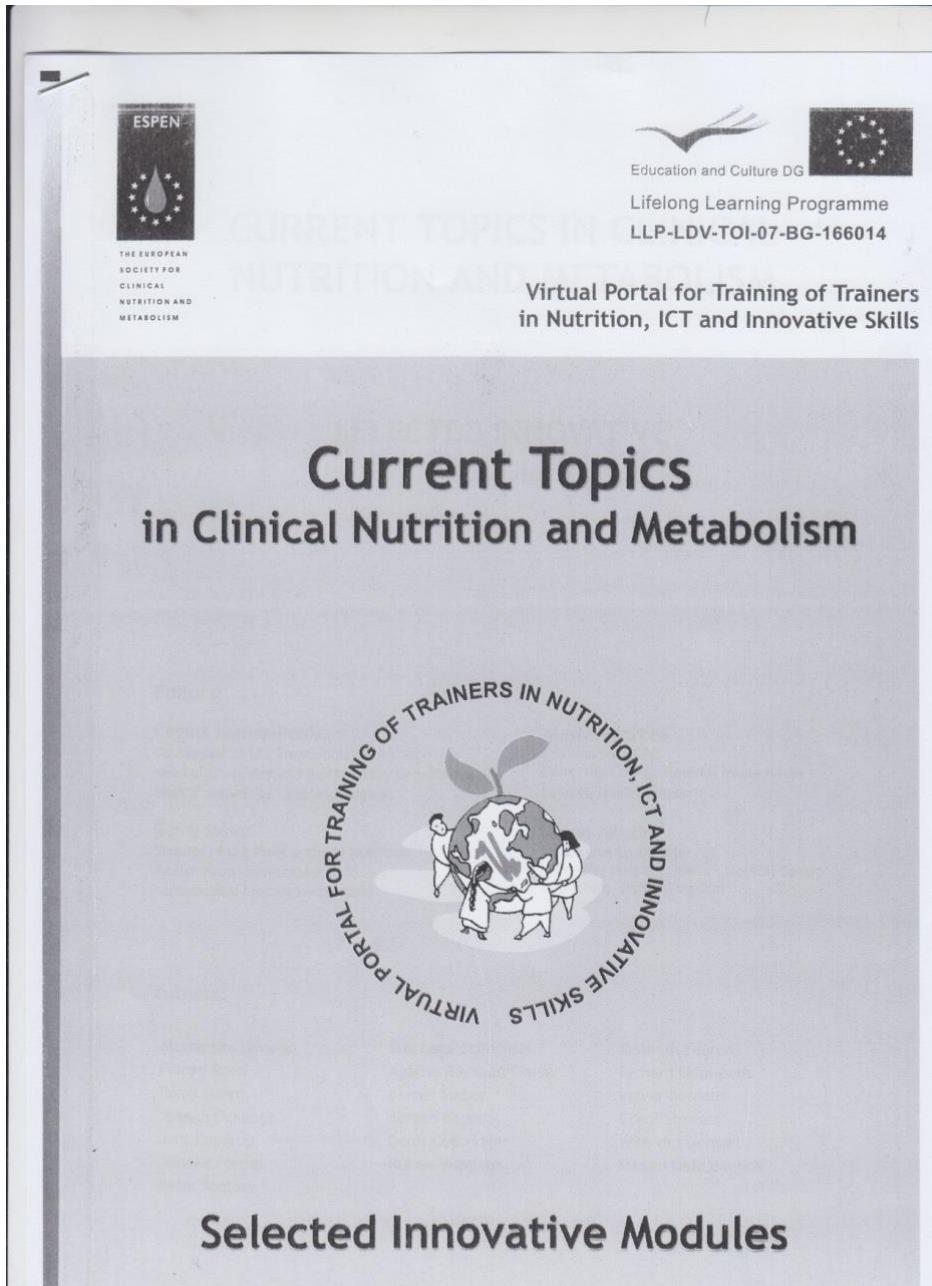
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12. Guide book for users. R. Komsa-Penkova, R. Maier, K. Kovacheva, S. Angelova, A. Kamenova, P. Tonchev, Y. Carpentier, L. Sobotka, C. Pishard, 2006, Printed by EA Ad, Pleven, Bulgaria, ISBN-10: 954-756-049-2, ISBN-13: 978-954-756-049-9;



13. Virtual Portal for Training of Trainers in Nutrition, ICT and Innovative Skills, Current Topics in clinical Nutrition and Metabolism, Selected Innovative Modules. Regina Komsa-Penkova, Alessandro Laviano, Remy Maier, Alastair Forbes, ISBN: 978-954-756-079-6, 2008 by ESPEN;



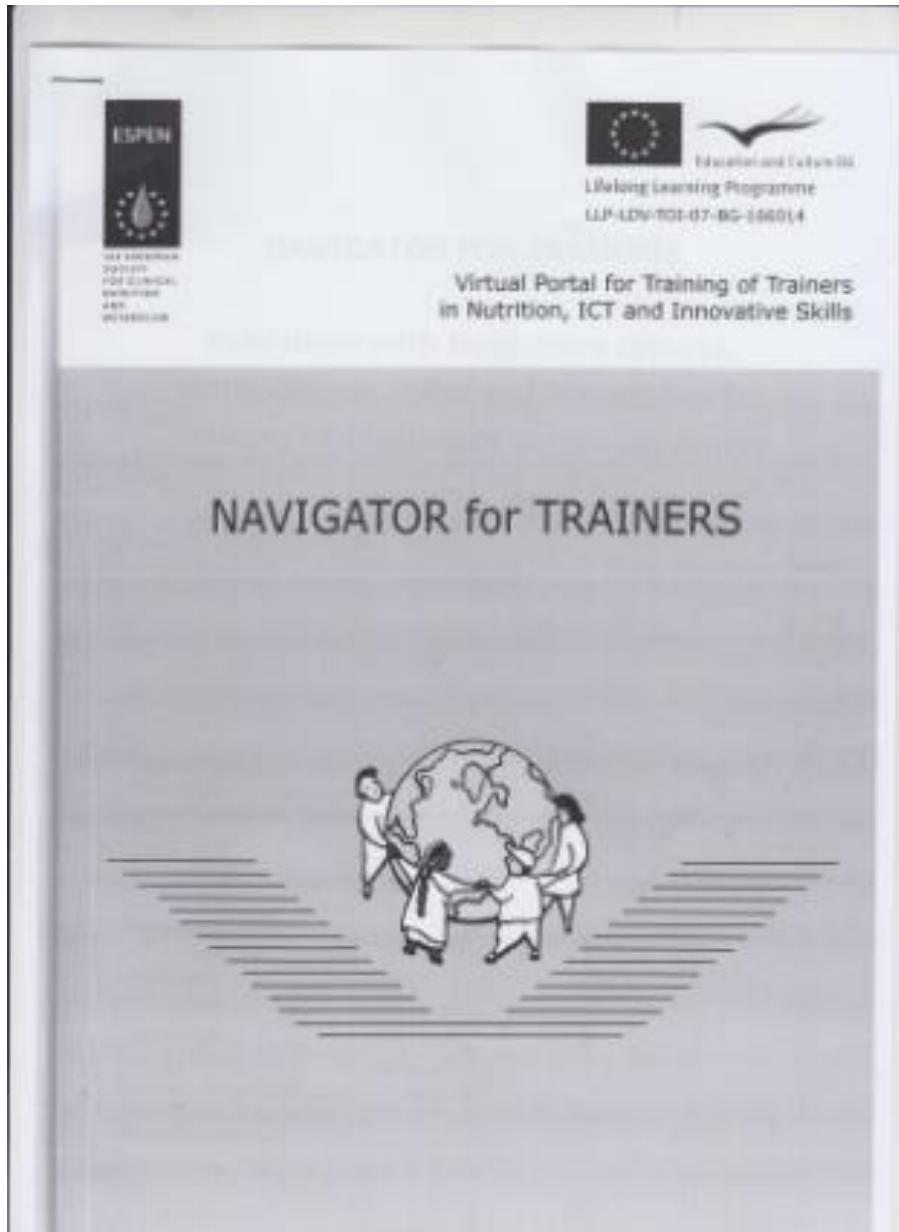
14. Virtual Portal for Training of Trainers in Nutrition, ICT and Innovative Skills, Актуални теми по клинично хранене и метаболизъм, избрани иновативни модули.

Аллесандро Лавиано, Регина Комса-Пенкова, Реми Майер, Йохан Окенга, ISBN: 978-954-756-090-1, 2009 by ESPEN;

The image shows the front cover of a book or booklet. At the top left is the logo of the European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism (ESPEN), featuring a stylized drop and stars. To the right are logos for the European Union's Lifelong Learning Programme and the Education and Culture DG, along with the project identifier LLP-LDV-TOI-07-BG-166014. The title 'Virtual Portal for Training of Trainers in Nutrition, ICT and Innovative Skills' is centered at the top. Below the title, the main heading 'АКТУАЛНИ ТЕМИ' (Actual Topics) and 'ПО КЛИНИЧНО ХРАНЕНЕ И МЕТАБОЛИЗЪМ' (on Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism) are displayed. A circular graphic in the center features two figures standing around a globe, with the text 'VIRTUAL PORTAL FOR TRAINING OF TRAINERS IN NUTRITION, ICT AND INNOVATIVE SKILLS' written around the perimeter of the circle. At the bottom, the text 'ИЗБРАНИ ИНОВАТИВНИ МОДУЛИ' (Selected Innovative Modules) is visible.

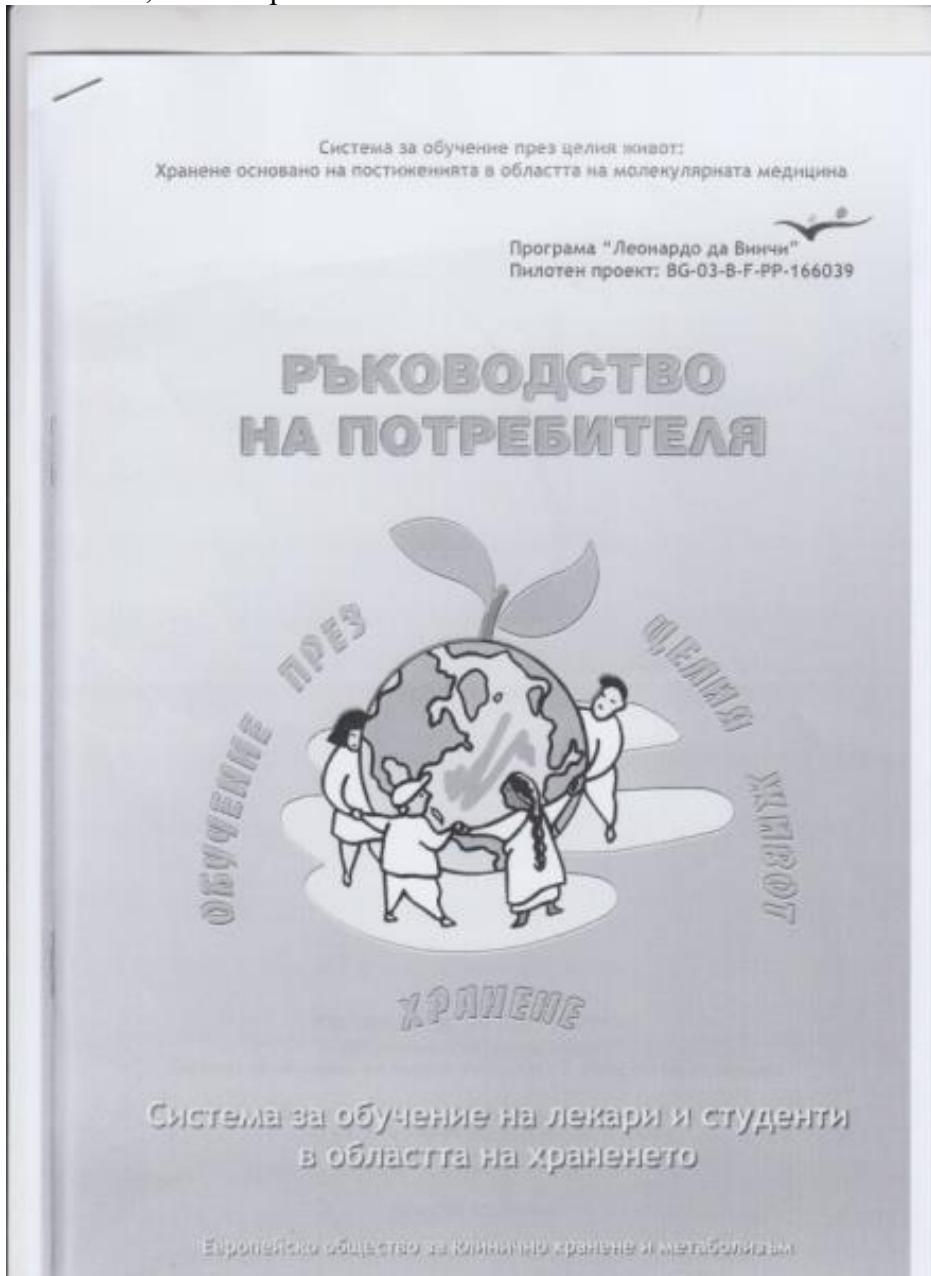
15. Navigator for Trainers: Guidelines with Innovative Criteria,Methodology, Rules and Procedures for Training of Trainers of Virtual University

R. Komsa-Penkova, R. Meier, P. Tonchev, A. Kamenova, K. Statev, N. Jurov. 2009, EU –LLL & ESPEN Printed by EA AD, Pleven, ISBN 978-954-756-091-8



16. Ръководство на потребителя, Система за обучение на целия живот:Хранене основно на постиженията в областта на молекулярната медицина, Програма „Леонардо да Винчи“, Система за обучение на лекари и студенти в областта на храненето.

Р. Комса-Пенкова, Р.Майер, К. Ковачева, С. Ангелова, П. Тончев, И. Карпентиер, Л.Соботка, К.Пишар



17. Polymorphism A1/A2 in cell surface integrin alpha IIb/beta 3 and the development of increased risk for venous thrombembolism and recurrent pregnancy loss In: Thrombosis: Causes, Treatment and Prevention.

Ivanov PD., Komsa-Penkova RS., Tsvyatkovska TM., Nova Science Publishers, Inc, Hauppauge, NY, 2010;

POLYMORPHISM A1/A2 IN CELL SURFACE INTEGRIN ALPHA IIIB/BETA 3 AND
THE DEVELOPMENT OF INCREASED RISK FOR VENOUS THROMBEMBOLISM
AND RECURRENT PREGNANCY LOSS

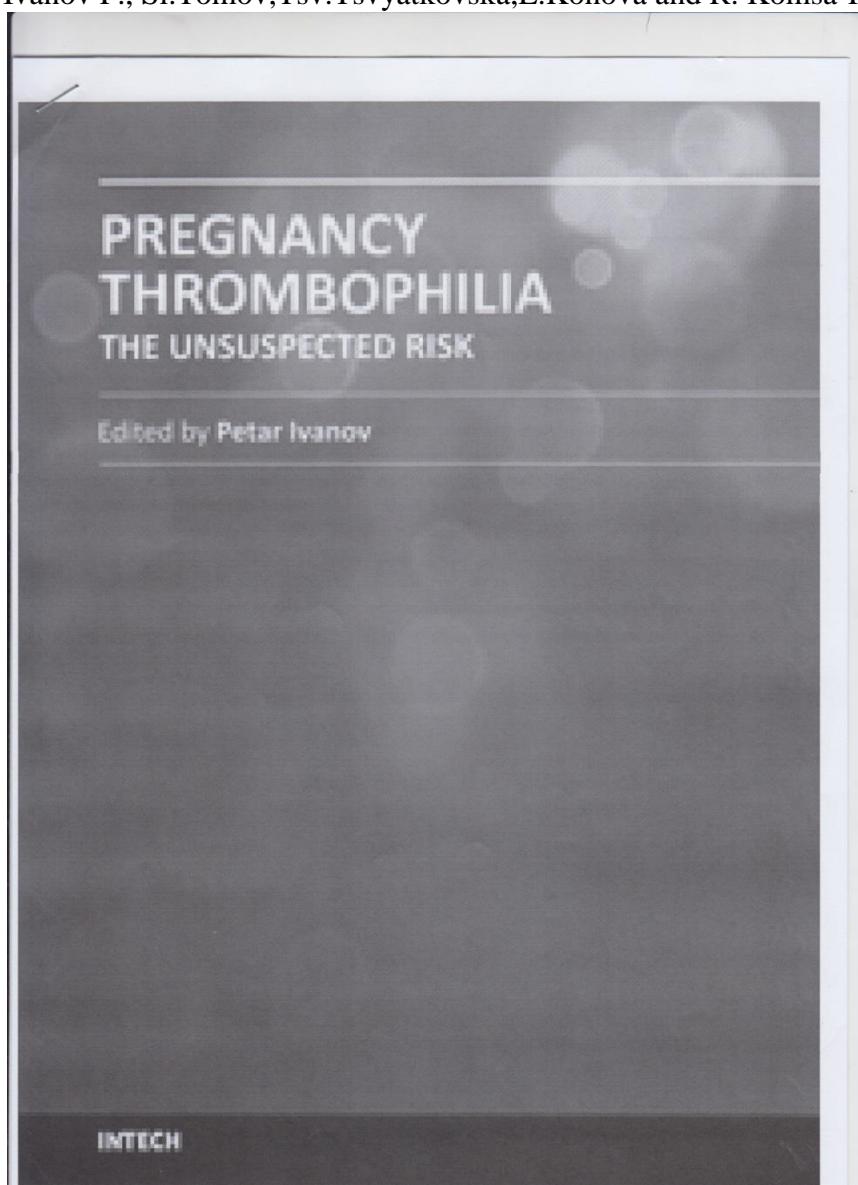
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The investigation of the risk factors, development and treatment of venous thrombembolism (VTE) is probably one of the fields in medicine that possesses one of the most evidence-based labors of knowledge. The complexity of finding and understanding the main causes and pathological mechanism of thrombosis process extended the time of the study. Therefore, there are still several controversial issues in the understanding of thrombosis development. Many factors have played a role in venous thrombosis development. The acquired risk factors such as trauma, surgery, prolonged immobilization, etc. affect many persons, but frequently a combination of some risk factors in one person, is necessary for thrombus formation. Indeed, multiple risk factors are a prerequisite for thrombosis development. In our days, the importance of inherited risk factors in the development of venous thromboembolism, has been increasingly recognized. The knowledge for relatively rare conditions, such as protein C, protein S and antitrombin III deficiency [1], have been expanded with the discovery of the impact of mutation in coagulation factors for the development of VTE. Recently, the most frequent prothrombotic genetic defects in patients with VTE have been considered to be Factor V Leiden mutation [2] (FVL) and Factor II 20210 G>A mutation (FII 20210 G>A) [3]. Along with mutation in natural anticoagulants and factors from cascade of coagulation, an inherited changes in platelet membrane receptors was

18. Thrombophilia in Assisted Reproductive Technology – Place and Needs of Tromboprophylaxis. Pregnancy thrombophilia. The unsuspected risk.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/46070>. 2013,129-158.

Ivanov P., Sl.Tomov,Tsv.Tsvyatkovska,E.Konova and R. Komsa-Penkova



Публикации в чужди научни списания, свързани с 1-та дисертация:

19. Altankov G, Marinova-Mutafchieva L, Nikolaeva N, Penkova R. Changes in the adhesive phenotype of regional lymphocytes in rats with adjuvants arthritis: Alteration by cyclophosphamide. *Meth. Find. Exp. Clin. Pharmacol.* 1991, 13(4), 263-268. (**IF 0.577**)

Meth. Find. Exp. Clin. Pharmacol 1991, 13(4): 263-268

10

Changes in the Adhesive Phenotype of Regional Lymphocytes in Rats with Adjuvant Arthritis: Alteration by Cyclophosphamide

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SUMMARY
A quantitative spectrophotometrical method was used to study the adhesive phenotype of lymphocytes from regional lymph nodes of rats with early stage adjuvant-induced arthritis (AA), pretreated or not with cyclophosphamide (CY). The results showed that adhesion of lymphocytes from AA-sensitized lymph nodes to gelatin and collagens (type I, II, III and IV) was enhanced, especially to collagen type II. However, adhesion to fibronectin and to fibrinogen did not differ from adhesion in non-treated rats. Application of CY was found to aggravate AA development and influence the lymphocytes' adhesiveness. Adhesion was inhibited in all cases except to fibrinogen, where it was augmented, compared to the adhesion in both AA and control groups. Relationships between the lymphocyte adhesive phenotype and the expression of histological changes suggest that lymphocyte-matrix interactions could play an important role in the pathogenesis of AA development and the mechanism of CY action.

Key words: Lymphocyte adhesion - Attachment proteins - Adjuvant arthritis - Cyclophosphamide

INTRODUCTION

The interaction between lymphocytes and extracellular matrix (ECM) controls their extravasation and subsequent distribution in a tissue-specific manner (8). However, relatively little is known about the mechanisms by which these cells recognize and adhere to the specific sites during inflammation. There is recent evidence indicating that several cell surface receptors from the integrin superfamily are responsible for the lymphocyte adhesive behavior, including cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions (1,24), and that this specific adhesive phenotype can change dramatically in various pathological conditions (17).

Recently a simple spectrophotometrical method was developed for the quantification of lymphocyte adhesiveness to protein coated surfaces (1,3). This method was used to investigate the normal interaction of blood lymphocytes (1), as well as the interaction of lymphocytes from various lymphoid tissues (2) on fibronectin (Fn). Further experiments were performed with the aim of elucidating the role of such lymphocyte-matrix interactions in inflammation. In addition to Fn, the effects of other matrix proteins, such as collagen from different sources (types I, II, III, IV) and fibrinogen (Fng), were also examined.

Rheumatoid arthritis is an inflammatory disease of unclear etiology and pathogenesis. Adjuvant arthritis (AA) in rats is an extensively studied model for human rheumatoid arthritis (18). T-Cells and macrophages are the principle inflammatory cells in AA (21). Structurally characteristic alterations in the lymph nodes occur in AA (5), which may be accompanied by changes in the adhesive behavior of lymphocytes across the lymphatic interstitium. Moreover, a significant lymphocyte alteration in the lymph nodes was observed in the experimental animals after cyclophosphamide (CY) administration before immunization (23). It is not clear, however, whether alterations of the above mentioned lymphocyte-matrix interactions are involved in these processes.

The subject of the present study was to compare adhesive phenotype changes of lymphocytes from the regional lymph nodes of rats with early stage AA, pretreated or not with a single CY dose.

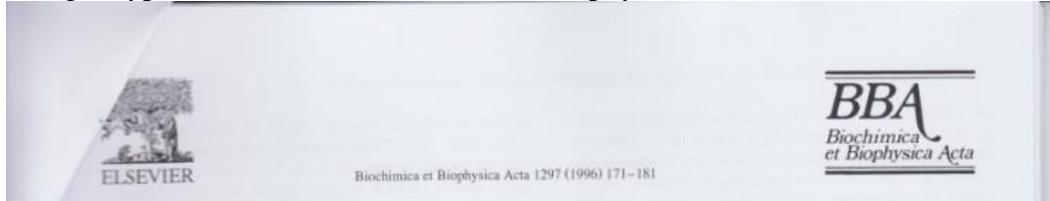
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

Male Wistar rats ($n = 24$) aged 6-8 weeks were supplied from the Central Breeding Farm at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The animals were divided into

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20. Komsa-Penkova R, Koynova R, Kostov G, Tenchov B. Thermal stability of calf skin collagen type I in salt solutions. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 1996, 1297, 171-181. (IF 3.06)



Thermal stability of calf skin collagen type I in salt solutions

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Abstract

The thermal stability of acid-soluble collagen type I from calf skin in salt solutions is studied by high-sensitivity differential scanning calorimetry. Three concentration ranges have been clearly distinguished in the dependence of collagen thermal stability on ion concentration. At concentrations below 20 mM, all studied salts reduce the temperature of collagen denaturation with a factor of about 0.2°C per 1 mM. This effect is attributed to screening of electrostatic interactions leading to collagen stabilisation. At higher concentrations, roughly in the range 20–500 mM, the different salts either slightly stabilise or further destabilise the collagen molecule in salt-specific way that correlates with their position in the lyotropic series. The effect of anions is dominating and follows the order $H_2PO_4^- \geq SO_4^{2-} > Cl^- > SCN^-$, with sign inversion at about SO_4^{2-} . This effect, generally known as the Hofmeister effect, is associated with indirect protein–salt interactions exerted via competition for water molecules between ions and the protein surface. At still higher salt concentrations (onset concentrations between 200 and 800 mM for the different salts), the temperature of collagen denaturation and solution opacity markedly increase for all studied salts due to protein salting out and aggregation. The ability of salts to salt out collagen also correlates with their position in the lyotropic series and increases for chaotropic ions. The SO_4^{2-} anions interact specifically with collagen — they induce splitting of the protein denaturation peak into two components in the range 100–150 mM Na_2SO_4 and 300–750 mM Li_2SO_4 . The variations of the collagen denaturation enthalpy at low and intermediate salt concentrations are consistent with a weak linear increase of the enthalpy with denaturation temperature. Its derivative, $d(\Delta H)/dT$, is approximately equal to the independently measured difference in the heat capacities of the denatured and native states, $\Delta C_p = C_p^D - C_p^N \approx 0.1 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$.

Keywords: Collagen type I; Protein–salt interactions; Thermal stability; DSC; Protein electrostatics; Hofmeister effect; (Calf skin)

1. Introduction

Collagen is the major structural component of connective tissues. In vertebrates, it represents about one-third of their total protein content [1]. At least 19 fibrillar and non-fibrillar, genetically different, types of collagen have been distinguished [2]. The fibrillar collagen type I is the major component of tendon, bone, skin, and other tissues. Its primary structure consists of repeating triplets (Gly-X-Y)_n, where X is often proline (Pro) and Y is often 4-hydroxyproline (Hyp). The collagen molecules consist of three polypeptide chains, each coiled in a left-handed helix. The three chains are thrown into a right-handed triple superhelix stabilised by periodic hydrogen bonds [3,4]. The triple helices, known also as tropocollagen,

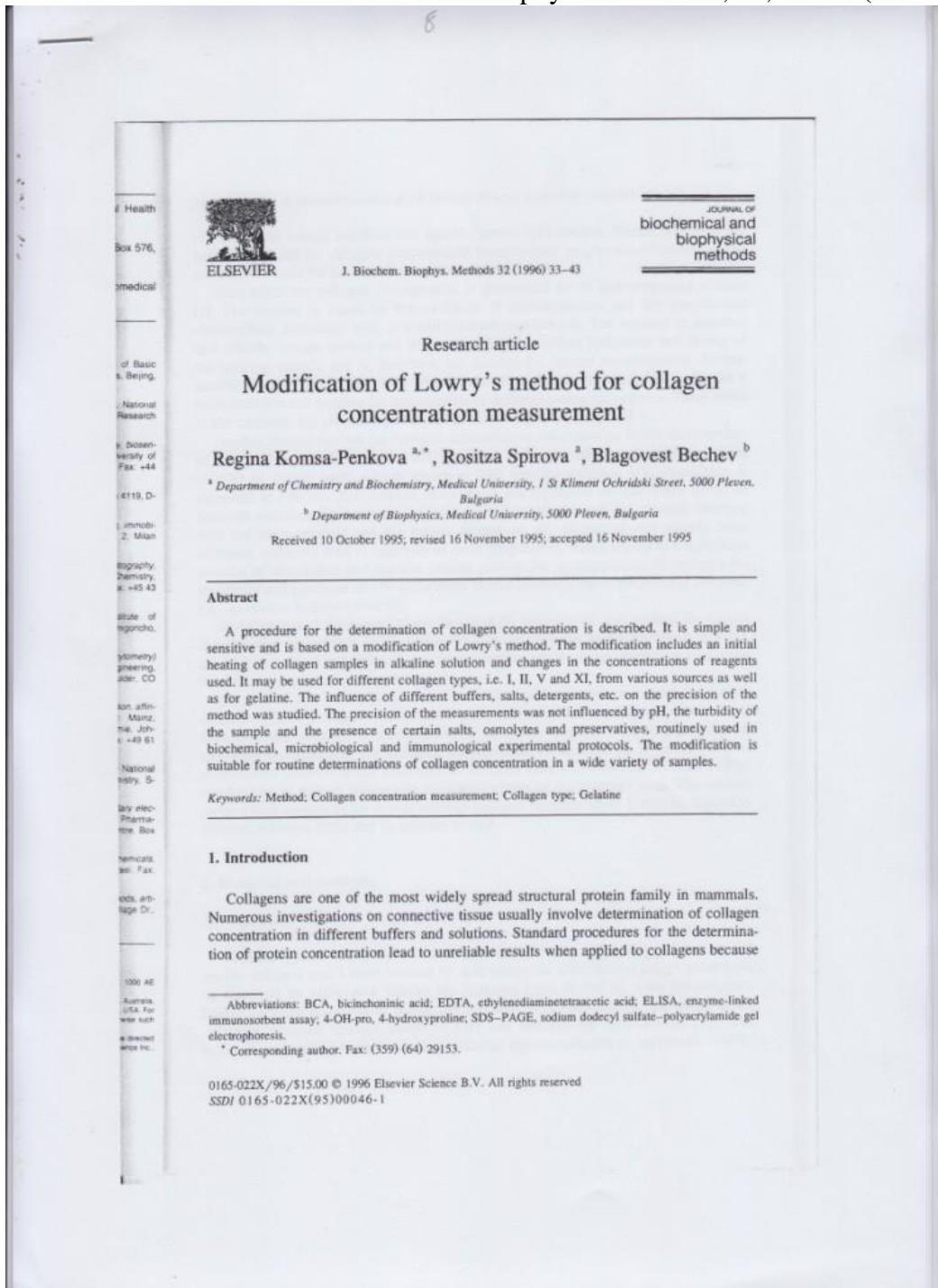
associate laterally and longitudinally to form microfibrils. These, in turn, form fibrils, aggregates of which constitute various forms of connective tissue. Decrease of pH below 4 results in dissolving of the fibrils and formation of a molecular solution of tropocollagen [5].

Upon heating, collagen undergoes a denaturational transition from the triple helix to a randomly coiled form in which the three chains are separated. A correlation between chemical composition and thermal stability of collagens has been established [6]. Several studies emphasise the stabilising effect of hydroxyproline [7–11]. Altogether, the amino-acid content is considered a dominant determinant of the collagen stability. Since about 40% of the Gly-X-Y triplets of collagen contain at least one charged residue in X or Y position, the electrostatic interactions are also considered important for its molecular organisation [12–14]. The structure of the triple helix allows for formation of both intra- and interchain ion pairs. Examination of collagen primary structure [12,15] shows a considerable

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J. Biochem. Biophys. Methods 34 (1997) 237-249

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**Advantages of orange-labelled collagen and gelatine
as substrates for rapid collagenase
activity measurement**

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Abstract

A simple method for the determination of collagenase activity utilising dye-labelled substrates is proposed. It consists in labelling gelatine and bovine Achilles tendon collagen under non-denaturing conditions with the dye active orange GT. As verified with two different enzyme preparations, labelling did not dramatically change the susceptibility to collagenases. The kinetic parameters obtained for dye-labelled collagen and gelatine were compared to those obtained for the hydrolysis of native insoluble collagen (Mandl's method). The method offers the following advantages: it is rapid, reproducible, does not require special equipment and is more specific for collagenases than the widely used azocoll and Mandl methods. © 1997 Elsevier Science B.V.

Keywords: Collagenase activity; Collagen orange; Gelatine orange; Labelled substrates

Abbreviations: FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; NPGB, p-nitrophenyl-p'-guanidinobenzoate. HCl; TCA, trichloracetic acid; TNBS, 2,4,6-trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid; CH, collagenase from *Clostridium histolyticum*; KC, collagenase from the Kamchatka crab *Paralithodes camchatica* hepatopancreas

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Публикации в чужди научни списания, свързани с 2-та дисертация:

23. Ivanov P, Komsa-Penkova R, Kovacheva K, Ivanov Y, Stoyanova A, Ivanov I, Pavlov P, Glogovska P, Nojarov V. Impact of thrombophilic genetic factors on pulmonary embolism - early onset and recurrent incidences. *Lung*. 2008 Jan-Feb;186 (1):27-36. (IF 1.495)

Lung (2008) 186:27–36
DOI 10.1007/s00408-007-9061-7

PULMONARY VASCULAR DISEASE

Impact of Thrombophilic Genetic Factors on Pulmonary Embolism: Early Onset and Recurrent Incidences

Petar Ivanov · Regina Komsa-Penkova · Katia Kovacheva · Yavor Ivanov · Angelina Stoyanova · Ivan Ivanov · Plamen Pavlov · Pavlina Glogovska · Venzislav Nojarov

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Abstract The importance of genetic thrombophilic factors in the development of venous thromboembolism has been increasingly recognized. Factor V Leiden (FVL), prothrombin gene mutation G20210A (FII G20210), genetic variant C677T of the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR), as well as the polymorphism A2 (PIA2) in platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa were recently discussed. We analyzed the contribution of genetic thrombophilic factors to the pathogenesis of pulmonary embolism (PE) and their association with the early onset and recurrence of PE using DNA analysis methods. In this case control trial we found thrombophilic genetic variants in 58.8% of 51 patients with PE. FVL was found in 23.5% of the patients versus 7.1% of the 98 controls ($p = 0.01$), PIA2 IIb/IIIa was found in 35.3% vs. 14.3% ($p = 0.03$), and FII G20210A was found in 5.9% vs. 2.0% (NS). Patients with recurrent PE had a very high prevalence of genetic factors, 70.4%. High prevalence of FVL was found in patients under 45 years of age: 39.3% (OR = 14.23, 95% CI = 1.58–330.03, $p = 0.01$) as well as in patients with recurrent incidence (37%, OR = 7.647, 95% CI = 2.27–26.44, $p = 0.001$). FVL was also significantly higher in the subgroup of patients with PE combined with deep venous thrombosis (OR = 6.500, 95% CI = 1.81–23.76, $p = 0.002$) in comparison with patients with isolated PE (OR = 2.261, 95% CI = 0.50–9.69). The carriers of FVL are at higher risk for early and recurrent PE events. High prevalence of PIA2 in PE patients evidently shows the impact of this polymorphism in PE development. A different treatment should be considered in carriers of thrombophilic defects.

Keywords Inherited thrombophilic genetic factors · Pulmonary embolism · Risk of early and recurrent onset

Introduction

Pulmonary embolism (PE) along with deep venous thrombosis (DVT) is a major clinical manifestation of venous thromboembolism (VTE) [1]. VTE and PE in particular are considered to be a multifactorial vascular disease caused by environmental and genetic risk factors interacting dynamically. PE causes 10% of death in hospitalized patients and contributes to another 15% [2]. The lack of sensitivity of clinical diagnosis of PE impedes its recognition, maintaining a constant level of incidents. Although the impact of genetic factors on PE development is recognized [3], there is no accepted opinion on DNA testing in prevention strategy of recurrent episodes.

Since 1965 several hereditary prothrombotic defects causing VTE have been identified, e.g., deficiencies of antithrombin, protein C, and protein S, nevertheless they are rare, occurring in less than 1% of healthy individuals and 5–10% patients with VTE [3].

Recently, the most frequent prothrombotic genetic defects in patients with PE were considered to be FVL and

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University Lung Diseases Hospital, University of Medicine,
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134 Original article

Association of inherited thrombophilia with embryonic and postembryonic recurrent pregnancy loss

Petar D. Ivanov^a, Regina S. Komsa-Penkova^a, Emiliana I. Konova^c,
Katia S. Kovacheva^b, Maria N. Simeonova^b and Jordan D. Popov^d

To investigate the impact of maternal-inherited thrombophilia: effects of factor V Leiden (FVL) and prothrombin gene mutation (FII 20210G>A) on the development of recurrent pregnancy loss in embryonic and postembryonic periods. A total of 153 patients were analysed for FVL and FII 20210G>A according to placenta gestation: 94 women with embryonic loss prior 10 weeks of gestation and 59 women with postembryonic (early fetal) loss occurring between 10 and 14 weeks of gestation. The control group consisted of 100 healthy women, with at least one uncomplicated full-term pregnancy. FVL prevalence was not significantly associated with pregnancy loss prior to 10 weeks of gestation (9.6%) compared with controls (7%) [odds ratio (OR) 1.41; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.454–4.416, $P>0.05$], but it was much more pronounced in women with postembryonic loss (10–14 weeks of gestation) – 18.6% (OR 3.05; 95% CI 1.010–9.387, $P=0.047$). FII 20210G>A was significantly higher in both groups with embryonic (17%) and early fetal losses (16.9%) as compared to controls (3%) (OR 6.83; 95% CI 1.731–29.752, $P=0.003$; OR 6.60; 95% CI 1.572–31.856, $P=0.006$). FII 20210G>A is significantly associated with an increased risk of early recurrent pregnancy loss throughout the entire first trimester. FVL was significantly higher only in early fetal period after starting of the placentation process,

but not associated with embryonic recurrent pregnancy loss. These results suggested that the first trimester should be viewed rather as a heterogeneous interval, with different relation to FVL in the embryonic and postembryonic fetal period. Genetic testing should be applied according to the diverse contribution of thrombophilic markers to embryonic and postembryonic period. *Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis* 20:134–140 © 2009 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

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Keywords: inherited thrombophilia, recurrent embryonic loss, recurrent postembryonic pregnancy loss

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physiological hypercoagulable state and drive to specific dynamics of haemostasis during pregnancy. It has been outlined that carriage of thrombophilic mutations could aggravate the normal hypercoagulable profile of pregnancy, thus changing haemodynamics of decidual vessels, triggering thrombotic processes and vasculopathy. Factor V and prothrombin, apart from their procoagulant function, indeed play an essential role in cell adhesion, smooth muscle proliferation and vasculogenesis during embryonic development [12].

There is growing evidence of the impact of factor V Leiden (FVL) and prothrombin gene mutation (FII 20210G>A) (prevalence 5–7% and 1–3% in whites) in underlying pathology of RPL. FVL as a point mutation G1671A in factor V results in resistance to APC and impaired inhibition of coagulation. This contributes to a 5–10-fold risk of thrombosis [13]. The impact of FVL on compromised pregnancy outcome during the first trimester is still a controversial issue; data vary from no correlation with pregnancy complications [14–16] to significant association with recurrent miscarriages [17,18].

Introduction

Pregnancy loss before 20 weeks of gestation affects 10–15% of women attempting pregnancy. About 90% of them occur prior to 12–14 weeks of gestation [1]. Sporadic pregnancy loss is common, it occurs in 10–20% of women of reproductive age, whereas only about 1–5% of women experience two or more consecutive pregnancy losses [recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL)] [2]. The pathology of pregnancy loss is complex and still poorly understood: 30–40% of the miscarriages cannot be explained on the basis of serological, endocrine, chromosomal or immune investigations [3]. Within this large and heterogeneous group of patients, inherited thrombophilia is believed to be one of the reasons for RPL or pregnancy-associated complications such as pre-eclampsia, abruptio placentae, intrauterine growth retardation and fetal death [4–7].

Pregnancy is characterized by changes in the levels of procoagulant factors (fibrinogen, prothrombin, factors V, VII, VIII, IX, X and XII) [8,9], decreased protein S, acquired resistance to active protein C (APC) and impaired fibrinolysis [10,11]. Such changes lead to a

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25. P. Hristova, P.Pavlov, Y.Ivanov, P.Nikolova, T.Popova, R. Komsa-Penkova, Epidemiological study of spread of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among workers in Pleven's region, . "Public health and health care in Greece and Bulgaria: The challenge of the cross border collaboration" 2009.

**PUBLIC HEALTH
AND HEALTH CARE
IN GREECE AND BULGARIA:
the Challenge of the Cross-border
Collaboration**

Editors

Jeliasko Hristov

John Kyriopoulos

and

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Elena Shipkovenka



PAPAZISSIS PUBLISHERS

26. Ivanov P., Komsa-Penkova RS, Konova EI, Tsvyatkovska TM, Kovacheva KS, Simeonova M, Tanchev SY. Polymorphism A1/A2 in the cell surface integrin subunit beta 3 and disturbance of the implantation and placentation in women with recurrent pregnancy loss. *Fertil Steril*. 2010 Dec; 94(7):2843-5. Epub 2010 Jun 17. (IF 3.958)

Polymorphism A1/A2 in the cell surface integrin subunit $\beta 3$ and disturbance of implantation and placentation in women with recurrent pregnancy loss

Polymorphism A1/A2 in the $\beta 3$ subunit of integrins $\alpha IIb/\beta 3$ and $\alpha V/\beta 3$ is implicated in the risk of development of embryonic and fetal recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL). In 191 women with RPL, polymorphism A1/A2 was statistically significantly associated with RPL at <10 weeks of gestation (29.3% versus 16.4% in controls), but it was much more pronounced in 67 women with RPL between 10 and 20 weeks of gestation (41.8%), illustrating its role in recurrent fetal loss. (*Fertil Steril*® 2010;94:2843-5. ©2010 by American Society for Reproductive Medicine.)

Key Words: Embryonic and fetal recurrent pregnancy loss, integrin $\alpha V/\beta$, integrin $\alpha IIb/\beta 3$, polymorphism A1/A2

Severe obstetric complications such as spontaneous embryonic and fetal loss, intrauterine growth retardation, and placental abruption occur in 1% to 5% of all pregnancies (1). The establishment and development of a pregnancy depends on the interaction between the maternal endometrium and the embryonic cells. The activation of the adhesion receptor integrin $\alpha V/\beta 3$ is involved in embryo adhesion and implantation (2). Inherited changes (1565 T>C in the $\beta 3$ gene) in the structure of $\alpha V/\beta 3$ could be a plausible cause for disturbances in the process of adhesion, as has been shown for osteopontin and vitronectin (3). The $\beta 3$ subunit, as

a part of $\alpha IIb/\beta 3$ integrin, is involved in the process of platelet aggregation as well (3). Polymorphism (PL) A1/A2 (allele A2) in $\alpha IIb/\beta 3$ integrin is responsible for increased platelet aggregability and thrombogenicity (4), causing a low threshold activation of the platelets. The role of PL A1/A2 in the increased risk of venous thromboembolism (5) and recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL) (6) is still debated. Thrombosis in the intervillous space could be considered a main cause for the impaired nutrition of the fetus and subsequent spontaneous fetal loss. Thus, PL A1/A2 could be a novel thrombophilic risk factor for RPL, along with the previously established factor V Leiden (FVL) and prothrombin gene mutation (FII 20210 G>A) (7, 8). The PL A1/A2 genotype has been found in 18% to 25% of healthy individuals (21, 22).

Our study evaluated the role of PL A1/A2 in the $\beta 3$ subunit of integrins $\alpha V/\beta 3$ and $\alpha IIb/\beta 3$ in the increased risk for the development of early embryonic (before 10 weeks of gestation) and fetal (between 10 and 20 weeks of gestation) RPL. To differentiate those with double-carrier status, women with RPL were tested for the most common thrombophilic factors as well (FVL and FII G20210A).

This 3-year study was approved by the ethics commission for scientific research activity at the Medical University of Pleven, Bulgaria. The patients and control participants gave written informed consent. The history of RPL was obtained from medical records and from interviews with the patients.

A total of 258 Caucasian women from the Bulgarian ethnic group with a history of two or more spontaneous pregnancy losses before 20 weeks of gestation were included in the study (mean age: 30.2 years). The patients were divided in two subgroups, according to the blood flow conditions in the endometrium before and after placenta development (9). None of the patients had received antithrombotic or antiaggregant prophylactic therapy.

All women with chromosomal aberrations, intrauterine infections or malformations, antiphospholipid syndrome, lupus anticoagulant, multiple gestations, diabetes mellitus, chronic hypertension, or thyroid dysfunction were excluded from this investigation. Women with secondary abortions (who had given

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mm in diameter and increased ovarian stroma; this condition is not pathologic but may also occur due to AEDs. Studies conducted by Isojarvi et al.; Morello et al in 2002 show the same. However there is no relation to any specific seizure type. This iatrogenic PCOS usually disappears once the causative AED therapy is stopped and another adequate AED having equal anti epileptic efficacy has been added. However this change in drug should be done with extreme caution.

Conclusion: The treatise so reached on the basis of clinical evidence seen is that there is a high probability of PCOS in young female patients on AED's and thus must be kept in mind before treatment of such patients who have a higher predisposition towards weight gain and amenorrhoea.

Diagnostic reliability of biopsy in the early discovery of precancerous and cancerous lesions on the cervix

ESC-ID: 1229
Authors: Dikic M
Country: Serbia
University: University of Novi Sad Faculty of Medicine ,
Department: Oncology Institute of Vojvodina

Introduction: Diagnosis of cervical intraepithelial changes presents a combination of cytology, colposcopy, biopsy and endocervical curettage, and the definite diagnosis is made after the pathohistological review of material obtained from the application of one of the excision techniques.

The aim: The goal of this paper is to compare and analyze the obtained pathohistological results of the biopsate and conizate.

Materials and methods: The research included 130 female patients to whom, after a cytological smear using the Papanikolaou method, a colposcopically aimed biopsy was done. On the basis of the pathohistological results of the biopsate, a suitable excisional technique was used on the patients: a conization using knife, laser, or loop electrocautery excision procedure. On the basis of the pathohistological review of the biopsate material and the conizate, the degree of precancerous lesion is determined in each of them. In the statistic processing of the data, a paired samples t-test is used.

Results: Most of the precancerous and cancerous changes were diagnosed in the age group of 31-40 years 45,4% (59/130). There was a discrepancy between the result of the biopsy and conization with 58,5% (76/130) of the patients. With about 6% of the patients, an invasive carcinoma was not verified by biopsy. With the application of the t-test paired samples, it was confirmed that there is a statistically meaningful difference between the pathohistological diagnosis obtained by the examination of the biopsate and the diagnosis that is made by the pathohistological examination of the suitable conizate.

Conclusions: The most common discrepancy in the pathohistological result of the biopsate and the conizate was confirmed with the group of patients above the age of 30, with a higher degree of dysplasia on the cervix. Slight dysplastic changes diagnosed by biopsy require a conservative approach due to the fact that the mostly negative result on the cones after excision techniques was in this group. It is necessary to insist on one of the excision techniques as a diagnostically and therapeutically accept-

able method with women over the age of 30 and with a higher degree of dysplasia on the biopsate material.

Ovarian reserve in smoking patients

ESC-ID: 1262
Authors: Mitrovic A, Mihailovic A, Babic M, Garalevic E
Country: Serbia
University: Medical University in Belgrade , Department: gynecology

Introduction: Infertility is hard and serious medical problem because in high percentage consist damage of reproductive organs. In situations without other solution we use procedures of assisted reproductive technology (ART). **The aim:** The aim of our study was to examine the effects of nicotine on ovarian reserve.

Material and Methods: Our research study was carried on 340 patients who were submitted on IVF procedure in 2009 in our clinic. The patients were divided in 2 groups depending of smoking habit. We analysed result of IVF procedure, level of FSH, number of ovarian follicles after stimulation, number of oocytes after punctation and number of embryos in this procedure.

Results: The average age of the surviving patients was 33,25, from 25 to 37 years. From overall number of patient (340), 65% (220) are non smokers and 35% (120) are smokers. When we observing efficacy of IVF procedure, pregnancy rate was 28,82% (98), 67 in group of non smokers (30,54%), and 31 in group of smokers (25,83%) ($p<0,05$). The average number of follicles after stimulation in non smoking group was 7,12, in first smoking group 6,36, second 5,61 and third 5,36 ($p<0,05$). The average number of oocytes after punctation in non smoking group was 8,80, in first smoking group 8,60, second 8,57 and third 7,53 ($p<0,05$). The average number of embryos in this procedure in non smoking group was 3,17, in first smoking group 3,17, second 3,04 and third 3,28 ($p<0,05$). The basal level of FSH in non smoking group was from 0,20 to 15,97, and average value was 6,99 UI/L, as in smoking group was from 2,5 to 15,5, and average value was 8,09 UI/L ($p>0,05$).

Conclusions: Although we show significant effect of nicotine only on follicles number, we always have to observe smoking as factor with bad effects on human health.

Polymorphism A2 In platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa among patients with pulmonary embolism and deep venous thrombosis

ESC-ID: 1267
Authors: Sachdeva M, Ivanov P, Komsa-Penkova R, Ivanov Y, Beshev I
Country: Bulgaria
University: Medical University - Pleven , Department: medicine

Background: The gene encoding the platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (GP IIb/IIIa) shows polymorphism A2 (PIA2) related with arterial thrombosis. The role of the PIA2 in venous thrombosis development is still controversial. In case-control study we investigated whether the PIA2 is associated with deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism.

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October 13, 2010 EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH 103

Induction and function of IL-10 in natural CD4+CD25 regulatory T-cells (Treg).

ESC-ID: 914
Authors: Köhler L, Brandenburg S, Janke M, Rutz S, Scheffold A
Country: Germany
University: Deutsches Rheumaforschungszentrum Berlin, Germany , Department:

Though the incidence of autoimmune diseases is increasing worldwide the treatment options remain limited. Naturally occurring CD4(+)CD25(+) regulatory T cells (Treg) play a key role in the maintenance of self tolerance. The exact mechanisms are still a matter of discussion, but a rising number of studies suggest a major role of the immunosuppressive cytokines IL-10 and TGF-β. In previous studies our group could show that IL-10 expression can be induced in Treg *in vitro*. Therefore, we wanted to analyse if *in vitro* induction of IL-10 in Treg and a transfer of those activated cell could represent a therapeutic option. In order to optimize IL-10 induction Treg were stimulated *in vitro* under defined conditions and the expression of IL-10 was analysed by intracellular staining. Using this *in vitro* assay we screened different factors such as co-stimulatory molecules, different cytokines and Toll like receptor (TLR) signals for their potential to induce IL-10. We could show that *in vitro* stimulation with antibodies directed against CD3 and CD28 molecules for 72-96h in the presence of IL-2 induced IL-10 in 15-20% of the activated Treg. The activated Treg showed a strong suppressive capacity in a standard *in vitro* suppression assay. The potential of the IL-10 producing Treg to suppress the proliferation of naïve T cells *in vivo* was analysed in a DNA vaccination mouse model. In this model only activated Treg suppressed the proliferation of naïve T cells in a IL-10 and TGF-β dependent manner. The suppression by antigenspecific Treg was stronger due to additional suppressive mechanisms. In a second mouse model the suppressive capacity was analysed in a Th1 dependent inflammation. In this model only activated antigenspecific Tregs could suppress the inflammatory reaction in an IL-10 dependent manner. Surprisingly the Treg with the strongest potential to express IL-10 lost their suppressive capacity after 4 days. This indicates that other factors such as strength of activation, cytokine memory, migration and *in vivo* survival also play an important role. This work shows that an *in vitro* activation of Tregs before transfer is essential for the suppression of inflammatory reactions. Although IL-10 is an important cytokine mediating this suppression, an exclusive focus on IL-10 induction during this activation is not sufficient. Therefore further work on the *in vitro* activation will include more markers (e.g. CD103 and TGF-β). The *in vivo* analyses of the activated Treg will include cell migration, cytokine memory and *in vivo* survival of Treg. All models showed a significant advantage using antigen-specific Tregs, indicating that this transfer strategy might be more valuable in autoimmune diseases with known autoantigens (e.g. Multiple Sclerosis and Myasthenia gravis).

The Circadian Clock in Macrophages.

ESC-ID: 920
Authors: Mazuch J, Eom G, Kramer A, Maier B
Country: Germany
University: Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin , Department: Institut für Immunologie / AG Chronobiologie

In the immune system various parameters and immune functions, like blood levels of lymphocytes and cytokines are subjected to daily variations. At least some of these rhythms are likely of biological relevance since it has been shown that the mortality rate of mice dramatically depends on the time of day when LPS is injected, ranging from 10% at midnight up to 90% in the afternoon. Thus, it is assumed that the circadian system modulates immune functions. However, the molecular mechanisms that link the circadian clock and the immune system are so far unknown. To investigate the molecular mechanisms of circadian modulations in the immune system, we use mouse macrophages as a model system. We show that the mRNA levels of the canonical clock genes Per2 and Rev-erbα show circadian expression pattern in ex vivo isolated peritoneal macrophages. These rhythms persist even in *in vitro* cultured peritoneal cells from PER2: LUC reporter mice detected by bioluminescence recording. Additionally, we show that isolated splenic and peritoneal macrophages secrete TNF-alpha, one prominent LPS induced cytokine, in a circadian manner upon stimulation with LPS. These results indicate that a macrophage intrinsic clock modulates the response to LPS. To analyze the circadian regulation on a transcriptional level we performed a whole genome microarray analysis of isolated peritoneal macrophages, collected in a time course for two days. These data show that more than 10% of the macrophage transcriptome is rhythmically expressed. Besides core clock genes we could also identify circadian expression patterns for several key players involved in the LPS responsive pathway as well as in macrophage output function. Our data support the idea of a robust local circadian clockwork as a modulatory component in macrophage function and provide first insights into that regulation on transcriptional level.

Factor v leiden and prothrombin gene mutation g202100a in early pregnancy loss

ESC-ID: 1324
Authors: P. Ivanov, R. Komsa-Penkova, E. Konova, Tanchev, Tauran Cariappa Ballachanda Subbaiah
Country: Bulgaria
University: Medical University Pleven , Department: Reproductive Immunology

Objectives: To evaluate the impact of inherited maternal thrombophilia: carriage of Factor V Leiden (FVL) and G20210A Prothrombin gene mutation (PTM), for the development of recurrent early pregnancy losses (EPL) (before 14 weeks of gestation) and to identify a subgroup at higher risk of being carriers of these mutations.

Study Methods: Blood samples of 153 women with pregnancy losses before 14 weeks of gestation (wg) were investigated by polymerase chain reaction and restriction analysis to detect FVL (G1691A) and PTM (G20210A) genetic defects. The patients were analyzed according to placenta gestation: women with embryonic loss - before

29. Ivanov P, Tsvyatkovska T, Konova E, Komsa-Penkova R. Inherited thrombophilia and IVF failure: the impact of coagulation disorders on implantation process. *Am J Reprod Immunol*. 2012 Sep;68(3):189-98. doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0897.2012.01156.x. Epub 2012 May 24. Review. (IF 3.317)

The image shows the cover page of a scientific journal article. At the top right, there is a large number '8'. Below it, a dark bar contains the text 'REVIEW ARTICLE' in white capital letters. The main title of the article is 'Inherited Thrombophilia and IVF Failure: The Impact of Coagulation Disorders On Implantation Process'. Below the title, the authors are listed: Petar Ivanov^{1,2}, Tsvetomira Tsvyatkovska¹, Emiliana Konova^{1,3}, Regina Komsa-Penkova². Below the authors, three affiliations are given: 'Clinical Institute for Reproductive Medicine, Pleven, Bulgaria', 'Department of Biochemistry, Medical University, Pleven, Bulgaria', and 'Center of Clinical Immunology, University Hospital, Pleven, Bulgaria'. The left side of the page contains several sections of text: 'Keywords' (Assisted reproduction, implantation failure, inherited thrombophilic mutations), 'Correspondence' (Petar Ivanov, Clinical Institute for Reproductive Medicine, Skobtsev 20 Street, Pleven 5800, Bulgaria; Email: mdivanov@gmail.com), 'Submission March 17, 2012; Accepted April 15, 2012', 'Citation' (Ivanov P, Tsvyatkovska T, Konova E, Komsa-Penkova R. Inherited thrombophilia and IVF failure: the impact of coagulation disorders on implantation process. *Am J Reprod Immunol*. 2012;68(3):189-98. doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0897.2012.01156.x), and 'doi:10.1111/j.1600-0897.2012.01156.x'. The right side of the page contains a detailed abstract about the role of coagulation factors in the implantation process, mentioning integrins, plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1, and other factors. The bottom of the page includes the journal's logo 'AJRI' and the full name 'American Journal of Reproductive Immunology'.

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ARTICLE [HTTP://DX.DOI.ORG/10.5504/BBEQ.2013.0004](http://dx.doi.org/10.5504/BBEQ.2013.0004) M

THE ARG16GLY POLYMORPHISM IN THE β 2-ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR GENE IS ASSOCIATED WITH BRONCHIAL HYPERRESPONSIVENESS AND ALLERGIC RHINITIS IN THE BULGARIAN POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

Bronchial Hyperresponsiveness (BHR) is a risk factor for asthma but it can be observed in allergic rhinitis (AR) and healthy subjects, too. The mechanisms of genetic susceptibility to BHR are unknown. In general, it is thought to result from both genetic and environmental factors. Some studies have demonstrated that nonspecific airway hyperresponsiveness is associated with a specific β 2-adrenergic receptor (β 2-AR) genotype in asymptomatic healthy subjects. The present study was performed to determine the impact of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) on allergic rhinitis patients with evidence for bronchial hyperresponsiveness. One hundred allergic rhinitis patients analyzed for BHR and forty healthy controls were genotyped for polymorphism at the β 2-AR gene. Nonspecific airway hyperresponsiveness was measured using the methacholine bronchoprovocation (BPT). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to identify (Arg16/Gly) polymorphism at codon 16 in the β 2-AR gene. It was observed that allergic rhinitis patients who are homozygous for the Gly16 allele are more responsive to methacholine than patients who carry the Arg16 allele.

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Keywords: bronchial hyperresponsiveness, single nucleotide polymorphism, arginine, glycine, methacholine, β 2-adrenergic receptor gene

Introduction

Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) represent a difference in a single nucleotide. DNA sequence changes observed in more than 1% of the population are defined as polymorphisms. SNPs are the most common type of genetic variation among people. They occur normally throughout a person's DNA and may help in predicting an individual's response to particular drugs, susceptibility to environmental factors and predisposition to some diseases. The role of SNPs for complex diseases, such as allergic conditions simultaneously affecting the upper and lower airways, is unclear.

A significant amount of genetic research related to respiratory allergy, especially asthma, is devoted to SNPs in the coding region of the β 2 adrenergic receptor (β 2-AR) gene. ADR β 2 agonists alone or in combination with inhaled corticosteroids have extensive use (1) and variations in responses can, in part, be attributed to genetic variation with different polymorphisms. Clinical studies of ADR β 2 polymorphisms are predominantly pharmacogenetic, concerning effects on acute bronchodilator response to short-acting β -agonists or regular use of them and clinical response to regular long-acting β -agonists.

β 2-AR is a product of a gene consisting of 1242 located on 5q31.32 chromosome long arm. The adrenergic receptor is a member of the seven-transmembrane, G-protein coupled receptor family (1). The adrenergic receptor is composed of 413 amino acid residues, 7 transmembrane spanning helices, 3 extracellular and 3 intracellular loops. SNPs of β 2-AR were first identified in 1993 and 49 different polymorphisms have been identified till now. Their importance remains controversial (1). Functional genetic polymorphisms may be clinically relevant in terms of susceptibility to disease, bronchial hyperresponsiveness or therapeutic response. Observed polymorphisms are arginine 16 to glycine (A to Gly) and glutamine 27 to glutamic acid (Gln27/Glu). Clinical observations mainly focus on the receptor regulation ability on bronchial function and the possibility to downregulate the airways through bronchodilator responses (4). Since the diploid genome there are two copies of the β 2-AR gene, an individual can be homozygous or heterozygous for a polymorphism. Recent clinical studies tracked gene specific response to monotherapy with long-acting B2 agonists or combined therapy with inhaled corticosteroids (8).

Bronchial hyperresponsiveness (BHR) is a hallmark of asthma and can be observed in normal subjects, too, probably because of genetic predisposition (2). A study on 120 healthy subjects analyzed for BHR and genotyped indicated that the specific β 2-AR polymorphism at codon 16 might be a genetic determinant of airway hyperresponsiveness (3). To our knowledge, data about the effect of β 2-AR SNPs on BHR are limited.

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31. Komsa-Penkova R, Golemanov G, Tsankov B, Ivanov P, Beshev L, Tonchev P. Rs5918ITGB3 polymorphism, smoking and BMI as risk factors for early onset and recurrence of DVT in young women, Clinical and Applied Thrombosis/Hemostasis, 2016 Jan 5. pii: 1076029615624778. (IF 2.096).

Original Article

Rs5918ITGB3 Polymorphism, Smoking, and BMI as Risk Factors for Early Onset and Recurrence of DVT in Young Women

Regina Komsa-Penkova, PhD¹, Georgi Golemanov, MBMS¹, Boris Tsankov, MD², Petar Ivanov, MD, PhD¹, Lyubomir Beshev, MD, PhD², and Pencho Tonchev, MD, PhD²

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Abstract
Objective: To evaluate the contribution of rs5918ITGB3 on the incidence and recurrence of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in women and the relationship with body mass index (BMI) and smoking and to compare with data in men. **Results:** Rs5918(C) polymorphism in ITGB3 gene was assessed in 224 patients diagnosed with DVT and 216 controls. Thrombophilic genetic variant rs5918(C) was significantly pronounced in women ($\chi^2 = 7.565, P = .008$) and total patients ($\chi^2 = 9.266, P = .002$) but not in men. Women patients (<45 years) who were carriers of rs5918ITGB3 polymorphism had an early onset of DVT (34.5 vs 39.4 years, $\chi^2 = 7.027, P = .008$) as analyzed by Kaplan-Meier and a higher risk of the recurrent event ($\chi^2 = 3.405$, odds ratio = 2.581, $P = .044$). The period before recurrent venous thromboembolism event was related to smoking status and BMI in young female who were carriers of rs5918 polymorphism but not in the males. **Conclusions:** Carriage of genetic variant rs5918(C) polymorphism in ITGB3 gene in women contributes to higher risk of single and recurrent DVT events at younger age.

Keywords
DVT, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa/integrin B3, rs5918(C)/PIA1A2, recurrence, early onset

Introduction

Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) is a rather common but preventable cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. The annual incidence of venous thromboembolism (VTE) is around 0.117% in the general population¹ in a proportion of 1:1.2 (males:females). Incidence rates are relatively higher in women during childbearing years, whereas incidence rates are higher in men after the age of 45.²

The presence of multiple risk factors is a prerequisite for VTE development with synergistic gene–gene and gene–environment interactions, moderately increasing the risk above the sum of individual risk factors.³ Being a critical element of the clot-forming process, platelet glycoprotein (GP) IIb/IIIa (ITGB3) and its rs5918 (PIA1/A2) polymorphism were discussed as possible factors for prothrombotic tendency, along with commonly recognised inherited thrombophilic factors factor V Leiden (FVL) and prothrombin gene G20210A.^{4,5}

The PIA2 polymorphism is a thymidine-to-cytosine substitution at position 1565 in exon 2 (1565T>C) of the GPIIa gene (17 chromosome, segment q21-q23) resulting in a leucine-to-proline substitution at a residue 33 of the β3 subunit of platelet GPIIb/IIIa.^{6,7} This polymorphism is present in approximately 15% to 20% of the healthy population. The A2 allele of the

platelet-specific alloantigen system is encoded by rs5918(C). It has been associated with the increased risk of myocardial infarction,⁸ heart disease,⁹ stroke,¹⁰ and resistance to blood-thinning benefits of aspirin.¹¹ It was also postulated as a risk factor for VTE,¹² with the prevalence in patients with VTE ranging from 14.5%¹³ to 31.6%.^{14,15}

The gender-related difference in platelet reactivity has been reported with the observed heightened responsiveness of platelets to thrombin in women, adenosine diphosphate (ADP), and binding more fibrinogen,^{16,17} resulting in the formation of larger aggregates¹⁸ and more expressed activated GPIIb/IIIa receptors.¹⁹ A substantial gender difference with respect to the incidence and mortality of thrombosis-related diseases including VTE was reviewed by Middeldorp²⁰ and Naess et al.²¹ A hormonal exposure of women at the first event has been

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Original Manuscript

Pla2 Polymorphism in Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa Modulates the Morphology and Nanomechanics of Platelets

 SAGE

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Abstract
Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (GPIIb/IIIa) is the most abundant platelet surface receptor for fibrinogen and von Willebrand factor. Polymorphism Pla2/A2 in the gene of GPIIb/IIIa is among the risk factors for the development of arterial and venous thrombosis. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of the carriage of Pla2/A2 on the size, topographic features, and membrane stiffness of platelets from healthy controls and patients with deep venous thrombosis (DVT). Atomic force microscopy (AFM) imaging and nanoindentation (force-distance curves) were applied to investigate the morphological and nanomechanical properties (Young's modulus) of platelets immobilized on glass surface. The surface roughness (R_a) and height (h) of platelets from patients with DVT, carriers of mutant allele Pla2 ($R_a = 30.2 \pm 6$ nm; $h = 766 \pm 182$ nm) and noncarriers ($R_a = 28.6 \pm 6$ nm; $h = 865 \pm 290$ nm), were lower than those of healthy carriers of allele Pla2 ($R_a = 48.1 \pm 12$ nm; $h = 1072 \pm 338$ nm) and healthy noncarriers ($R_a = 49.7 \pm 14$ nm; $h = 1021 \pm 433$ nm), respectively. Platelets isolated from patients with DVT, both carriers and noncarriers, exhibit much higher degree of stiffness at the stage of spreading ($E = 327 \pm 85$ kPa and 341 ± 102 kPa, respectively) compared to healthy noncarriers ($E = 198 \pm 50$ kPa). In addition, more pronounced level of platelet activation was found in polymorphism carriers. In conclusion, the carriage of Pla2 allele modulates the activation state, morphology, and membrane elasticity of platelets.

Keywords
polymorphism in glycoprotein IIb/IIIa, deep venous thrombosis, platelets morphology, Young's modulus, atomic force microscopy

Introduction
Platelets are major determinants of blood hemostasis and thrombosis. In the last years, a considerable progress has been made in the understanding of the relation between platelets behavior, changes in their shape and cytoskeleton, and their function.^{1,2} Various factors, including inherited ones, control the platelet morphology and thereby cause alterations in their nanomechanical properties.¹⁻⁶

Resting platelets are nonadhesive anucleate 2 to 5 μ m discoid cells,^{1,7} possessing thick wrinkled membrane and circulating in the bloodstream. They respond to vasculature damage and shear stress by simultaneous shape change—first they convert from compact discoid to asymmetrical spheres and then flatten and spread on the surface of damaged endothelium by extending actin-rich filopodia and lamellae.^{7,8} These morphological changes due to reorganization of the cell cytoskeleton involve interactions between distinct receptors and adhesive ligands, as well as changes in blood flow.^{9,10}

For a variety of cells, including stem cells, cancer cells, and inflammatory cells, it was shown that the cell membrane elasticity and the balance of biomechanical properties are vitally allied to the cell function and to cell differentiation, apoptosis, regeneration, specific cell activities, and so on.^{11,12} Stiffness tomography investigations demonstrated changes in the actin cytoskeleton on actin depolymerization in fibroblasts.¹³

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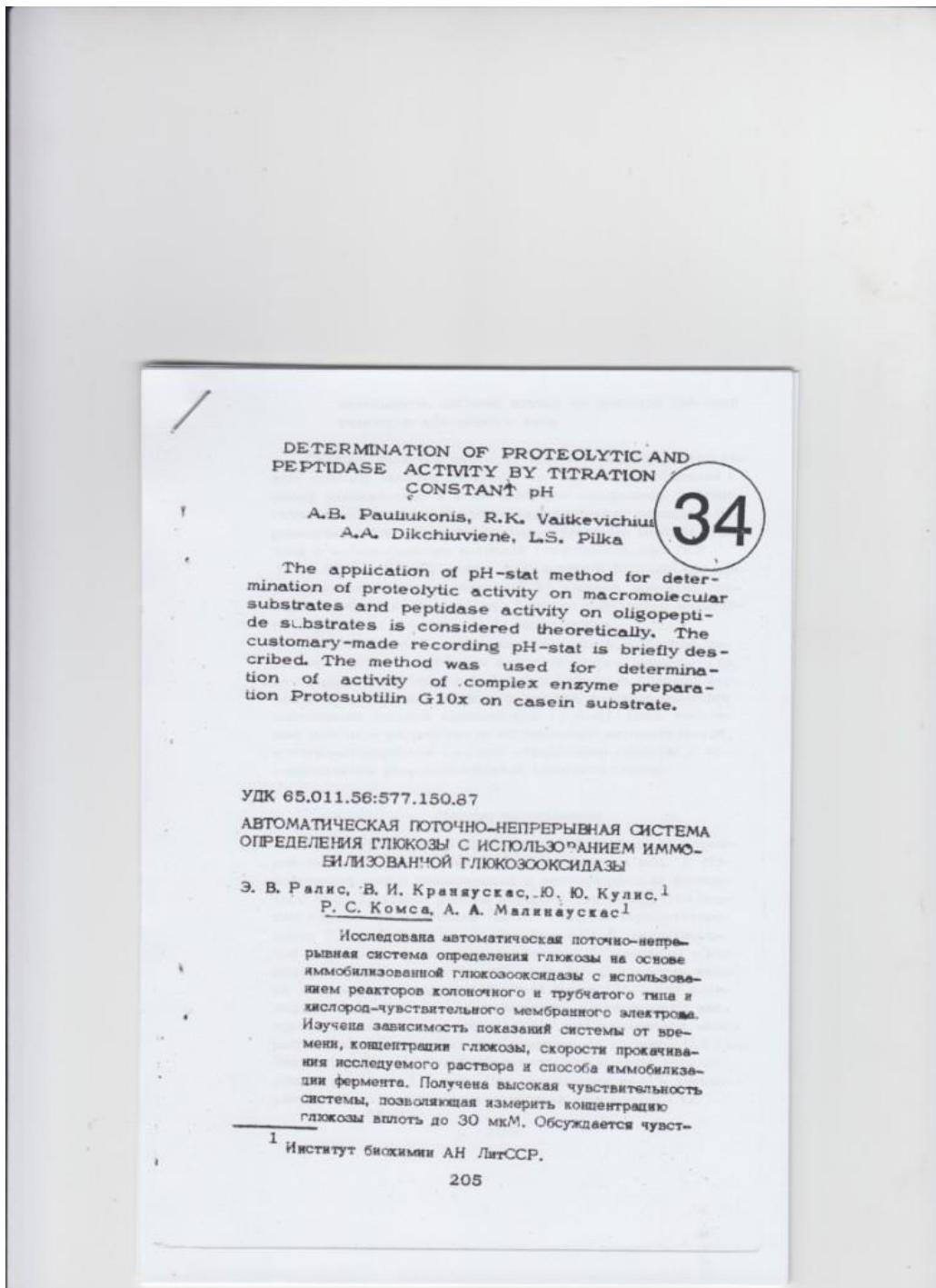
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Публикации несвързани с дисертациите:

33. Ралис Е.В., В.И. Краняускас, Ю. Ю.Кулис, Р. С. Комса, А. Малинаускас. Автоматическая поточно-непрерывная система определения глюкозы с использованием иммобилизованной глюкозооксидазы. В сборник: "Производство и применение ферментных препаратов". Вильнюс, 1978, Мокслас, стр.205-215.



УДК 65.011.56:577.150.87

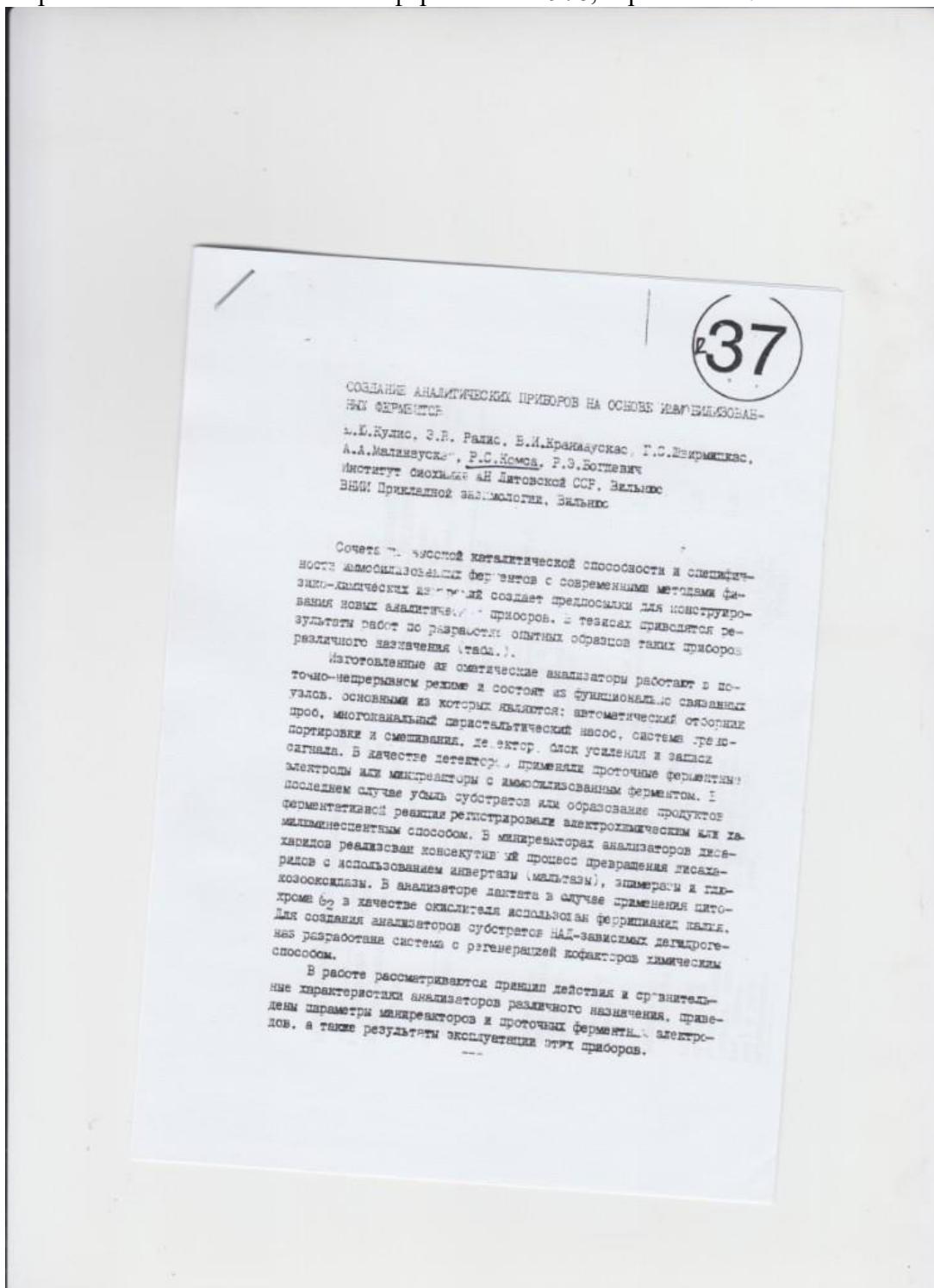
АВТОМАТИЧЕСКАЯ ПОТОЧНО-НЕПРЕРЫВНАЯ СИСТЕМА
ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ГЛЮКОЗЫ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ИММО-
БИЛИЗОВАННОЙ ГЛЮКОЗООКСИДАЗЫ

Э. В. Ралис, В. И. Краняускас, Ю. Ю. Кулис,¹
Р. С. Комса, А. А. Малинаускас¹

Исследована автоматическая поточно-непре-
рывная система определения глюкозы на основе
иммобилизованной глюкозооксидазы с использо-
ванием реакторов колончного и трубчатого типа и
кислород-чувствительного мембранных электрода.
Изучена зависимость показаний системы от вре-
мени, концентрации глюкозы, скорости прокачива-
ния исследуемого раствора и способа иммобилза-
ции фермента. Получена высокая чувствительность
системы, позволяющая измерять концентрацию
глюкозы вплоть до 30 мкМ. Обсуждается чувст-

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34. Кулис, Ю. Ю., З.В. Ралис, В.И. Краняускас, Г. С. Швирмицкас, А.А. Малинаускас, Р.С. Комса, Р.З. Богдевич. Создание аналитических приборов на основе иммобилизованных ферментов. Тезисы докладов II Всесоюзного симпозиума "Получение и применение иммобилизованных ферментов" 1978, стр. 111-112.



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- воспроизводимость результатов в серии, %
не хуже ±5
- объем исследуемого образца, мл
не более 1
- производительность, об./ч
не менее 15
- диаметр цилиндрического миниреактора:
диам. мм
размеры цилиндрического миниреактора:
- внутренний диаметр, мм
40
- среднее время стабильной работы миниреактора, ч
30
- чувствительность рO₂ электрода, нА/% O₂
0,6-0,005
- остаточный ток рO₂ электрода, %
не более 3
- выходное напряжение блока питания рO₂ электрода, В
0,6-0,005
- допускаемая абсолютная погрешность стабилизации температуры, °C
не более ±0,5

3. УСТРОЙСТВО АВТОМАНИЗАТОРА

ААГ представляет собой настольный прибор, состоящий из автотрансформатора и блока управления и питания (БУП), каждый из них имеет свое назначение.

Функционально связанные узлы (рис.), каждый из них имеет свое назначение.

```

graph TD
    MM --- TC
    MM --- STC
    TC --- PNU
    STC --- PNU
    PNU --- BUU
    MM --- BUU

```

Рис. Структурная схема автоматического анализатора глюкозы:

УНО — устройство накопления и отбора образцов;
ПН — перистальтический насос;
СТС — система транспортировки и смешивания;

МР, З — манипулятор и зонд;

БУП — блок управления и питания;

ММ — миниреактор;

ТС — транспортировка и смешивание;

ПН — перистальтический насос (ПН) обеспечивает прокачивание в установочном соединении исследуемых образцов, контролльных и буферных растворов и смешивание в отводном порядке.

Перистальтический насос (ПН) обеспечивает прокачивание в установочном соединении исследуемых образцов, контролльных и буферных растворов и воздуха через систему транспортировки и смешивания, а также трансционной смеси через миниреактор и протонную микроракету электрода.

Система транспортировки и смешивания (СТС) обеспечивает транспортировку исследуемых образцов, контролльных и буферных растворов и воздуха. При помощи отдельных элементов системы происходит обработка и отделение воздушных прослоек, смешивание реагентов в установочном порядке под подготовку реакционной смеси.

2. ОСНОВНЫЕ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ

- Определенная изомерная форма глюкозы:
β-Д-(+)-глюкоза
- Измеримый диапазон концентраций, макроль
0,02-0,2
- Чувствительность, нА/макроль
в среднем 130

36. Кулис Ю.Ю., Ралис З.В., Р.С. Комса. Автоматический анализатор сахарозы на основе иммобилизованных ферментов. Прикладная биохимия и микробиология. 1979, 15 (2), 282-290.

УДК 577.15.08+65.011.56

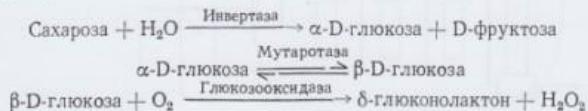
АВТОМАТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗАТОР САХАРОЗЫ НА ОСНОВЕ ИММОБИЛИЗОВАННЫХ ФЕРМЕНТОВ

Ю. Ю. КУЛИС, З. В. РАЛИС, Р. С. ПЕНКОВА

Описан автоматический анализатор сахарозы, работающий в режиме непрерывного потока на основе мини-реакторов с иммобилизованной инвертазой, мутаротазой и глюкозооксидазой и проточного мембранных кислородного электрода. Производительность анализатора — 16 обр/час. Чувствительность при низких концентрациях метаболита — 5,9% потребленного кислорода на 0,1 mM сахарозы. Обсуждаются параметры анализатора в зависимости от свойств иммобилизованных ферментов.

Ферментные методы анализа широко применяются в научной практике, медицине и технологиях [1]. Разработка способов иммобилизации ферментов позволила по-новому подойти к этим методам. Благодаря высокой каталитической активности и специфичности иммобилизованных ферментов на их основе созданы принципиально новые аналитические приборы, такие, как ферментные электроды [2] и приборы с применением аналитических колоночных или трубчатых реакторов [3—6]. В этих приборах обычно применяется иммобилизованный фермент, катализирующий только одну реакцию превращения метаболита. Часто, однако, ни исходный метаболит, ни продукты его превращения не обладают свойством, необходимым для их детектирования электрохимическими чувствительными элементами. Эта задача может быть решена путем последовательного превращения метаболитов. Превращения должны осуществляться таким образом, чтобы последнюю стадию можно было контролировать электрохимическим путем. К таким метаболитам, для которых необходимо применение многостадийных реакций превращения, относятся, например, дисахариды — лактоза, мальтоза и сахароза. Создание автоанализаторов этих сахаров представляет интерес не только с теоретической точки зрения, но имеет и большое практическое значение в микробиологической и пищевой промышленности, а также в медицине.

В случае сахарозы последовательность ферментных реакций, при осуществлении которых образуются или расходуются электрохимически активные соединения, может быть осуществлена посредством инвертазы (β -фруктофуранозид фруктогидролаза К.Ф. 3.2.1.26), мутаротазы (альдозо-1-эпимераза К.Ф. 5.1.3.3) и глюкозооксидазы (β -D-глюконо: кислород оксидоредуктаза К.Ф. 1.1.3.4) согласно схеме



Анализатор сахарозы с использованием трубчатых реакторов с инвертазой и глюкозооксидазой предложен Инманом и Хорнби [4]. В работе [7] предложена конструкция электрохимического чувствительного элемента сахарозы на основе магнитных биферментных мембран. Однако чувствительность таких анализаторов низка из-за медленной мутаротации глюкозы [8]. Сообщение об исследованиях по созданию анализатора

37. Baitcev G, Delijski T, Davidov D, Komsa-Penkova R. Regional lymphotropic chemotherapy of breast cancer. Joint Meeting of European Society of Surgical Oncology, 1994. Frontiers and Perspectives in Surgical Oncology, European Journal of Surgical Oncology, vol. 20, N 3, p. 368.

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Abstracts

progesterone receptor status. Patients with p53 staining, however, tended to have a worse disease-free pattern ($\chi^2 = 3.037$, $p < 0.10$) than patients with no staining. However, no significant correlation was found between p53 staining and patient overall survival.

Conclusions

p53 by immunohistochemistry was not a useful prognostic marker. In approximately 90% of mixed invasive and *in situ* breast cancers, similar staining for p53 is found in both components. This suggests that abnormal p53 expression occurs early in the pathogenesis of breast cancer.

Local recurrence after carcinoma of the breast—possibilities and pitfalls of therapy

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An extremely difficult variety of problems for the surgeons as well as the patient creates the locoregional or axillary recurrence of breast carcinoma. A typical constellation of risks demands individually different strategies. In our clinic there are about 20 operations per year for recurrences in breast cancer. The years from 1990 to 1993 are reviewed.

Apart from a general analysis several problem cases are presented.

Regional lymphotropic chemotherapy of breast cancer

G. T. Baitchev, T. S. Deliiski, D. N. Davidov, R. I. Penkova

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Lymphotropic administration of Cyclophosphamide in 25 cases of breast cancer, as nonadjuvant chemotherapy or of regionally advanced carcinoma, unsuitable for radical treatment. Treatment schedule was as follows: injection of 30 E Hylase s.c. once a day, followed by introduction of 100 mg cyclophosphamide through the same needle 5 min afterwards. Sleeve compression (40mm Hg) was applied above the site of application (on the median middle third of the forearm) to increase lymph resorption for 60 min. The method is easy suitable for out-patient treatment and saves money.

Hepatic malignancy

Laparoscopic approach for laser-induced thermotherapy (LITT) of liver tumours

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1. The aim of the study was primarily to ascertain whether laparoscopic approach for LITT using a specially developed multiple-fiber system might be of clinical use in the treatment of human liver tumours. A second question was if laparoscopic ultrasound (LUS) might be of use as an on-line-monitoring method.
2. The experiments were carried out using a Nd:YAG laser at a wavelength of 1064 nm. A special multi-fiber optical component was used, allowing the simultaneous use of four 600 μm bare-fibers with 25 mm ring-mode applicators at the end inducing a circumferential distribution of the laser light. Ten German hybrid pigs served as experimental animals and video-assisted laparoscopic equipment was used. Intrahepatic placement of LITT-applicators was carried out under LUS control (7.5 MHz-transducer) using specially developed laparoscopic instruments. Laser-power input was 38 watt, leading to an output of 6 watt at the end of each applicator, and application-time was 540 sec. Sonographic changes occurring at the treatment site were monitored by LUS and recorded on video tape. All animals were sacrificed between one and four hours after the end of application and the livers were removed for histological examination.
3. A total number of 80 applications were performed. Laparoscopic approach for LITT was both feasible and reproducible with high accuracy, without mortality, or any severe complication. The

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Radiol Oncol 1998; 32(2): 207-11.

Lymphotropic staining of the sentinel lymph nodes in breast cancer - with what, when, how?

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The aim of the study is to define how to choose appropriate dye for marking sentinel lymph nodes in breast cancer. Pre- or intra operatively, dyes, such as Methylen Blue, Drimaren Brilliant Blue, Patent Blue V were applied around the tumor in 135 female patients. To enhance lymphotropism, Gelatin, Alvezin, Haemodex or HAES solutions were used as dye carriers in 92 patients. The volume applied varied from 1.0 to 3.0 ml, as in 25% of the cases Hylase was previously applied to increase absorption. The study also included 29 patients in whom a preoperative chemotherapy with Mitoxantrone was carried out, the cytostatic blue color being used for identification of the first filtrating lymph vessels and nodes. Most frequently, visualization was achieved with Mitoxantrone (80% of cases), Patent Blue V (76%), and the combination of Drimaren with Haemodex (57%).

Key words: breast neoplasms; lymph nodes - anatomy and histology; staining methods

Introduction

The small size of the axillary lymph nodes, their colourlessness, location in the fatty tissue as well as some anatomic-topographic features have necessitated the search for staining methods which would ensure a more precise identification.¹

Until recently, peroperatively use of different dyes, such as Sky Blue, Pontamine Sky Blue etc, injected intramammarily, or the direct colour lymphography with either Lymphotrust or Chromolymphotrust, were used to visualize lymph nodes in order to facilitate their radical treatment.^{1,2}

Adopting the hypothesis of the succession of axillary metastases from level one to three, and in search for less invasive methods for early breast staging, some reports for identification of the first lymph nodes draining the primary tumor (so called sentinel lymph nodes) by applying various dyes have appeared during the last years.

According to A. Giuliano^{3,4} and A. Barth⁵ after a peritumor application of Isosulfan Blue or Patent Blue V, it is possible to follow up the lymph vessels and the first lymph node (nodes), located on the way of the lymph drainage and after staining them to identify and histologically examine them. Selective biopsy from this "first station" of metastasis and the results obtained from this "strategic side" - negative or positive nodes,

Correspondence to: Prof. Dr. Tashko Delijsky, University Oncology Centre, Medical University, 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria.

39. Komsa-Penkova R, Goshev I, Gorinstein S, Nedkov P. Stability of Collagen During Denaturation. *Journal of Protein Chemistry*, Vol.18, № 4, 1999, 397-401. (IF 1.255)

Journal of Protein Chemistry, Vol. 18, No. 4, 1999

Stability of Collagen During Denaturation

Regina Penkova,¹ Ivan Goshev,² Shela Gorinstein,^{3,4,5} and Peter Nedkov²

Received January 14, 1999

The stability of calf skin collagen (CSC) type I during thermal and chemical denaturation in the presence of glycerol was investigated. Thermal denaturation of type I collagen was performed in the presence of glycerol or in combination with urea and sodium chloride. The denaturation curves obtained in the presence of urea or sodium chloride retained their original shape without glycerol. These curves were shifted upward proportionally to the glycerol concentration in the reaction medium. This means that glycerol and the denaturants act independently. The explanation is based on the difference in the mechanism of their action on the collagen molecule.

KEY WORDS: Collagen; glycerol; urea; sodium chloride; stabilization; denaturation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Certain tissues and cells are often subjected to stresses such as a sharp change in the concentration of salts and metabolic substances. Some of these factors are of great importance for protein structure. In order to minimize such denaturing action, the cells produce specific substances which stabilize protein structure, known as osmolytes (Arakawa and Timasheff, 1985; Santoro *et al.*, 1992). Osmolytes have different chemical structures: polyols, neutral amino acids, and methylamines. The osmolytes limit not only the action of salts, but also effects of urea and heat (Yancey and Burg, 1990). The mechanism of their stabilizing action is unclear. There have been a limited number of investigations concerning their influence on collagen proteins. The stabilizing effect of glycerol upon thermal denaturation of type I collagen was investigated by Na (1986). A similar effect was ob-

served with certain sugars and polyols (Gekko and Koga, 1983). The present paper concerns the stabilizing effect of glycerol on type I calf skin collagen in the presence of urea and sodium chloride, substances which significantly enhance the thermal denaturation of collagen. It was observed that in the presence of glycerol, the collagen molecule was stabilized not only toward heating, but also toward the action of chemical agents. The T_d values increase proportionally to the concentration of glycerol in the reaction medium. Its influence on the thermodynamic characteristics of type I collagen and their dependence on the concentration of urea and sodium chloride was insignificant.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Sample Preparation

The isolation of type I calf skin collagen (CSC) was carried out by the method of Fuji and Kuhn (1975). Skin samples were washed thoroughly with detergents and subjected to an additional defatting procedure (ethanol or acetone extraction). After air-drying, the starting material was cut into small pieces and the protein was obtained through an acetic acid extraction. Additional purification was achieved by a repeated salting out with 0.7 M NaCl.

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Stabilizing effect of glycerol on collagen type I isolated from different species

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Abstract

The stabilizing effect of glycerol on type I collagens (C) from rat tail tendon (RTC), calf skin (CSC), human placenta (HPC), and sheep skin (SSC) at elevated temperature and in urea was investigated. The protein denaturation was followed by means of differential UV-spectroscopy. The denaturation temperatures (T_d) increased proportionally to the concentration of glycerol in the reaction medium. Equations for the dependence of T_d glycerol concentration were derived. The calculated thermodynamic characteristics do not change significantly with increasing glycerol concentration. It was observed that, in the presence of glycerol, the collagen molecule was stabilized, not only by heating, but also by the action of urea. © 1999 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Collagen; Different species; Glycerol; Stabilization; Urea; Denaturation

1. Introduction

A sharp change of the concentration of salts and metabolic substances influences human tissues. These factors are important for the protein structure. In order to minimize any denaturing action, the cells produce specific substances, which stabilize the protein structure. There are many investigations concerning their influence on the collagen proteins. The stabilizing effect of glycerol on thermal denaturation of type I collagen was investigated by Na (1986). Sheep skin collagen (SSC) is a traditionally prepared collagen. Calf skin collagen (CSC) and rat tail tendon (RTC) are commonly used for different fundamental purposes (Fietzek & Kuhn, 1975; Gay, Walter & Khun, 1976). Human placenta (Mardi, Foellmer & Furthmayr, 1982) has been used for isolation of different collagens (types V, VI, XI). The mechanism of stabilizing action is unknown for the collagens from different species. Therefore, in this paper, the stabilizing effect of glycerol on type I collagens (C) from rat tail tendon (RTC), calf skin (CSC), human placenta (HPC), and sheep skin (SSC), during thermal denaturation in urea is presented.

2. Materials and methods**2.1. Materials**

All reagents were of analytical grade. Deionized and distilled water was used throughout. All chemicals were purchased from Sigma chemical Co.

2.2. Sample preparation

The isolation of type I calf skin collagen (CSC) was carried out by the method of Fuji and Kuhn (1975), using modifications of Gay et al. (1976) and Fietzek and Kuhn, (1975). After a preliminary depilation and delipidation, the sample was cut into small pieces (1×1 cm) and treated with pepsin (1 mg/g wet weight) in 0.5 M acetic acid for 48 h. After centrifugation (2000 rpm/30 min) it was salted out with 0.7 M NaCl and dialyzed against 0.02 M Na₂HPO₄, pH 7.2. Finally, the preparation was purified by chromatography on DEAE-Sephadex in 0.05 M Tris-HCl-0.2 M NaCl-2 M urea, pH 8.6, dialyzed against 0.05 M acetic acid and freeze-dried. Rat tail tendon collagen (RTC) and human placenta collagen (HPC) were isolated by standard procedures, including acetic acid extraction in the presence of pepsin and salting out with sodium chloride.

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Discrete reduction of type I collagen thermal stability upon oxidation

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Abstract

The oxidation of acid-soluble calf skin collagen type I caused by metal-dependent free radical generating systems, Fe(II)/H₂O₂ and Cu(II)/H₂O₂, was found to bring down in a specific, discrete way the collagen thermal stability, as determined by microcalorimetry and scanning densitometry. Initial oxidation results in splitting of the collagen denaturational transition into two components. Along with the endotherm at 41°C typical for non-oxidized collagen, a second, similarly cooperative endotherm appears at 35°C and increases in enthalpy with the oxidant concentration and exposure time, while the first peak correspondingly decreases. The two transitions at 35 and 41°C were registered by densitometry as stepwise increases of the collagen-specific volume. Further oxidation results in massive collagen destruction manifested as abolishment of both denaturational transitions. The two oxidative systems used produce identical effects on the collagen stability but at higher concentrations of Cu(II) in comparison to Fe(II). The discrete reduction of the protein thermal stability is accompanied by a decrease of the free amino groups, suggestive of an oxidation attack of the side chains of lysine residues. Since the denaturation temperature of collagen shifts from above to below body temperature (41°C–35°C) upon oxidation, it appears important to account for this effect in a context of the possible physiological implications of collagen oxidation. © 1999 Published by Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Oxidation; Collagen type I; Thermal denaturation; Fe ions; Thermal stability; Specific volume (DSC)

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Clinical Nutrition (2004) 23, 753–754



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ESPEN NEWS

Web-based system for world-wide education in nutrition of medical doctors: joined action of the European Union, University network and ESPEN

Introduction

Rapid development of nutritional science provides important knowledge that is inadequately implemented into medical practice. Modern knowledge in nutrition is important for clinicians in a variety of speciality areas. Nutrition-related medical problems could not be recognized when physicians do not use nutritional assessment as part of physical diagnosis and initiate relevant nutritional cares. Therefore insufficient knowledge on nutrition is likely to be linked to greater morbidity, mortality and cost.

Rationale for a web-based education in nutrition

To increase the impact of clinical nutrition in medicine a lot of educational initiatives were undertaken by a variety of national and international nutritional societies and universities. Unfortunately, education in nutrition remains insufficiently available in Europe as well as in less industrialized countries.

We have developed a web-based life-long learning (LLL) system designed to assist medical professionals to improve their skills in nutritional assessment and care of patients. The project is funded by the Leonard Da Vinci European program (BG/03/PP/166039) until 2006. Then ESPEN will further support the project. Five European universities actively collaborate with ESPEN to develop computer based program

and organize courses. The program will be freely accessible through Internet, thus providing world-wide opportunity for training in nutrition.

Program overview

The program applies innovative problem-based training approach with attractive clinical cases. The system includes above 50 modules (compulsory and optional) assigned with credits organized in specific curricula, which provides individual portfolio-oriented program of learning. The modules are structured in a way to combine a theoretical background with practical cases. Scientific information about molecular mechanism of disease and genetic predisposition will contribute as well for prevention/delay the development of disease by means of nutrition. To access new skills each module is provided with questionnaires. Pass standard and special requirements are described for passing and certification with credits for each module. Credit accumulation allows certification at several levels: Certificate for nutritional module providing credits in national CME system, Diploma in Clinical nutrition.

Conclusion

The outcome of the system is that it will promote continual professional development of

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Clinical Nutrition 29 (2010) 840–841

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First ESPEN European diplomates in clinical nutrition and metabolism

ESPEN's educational activities have constantly been strengthened over the last decade. We have developed a web-based life-long learning (LLL) system designed to assist health care professionals to improve their skills in nutritional assessment and care of patients. The massive increase of courses participants confirms the need for such an action.

The LLL curriculum features live sessions in- and out-side of ESPEN congresses and internet-based modules (www.LLInutrition.com).

Since 2005 more than 5000 users were registered to the LLL programme online, and around 6000 were participating in the live sessions.

LLL offers an access-free education and allows collecting educational credits. The system includes more than 120 modules (compulsory and optional) designed to create specific curricula in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism, which provides individual portfolio-oriented programs of learning according to individual needs. The modules are structured in a way to combine a theoretical background with practical cases. Written tests allow collecting official credits which in turn give access to the ESPEN European Certificate in Nutrition and Metabolism (to those having collected 120 ECTS credits).

During the 2010 ESPEN congress in Nice, the first ten LLL participants have successfully passed the examination. ESPEN would like to honour these clever and courageous colleagues (cf. Names and pictures below, Fig. 1).

1. Waffa Ayesh
2. Lusia Maria Lotrean
3. Maria Theodorakopoulou
4. Kinga Szczepanek
5. Pencho Tonchev
6. Robert Rutsaert
7. Nanny Soetedjo
8. Boris Tablov
9. Carla Vartanian
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0261-5614/\$ – see front matter
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Original article
Clinical Nutrition University. The place of nutrition in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs)

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SUMMARY

CVDs, including coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke, currently represent the major causes of mortality and morbidity all over the world. In Europe, CVDs are responsible for 43% of deaths in men and 55% in women and for 30% of all deaths before the age of 65 years. CVD burden could be substantially reduced by early diagnosis and appropriate measures, since atherosclerotic lesions may be substantially improved in response to measures taken.

CVD results from a combination of genetic and environmental factors; some factors vary between different ethnic groups. Plasma lipid profile is an important, but certainly not the only, risk factor for CVD. Prevention includes healthy lifestyle: no smoking, weight control, physical activity, and healthy dietary intake; control of blood pressure, plasma glucose, and inflammation is important.

The Mediterranean diet is a good example of healthy dietary pattern. Components of the Mediterranean diet may be adapted to nutritional habits of different countries, taking into account differences of taste and culture. The benefits of a healthy lifestyle exceed, but are additive to, those of medical treatment.

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Learning objectives

- To demonstrate the importance of cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in morbidity and mortality in the world.
- To review the major risk factors for CVD.
- To give an overview on the importance of lifestyle components, particularly diet, in the modification of different risk factors, and in the prevention of CVD.
- To review the mechanisms through which nutrition may affect CVD.
- To provide global and specific recommendations on healthy diets.

1. Rationale for prevention of CVD

CVDs, including coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke, currently represent the major causes of mortality and morbidity all over the world. In Europe, CVDs are responsible for 43% of deaths in men and 55% in women and for 30% of all deaths before the age of 65 years.¹

In 2000, CVDs also accounted for 22% of all disability adjusted life years (DALYs) lost in Europe.

Eighty percent of CV accidents could probably be avoided by lifestyle adjustment (weight control, smoking abstinence, physical activity, and a healthy diet), together with proper management of clinical and biological risk factors. Fig. 1 (data taken from European statistics^{2,3}) represents the evolution of cardiovascular mortality in several European countries. In developed countries, there is clearly a decreasing trend as a reflection of appropriate measures. However, in countries with a more recent access to a Westernized way of life, the tendency is towards an increase. This corresponds to the trend observed all over the world. In developing countries, there is a sharp contrast between a high CVD incidence in cities in relation to urbanisation, and a lower CV mortality rate in the rural areas.⁴ Most of the current research efforts have been aiming to identify and treat individual-level risk factors of CVD. Despite important achievements, the inequalities continue to persist.

The projection for the major causes of deaths all over the world in 2020 suggests a further rise in CVD mortality and morbidity, mainly in developing countries.⁵ In addition, the epidemics of obesity and the frequently associated metabolic syndrome raise

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S120

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ical activity, as there was no strong correlation seen between reported activity levels and rates of cardiac risk factors.

strophic state of AD with high systolic SB might relate to appearance of central sleep apnea in acute phase of AD.

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ANALYSIS OF THE LEVELS OF LONG CHAIN POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS IN THE ERYTHROCYTE MEMBRANES OF PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

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M Tzekova, P Jordanova

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BACKGROUND: According to the recent studies, a high omega-6/omega-3 long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (LC-PUFAs) ratio, promotes the pathogenesis of many diseases, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, osteoporosis, and inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The aim of our study was to analyse the levels of LC-PUFAs of omega - 3 and omega-6 series in the membranes of red blood cells of the patients and to determine whether there is an imbalance in the distribution of omega 3 and omega 6 series in the membranes of the patients with arterial hypertension as compared to nonhypertensive patients.

METHODS: We studied 55 patients, 35 of which with various degrees of hypertension and 20 without hypertension. We analysed the fatty acids composition of the erythrocyte membranes in the patients of both groups, using the method of gas chromatography lipid extraction.

RESULTS: The level of arachidonic acid /AA/ from the omega-6 series was 13.96 ± 4.03 in the hypertensive group and 10.10 ± 2.66 in the control group. The level of eicosapentaenoic acid /EPA/, from omega-3 series, was 1.38 ± 0.99 in the group of hypertensive patients and 1.64 ± 1.53 in the non hypertensive group. The level of the docosahexaenoic acid /DHA/, also from omega-3 series, was 1.77 ± 0.69 in hypertensive patients and 1.55 ± 0.74 in the non hypertensive group.

CONCLUSION: In the erythrocyte membranes of the patients with hypertension AA-level is significantly higher than in the patients without arterial hypertension ($p=0.002$). On the other hand, the level EPA is higher in the erythrocyte membrane of the nonhypertensive group but not statistically significant ($p=0.375$). The level of the DHA is lower in the group of nonhypertensive patients but not statistically significant ($p=0.131$). AA is precursor of prostaglandins and leukotrienes with vasoconstrictive and proinflammatory properties. While EPA is a precursor of eicosanoids with vasodilatory and anti-inflammatory properties. According to the results of our study there is an imbalance between these two fatty acids leading to prevalence of vasoconstrictive and proinflammatory factors in the group of hypertensive patients. Over the past decade scientists have been studying the connection between the high bioavailability of AA and increased risk of myocardial infarction. Several large studies have shown that in patients with acute coronary syndrome have an increased bioavailability of AA. Question arises whether arterial hypertension is a risk factor for acute coronary syndrome in these patients or if it is a high level of AA, which determines both elevated blood pres-

Physiologic Measurements 2010 vs 2011

Parameter	2010	2011
Arterial Blood Pressure	138.24	133.28
Diastolic Blood Pressure	83.29	83.29
Heart Rate	84.68	84.12
Waist Circumference	100.00	100.00

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087
LINKS BETWEEN SLEEP DISORDERED BREATHING AND THE TYPE OF ACUTE AORTIC DISSECTION IN THE ACUTE PHASE: DIFFERENCES IN PATENT VERSUS THROMBOSED FALSE LUMEN

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BACKGROUND: Sleep disordered breathing (SDB) has been closely linked to hypertension, which is a major risk factor for aortic dissection (AD). The impact of SDB to AD has not been revealed.

METHODS: We enrolled 60 consecutive AD patients who admitted to the division of Cardiology. We analyzed 23 subjects who were evaluated by an ambulatory polygraphic monitoring device within one month from the onset, in the aspect of SDB parameters' correlation with type and size of AD, and hemodynamics on arrival.

RESULTS: The patent false lumen group ($n = 10$) showed significantly higher apnea-hypopnea index (AHI; $p < 0.05$), lower average percutaneous oxygen saturation (SpO₂; $p < 0.05$) and significantly higher systolic blood pressure (BP) on arrival ($p < 0.05$) compared with those in thrombosed group. However, there found no significant correlations between AHI and AAD diameter. Systolic BP on arrival showed statistically significant correlations with AHI ($r = 0.457$, $p < 0.05$), central apnea index ($r = 0.451$, $p < 0.05$) and the minimum SpO₂ ($r = -0.537$, $p = 0.01$), which suggested severe SDB would relate to elevated high systolic BP on arrival.

CONCLUSION: The present study revealed that more severe SDB and hypoxia state existed in the patent false lumen group, and further higher AHI were associated with elevated systolic BP on arrival. The presence of activated sympathetic activity in cata-

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Nutrition in Alcohol Abuse

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SUMMARY

Alcohol is one of the most attractive recreational drugs worldwide along with coffee and tea. Misuse of alcohol undoubtedly induces pathological changes in most organs of the body. Many alcoholics are malnourished, because poor consumption of main nutrients or because of impaired digestion and absorption. It is important to understand the metabolic problems of patients who have abused alcohol and to identify specific nutritional deficiencies in patients who have abused alcohol. Knowing the causes of malnutrition in patients who have abused alcohol; the specific risk of vitamin and microelement deficiencies aiming better approaches to nutritional support in patients who have abused alcohol.

1. Introduction

Alcohol is one of the most attractive recreational drugs worldwide along with coffee and tea. Misuse of alcohol undoubtedly induces pathological changes in most organs of the body. Many alcoholics are malnourished, because they consume too few of the essential nutrients: protein, lipid, carbohydrate, vitamins, and trace elements, and/or because alcohol impairs proper digestion and absorption. Alcohol affects both energy supply and maintenance of structure. It interferes with the nutritional process by affecting digestion, absorption, metabolism and excretion of nutrients. The term alcoholism was introduced by Magnus Huss in 1849. The usage of term "alcoholism" as a diagnostic entity fell out of disfavor with the World Health Organisation, which prefers the category of "alcohol dependence syndrome" (1). This is characterized by uncontrolled and compulsive consumption of alcohol despite its negative effects on health, relationships and social position. Alcoholism is defined as a treatable disease, as are other drug addictions.

Alcohol consumption has been identified as a component cause of more than 200 health conditions covered by the ICD-10 disease and injury codes.

Figure 1 Interaction of alcohol's direct toxic effects with malnutrition. Source: Lieber 1991.

Also, it is important to underline that alcohol consumption can contribute to more than one type of disease or injury in the drinker. Overall, in 2012, about 3.3 million deaths were estimated to have been caused by alcohol consumption. This corresponds to 5.9% of all deaths, or one in every twenty deaths in the world (7.6% for men, 4.0% for

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Metabolism of Lipids: New Insight

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Abstract: Lipids are important source of energy but possess many other metabolic functions as the structural components of cellular and organelle membranes and essential precursors for hormones, local mediators and regulatory molecules. The accumulation of energy as fat was very important for survival of our ancestors in the past, but nowadays it leads to obesity. The increase in obesity intensifies the research in the lipid area, food intake, appetite control as well as its contribution to the metabolic changes in dyslipidemias, cardiovascular disease, endocrine disorders and cancer. Recent investigations on metabolism highlighted the role of lipids as inflammatory and allergic components by variety of pro and anti-inflammatory eicosanoids, specific cell signalling molecules for PPAR, GP 120, Nf-kB, toll like receptors (TLR), influencing cell's receptiveness, involved in growth and development processes etc. New investigated molecules of lipid mediators like resolvins, protectins, sirtuins, and maresins provided new insights into the inflammation process. SREBP (sterol regulatory element binding protein), grelin, leptin, fatty acid transporters have changed the understanding of lipid regulatory mechanisms. According to general recommendations lipids should provide around 20-35 % of energy intake in healthy individual. Moreover, lipids are necessary for absorption and transport of lipid-soluble vitamins. Ingested lipids are either oxidised or used as building material in the body (cell membranes, neural tissue, etc.)

Introduction
Lipids are important source of energy but possess many other metabolic functions as the structural components of cellular and organelle membranes and essential precursors for hormones, local mediators and regulatory molecules. The accumulation of energy as fat was very important for survival of our ancestors in the past. However, at present this accumulation leads to the development of obesity. The increase in obesity incidence led to extensive research in the area of lipid metabolism, food intake, appetite control as well as its contribution to the metabolic changes in dyslipidemias, cardiovascular disease, endocrine disorders and cancer. Recent investigations on metabolism highlighted the role of lipids as inflammatory and allergic components by variety of pro and anti-inflammatory eicosanoids, specific cell signalling molecules for PPAR, GP 120, Nf-kB, toll like receptors (TLR), influencing cell's receptiveness, involved in growth and development

processes etc. New investigated molecules of lipid mediators like resolvins, protectins, sirtuins, and maresins provided new insights into the inflammation process. SREBP (sterol regulatory element binding protein), grelin, leptin, fatty acid transporters have changed the understanding of lipid regulatory mechanisms.

1. Dietary lipid

According to general recommendations lipids should provide around 20-35 % of energy intake in healthy individual. Moreover, lipids are necessary for absorption and transport of lipid-soluble vitamins. Ingested lipids are either oxidised or used as building material in the body (cell membranes, neural tissue, etc.) Excess of fat is accumulated in fat stores as the body energy reserve. The energy yield of lipid is approximately 9.4 Kcal/g (39.3 kJ/g), compared to 4.2 Kcal/g (17.6 kJ/g) for carbohydrates. In fact, the energy storage capacity for fat is almost unlimited in

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Educational paper

Clinical nutrition university: Introduction to clinical nutrition support

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SUMMARY

Eating is not simply a significant element of comfort in life or a tradition, but also a vital necessity. Delayed and/or insufficient feeding is not an optimal medical care. Assessment of nutritional risk allows for a timely and optimal nutrition support.

Recommended indications and contraindications to nutritional support must be followed. Both under- and overnutrition are detrimental to the patients. Follow-up and re-evaluation of the nutritional support of patients is mandatory. Credibility and visibility of nutrition services are improved by written internal protocols and consultations reports, as well as by audits and surveys. Continuous education in clinical nutrition for all categories of health care givers is highly recommended.

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Learning objectives

- What is the rationale for feeding patients?
- Why is the evaluation of nutrition risk and status so critical for optimal care?
- How and when should you prescribe, monitor and discontinue nutrition support?
- Why should you assess the cost-benefit and risk-efficiency ratio?
- How can you promote the visibility and the recognition of nutrition cares in your institution?

1. Rationale for feeding patients

Eating is not simply a significant element of comfort in life or a tradition for patients during their hospital stay but also a vital necessity. Therefore, it should be treated as such. Consequently, nutritional support of patients partially or totally unable to cover their nutritional needs (e.g. lack of appetite, dysphagia, coma, major digestive dysfunction) is a vital care among others.

Inadequate provision of energy and nutrients pave the way of undernutrition, which in turn is associated with an increased rate of infections, complications and hospitalizations, increased length of hospital stay and recovery, increased mortality, decrease in quality of life, and ultimately increased the global health care costs. This statement is supported by a large body of evidences that continues to grow.

Undernutrition can be seen as an additional disease, grafted on the primary disease(s), which jeopardizes the patient's chances to recover in due time. Undernutrition is also related with a reduced efficiency, or tolerance, to a number of treatments such as anti-biotherapy, chemotherapy, radiotherapy or surgery.

During the next 10 years, the prevalence and the clinical impact of undernutrition are expected to increase. Indeed, the improvements in medical technology and therapy prolong the patient survival, even in patients with severe chronic diseases. As a consequence, an increased proportion of patients developing malnutrition is expected.¹

1.1. Particularities of hospital setting

Our survey of 1707 hospitalized patients showed that four out five patients do not cover their energy and protein needs during their hospital stay.² Many reasons can be considered. We found that three out of four patients do not eat enough to cover their needs for other reasons than their disease(s) and/or their treatment(s).

It is also true that disease can induce metabolic and/or psychological disorders, which increase the nutritional needs (e.g.

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ARTICLE [HTTP://DX.DOI.ORG/10.5504/BBEQ.2013.0004](http://dx.doi.org/10.5504/BBEQ.2013.0004) M

THE ARG16GLY POLYMORPHISM IN THE B2-ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR GENE IS ASSOCIATED WITH BRONCHIAL HYPERRESPONSIVENESS AND ALLERGIC RHINITIS IN THE BULGARIAN POPULATION

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ABSTRACT
Bronchial Hyperresponsiveness (BHR) is a risk factor for asthma but it can be observed in allergic rhinitis (AR) and healthy subjects, too. The mechanisms of genetic susceptibility to BHR are unknown. In general, it is thought to result from both genetic and environmental factors. Some studies have demonstrated that nonspecific airway hyperresponsiveness is associated with a specific β 2-adrenergic receptor (β 2-AR) genotype in asymptomatic healthy subjects. The present study was performed to determine the impact of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) on allergic rhinitis patients with evidence for bronchial hyperresponsiveness. One hundred allergic rhinitis patients analyzed for BHR and forty healthy controls were genotyped for polymorphism in the β 2-AR gene. Nonspecific airway hyperresponsiveness was measured using the methacholine bronchoprovocation (BPT). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to identify (Arg16/Gly) polymorphism at codon 16 in the β 2-AR gene. It was observed that allergic rhinitis patients who are homozygous for the Gly16 allele are more responsive to methacholine than patients who carry the Arg16 allele.

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Keywords: bronchial hyperresponsiveness, single nucleotide polymorphism, arginine, glycine, methacholine, β -adrenergic receptor gene

Introduction
Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) represent a difference in a single nucleotide. DNA sequence changes observed in more than 1% of the population are defined as polymorphisms. SNPs are the most common type of genetic variation among people. They occur normally throughout a person's DNA and may help in predicting an individual's response to particular drugs, susceptibility to environmental factors and predisposition to some diseases. The role of SNPs for complex diseases, such as allergic conditions simultaneously affecting the upper and lower airways, is unclear.

A significant amount of genetic research related to respiratory allergy, especially asthma, is devoted to SNPs in the coding region of the β 2 adrenergic receptor (β 2-AR) gene. ADR β 2 agonists alone or in combination with inhaled corticosteroids have extensive use (1) and variations in responses can, in part, be attributed to genetic variation with different polymorphisms. Clinical studies of ADR β 2 polymorphisms are predominantly pharmacogenetic, concerning effects on acute bronchodilator response to short-acting β -agonists or regular use of them and clinical response to regular long-acting β -agonists.

β 2-AR is a product of a gene consisting of 1242 bp located on 5q31.32 chromosome long arm. The adrenergic receptor is a member of the seven-transmembrane, G-protein coupled receptor family (1). The adrenergic receptor is composed of 413 amino acid residues, 7 transmembrane spanning helices, 3 extracellular and 3 intracellular loops. SNPs of β 2-AR were first identified in 1993 and 49 different polymorphisms have been identified till now. Their importance remains controversial (1). Functional genetic polymorphisms may be clinically relevant in terms of susceptibility to disease, bronchial hyperresponsiveness or therapeutic response. Observed polymorphisms are arginine 16 to glycine (A/Gly) and glutamine 27 to glutamic acid (Gln27/Glu).

Clinical observations mainly focus on the receptor regulation ability on bronchial function and the possibility to downregulate the airways through bronchodilator responses (4). Since the diploid genome there are two copies of the β 2-AR gene, an individual can be homozygous or heterozygous for a polymorphism. Recent clinical studies tracked gene specific response to monotherapy with long-acting β 2 agonists or combined therapy with inhaled corticosteroids (8).

Bronchial hyperresponsiveness (BHR) is a hallmark of asthma and can be observed in normal subjects, too, probably because of genetic predisposition (2). A study on 120 healthy subjects analyzed for BHR and genotyped indicated that a specific β 2-AR polymorphism at codon 16 might be a genetic determinant of airway hyperresponsiveness (3). To our knowledge, data about the effect of β 2-AR SNPs on BHR are limited.

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50. Tsvetkova-Vicheva V., Konova E., Lukyanov T., Gecheva S., Velkova A., Komsa-Penkova R. IL-17 producing T cells could be a marker for patients with Allergic Rhinitis. IMAJ 2014, 16: 358-362. (IF 1.013).

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

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Interleukin-17 Producing T Cells could be a Marker for Patients with Allergic Rhinitis

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ABSTRACT: **Background:** Interleukin-17A (IL-17A)-producing CD4+T helper cells have been implicated in allergic inflammation; however, the role of IL-17A in allergic rhinitis (AR) patients with different degrees of atopy and airway reactivity to methacholine (Mch) has not been examined.

Objectives: To explore IL-17A-producing CD3+CD4+T cells in peripheral blood of patients with persistent AR and assess the degree of atopy, eosinophil count (Eo count), and bronchial hyper-responsiveness (BHR) to methacholine.

Methods: The study involved 61 patients and 30 controls. The percentage of CD3+CD4+IL-17A+T cells in peripheral blood was measured by flow cytometry, bronchial challenges with Mch were performed, as were skin prick tests with standard inhalant allergens, and Eo count was measured. Atopic status was determined by the number of positive SPT results and wheal mean diameter.

Results: A statistically significant difference in Th17 cell percentage was found in the AR and control groups ($2.59 \pm 1.32\%$ and $1.24 \pm 0.22\%$ respectively, $P = 0.001$). Forty-one patients (67.2%) were polysensitized to indoor and outdoor allergens, while 20 (32.8%) had positive skin prick tests to indoor allergens. CD4+T cells were significantly higher in the patient group compared to the control group ($2.91 \pm 1.5\%$ versus $1.91 \pm 0.62\%$, $P = 0.005$), as was Eo count (4.48 ± 2.13 vs. 2.32 ± 1.83) ($P = 0.0001$). Forty-one in the AR group (67%) and 7 (23%) in the control group were Mch-positive ($P = 0.001$). The percentage of IL-17A-producing CD4+T cells was significantly higher in males compared to females ($3.15 \pm 1.8\%$ versus $2.31 \pm 0.9\%$, $P = 0.02$).

Conclusions: Polysensitized AR patients exhibited higher IL-17A-producing CD4+T cell levels and eosinophil counts. Male patients displayed a higher frequency of IL-17A-producing T cells.

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KEY WORDS: Th17, interleukin-17 (IL-17), allergic rhinitis (AR), flow cytometry, atopy, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, gender, eosinophils, methacholine

Sensitization to inhalant allergens is a specific feature of allergic rhinitis. An association between atopy and bronchial hyper-responsiveness was found in patients with allergic rhinitis: namely, exposure to multiple foreign substances increases BHR in atop patients. Recently, interleukin-17A-producing T helper cells have challenged the classic Th1/Th2 paradigm, and have been implicated in a growing number of inflammatory conditions. Recent data have provided new insights into the pathogenesis of atop diseases [1].

Current data suggest a central role of Th17 in orchestrating adaptive immune responses. Furthermore, there is growing evidence that IL-17A plays an important role in autoimmune diseases [2,3]. Consistent with the broad expression pattern of its receptor, IL-17A acts on a variety of cells that respond by up-regulating the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, chemokines and metalloproteinases (MMP1, MMP3, MMP13). Emerging evidence suggests active involvement of IL-17A in a range of pathologic conditions in humans, ranging from common asthma and allergic rhinitis to certain autoimmune diseases [2]. Indeed, one of the major questions in immunology remains: Why does an individual develop an autoimmune disease or allergy [3].

The number of studies on molecular mechanisms of the most prevalent allergic diseases – allergic rhinitis and bronchial asthma – are increasing. Over the past decades, the clinical symptoms in patients with allergic respiratory diseases tend to overlap those of upper and lower airways. Although the concept of combined upper and lower respiratory diseases is unanimously accepted, the border between clinical conditions relating to allergy of upper airways and those of latent immune inflammation of lower airways is not the focus of the latest research.

Bronchial hyper-responsiveness to methacholine in AR is a risk factor for the development of asthma [4]. Among rhinitis

BHR = bronchial hyper-responsiveness
Th = T helper cells
IL-17A = interleukin-17A
MMP = metalloproteinase
AR = allergic rhinitis

51. Tsvetkova-Vicheva V., Gecheva S., Komsa-Penkova R., Velkova A., Lukanov T. IL-17 producing T cells correlate with polysensitization but not with bronchial hyperresponsiveness in patients with allergic rhinitis. *Clinical and Translational Allergy* 2014, 4:3 (<http://www.ctajournal.com/content/4/1/3>) (**SJR 0.294**)

Tsvetkova-Vicheva et al. *Clinical and Translational Allergy* 2014, 4:3
<http://www.ctajournal.com/content/4/1/3>

 Clinical and Translational Allergy

RESEARCH **Open Access**

IL-17 producing T cells correlate with polysensitization but not with bronchial hyperresponsiveness in patients with allergic rhinitis

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Abstract

Background: Th2-type T cell response has a considerable role in atopic diseases. The involvement of Th17 and IL-17 in atopy process provided new understanding of allergic diseases. Bronchial hyperresponsiveness is quite common in allergic rhinitis. We aimed to explore the expression of IL-17 producing CD3⁺ CD4⁺ T cells in peripheral blood of rhinitic patients, with/without bronchial hyperresponsiveness and sensitized to common allergens, as this relationship has not been examined.

Methods: Sixty one patients with allergic rhinitis and thirty controls were examined. IL-17 producing T cells were detected by flow cytometry. IL-17, IL-4 and IL-13 levels in peripheral blood were evaluated by ELISA. Bronchial hyperresponsiveness was investigated with methacholine challenge test. Atopy was evaluated by skin prick tests with common allergens.

Results: IL-17 producing T cell percentage of AR group was significantly higher: 2.59 ± 1.32 than in controls 1.24 ± 0.22 ($p = 0.001$). Significant sex related difference in CD3⁺ CD4⁺ IL-17 T cells was observed: respectively in male patients versus female $3.15 \pm 1.8\%$ and $2.31 \pm 0.9\%$, ($p = 0.02$). Rhinitics had greater bronchodilator responses compared to controls ($p = 0.001$), however the percentages of T cells in both groups appeared equal. Serum IL-17 levels in AR group were significantly higher (5.10 ± 4.40 pg/ml) than in controls (3.46 ± 1.28 pg/ml, ($p = 0.04$)). IL-4 levels (0.88 ± 1.27) and IL-13 levels (3.14 ± 5.85) in patients were significantly higher than in control's (0.54 ± 0.10 pg/ml, ($p = 0.001$) and (1.19 ± 0.64 pg/ml; ($p = 0.001$) respectively). The percentages of T cells in patients sensitized to 5 allergens (group I) were significantly lower (1.91 ± 0.62) than those sensitized to more than 5 allergens (group II) (2.91 ± 1.5) ($p = 0.004$).

Conclusions: The observed higher levels of IL-17 producing T cells in polysensitized males suggest a role of IL-17 in pathogenesis of AR. The higher airway responsiveness in AR may not be Th17 dependent. The higher serum values of IL-17, IL-4 and IL-13 demonstrate the presence of cytokine balance in atopic diseases.

Keywords: IL-17, Th17, IL-4, IL-13, Allergic rhinitis, Atopy, Bronchial hyperresponsiveness

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52. D.Dimov, G. Golemanov, T. Tacheva, V. Ilieva, G. Prakova, M. Gulubova, R.Komsa-Penkova, T.Vlaykova. MTHFR 677C>T polymorphism in patients with COPD.DOI: 10.1183/13993003 European respiratory journal, Vol 46, 59, 2015(IF 8.322).



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MTHFR 677C>T polymorphism in patients with COPD

Dimo Dimov, Georgi Golemanov, Tanya Tacheva, Vanya Ilieva, Gospodinka Prakova, Maya Gulubova, Regina Komsa-Penkova, Tatyana Vlaykova
European Respiratory Journal 2015 46: PA4892; DOI: 10.1183/13993003.congress-2015.PA4892

- Article
- Info & Metrics

Abstract

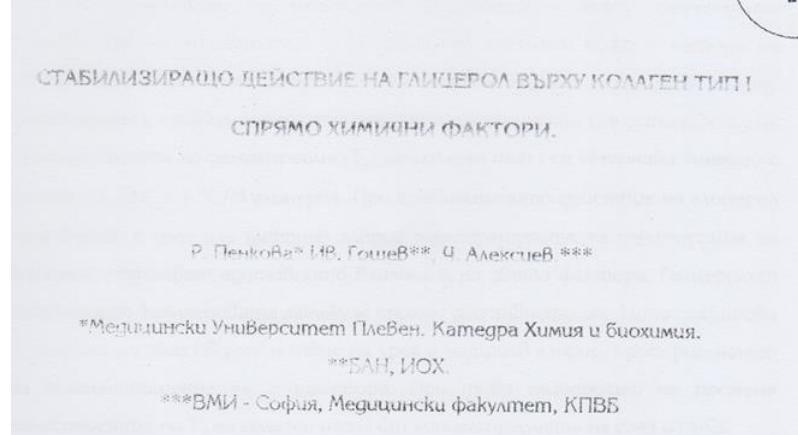
COPD is a preventable and treatable disease associated with an enhanced chronic local and systemic inflammatory response. Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) is a central regulatory enzyme in folate and methionine metabolism, which on turn play crucial role in DNA synthesis and methylation. MTHFR catalyzes the biologically irreversible reduction of 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate to 5-methyltetrahydrofolate, which supplies with the methyl group the process of remethylation of homocysteine to methionine. *MTHFR* gene is polymorphic gene as at least two SNPs (677 C > T and 1298 A > C) have been shown to result in decreased enzyme activity, which further may lead to increased tissue and plasma homocysteine levels and DNA hypomethylation. Recent studies suggested that COPD is associated with hyperhomocysteinemia and hypomethylation of a large number of CpG sites. So far no study has been reported to explore the role of *MTHFR* 677 C>T SNP in COPD. In this respect determined the *MTHFR* 677C>T genotype frequency in 142 patients with COPD and in 94 control individuals and aimed to evaluate its possible role for development of this disease.

We did not find statistically significant difference between genotype and allele frequencies of COPD patients and controls ($p=0.815$, $p=0.927$). The polymorphism was not associated with the stage of the disease or with spirometric indexes. However, the carriers of *TT* genotype developed COPD earlier (57.99 ± 1.47 years) than the heterozygous (62.70 ± 8.47 years, $p=0.066$) and especially than carriers of *CC* genotype (63.20 ± 9.80 years, $p=0.045$). These results suggest that *MTHFR* 677C>T polymorphism is not a risk factor for COP, but may contribute to early onset of the disease.

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Публикации в български периодични списания, свързани с 1-та дисертация:

53. Пенкова Р, Гошев И, Алексиев Ч. Стабилизиращо действие на глицерол върху колаген тип I спрямо действието на химични фактори. Сп. Българска медицина. 1993г.



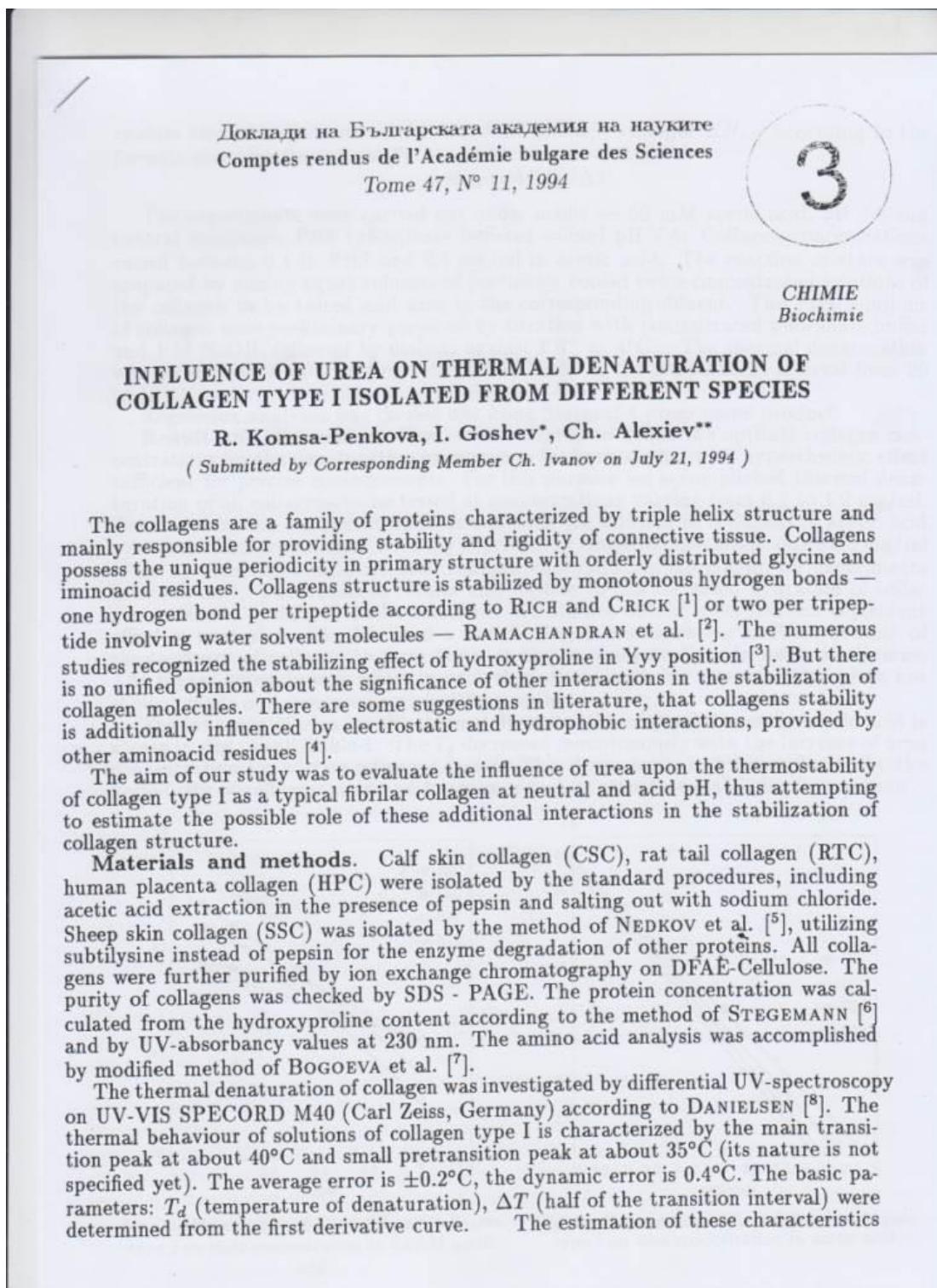
Изводът е изследвано въздействието на глицерола върху термичната стабилност на колаген тип I, изолиран от телешка козка с метода на диференциална UV-спектроскопия. В присъствието на урея и натриев хлорид, получено е стабилизиращото действие на глицерола и е установено, че температурата на денатурация (T_d) на колаген тип I се увеличава линейно с наклон $\Delta T_d/\Delta C \approx 1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{M}$ глицерол. При комбинираното действие на глицерол съответно с урея или натриев хлорид температурите на денатурация на колагена отразяват адитивното влияние и на двата фактора. Глицеролът стабилизира колагеновата молекула спрямо действието им, като повишава T_d на колаген тип I в присъствието на урея и натриев хлорид, пропорционално на концентрацията му в разтвора. При това глицеролът не променя зависимостта на T_d на колаген тип I от концентрацията на урея и NaCl .

Ключови думи: Колаген тип I, термоденатурация, стабилност, глицерол, урея, NaCl .

УВОД

Активните метаболитни процеси водят до значителни промени в концентрацията на соли и метаболити и предизвикват концентрационни или топлинни "стресове" в определени клетки и тъкани. За да се предпазят от подобно увредящо действие, клетките отделят специфични вещества осмолити, стабилизиращи в определена степен белъчните структури (1,2). Осмолитите могат да бъдат с различна химична природа: полиди, захари, неутрални аминокиселини и метиламини и предизвикват белъците от ефектите на топлина, соли, денатурации (3). Механизмите на стабилизиращото им действие са все още дискусионни, като според Gekko (4) това са "water structure making effects" Вода структуриращи ефекти.

54. Komsa-Penkova R, Goshev I, Alexiev Ch. Influence of urea on thermal denaturation of collagen type I Isolated from different species Comp. Rend. Acad. Bulg. Acad. Sci. 1994, 47, No 11, 45-48. (IF 0.233)



The collagens are a family of proteins characterized by triple helix structure and mainly responsible for providing stability and rigidity of connective tissue. Collagens possess the unique periodicity in primary structure with orderly distributed glycine and iminoacid residues. Collagens structure is stabilized by monotonous hydrogen bonds — one hydrogen bond per tripeptide according to RICH and CRICK [1] or two per tripeptide involving water solvent molecules — RAMACHANDRAN et al. [2]. The numerous studies recognized the stabilizing effect of hydroxyproline in Yyy position [3]. But there is no unified opinion about the significance of other interactions in the stabilization of collagen molecules. There are some suggestions in literature, that collagens stability is additionally influenced by electrostatic and hydrophobic interactions, provided by other aminoacid residues [4].

The aim of our study was to evaluate the influence of urea upon the thermostability of collagen type I as a typical fibrilar collagen at neutral and acid pH, thus attempting to estimate the possible role of these additional interactions in the stabilization of collagen structure.

Materials and methods. Calf skin collagen (CSC), rat tail collagen (RTC), human placenta collagen (HPC) were isolated by the standard procedures, including acetic acid extraction in the presence of pepsin and salting out with sodium chloride. Sheep skin collagen (SSC) was isolated by the method of NEDKOV et al. [5], utilizing subtilysine instead of pepsin for the enzyme degradation of other proteins. All collagens were further purified by ion exchange chromatography on DFAE-Cellulose. The purity of collagens was checked by SDS - PAGE. The protein concentration was calculated from the hydroxyproline content according to the method of STEGEMANN [6] and by UV-absorbancy values at 230 nm. The amino acid analysis was accomplished by modified method of BOGOEVA et al. [7].

The thermal denaturation of collagen was investigated by differential UV-spectroscopy on UV-VIS SPECORD M40 (Carl Zeiss, Germany) according to DANIELSEN [8]. The thermal behaviour of solutions of collagen type I is characterized by the main transition peak at about 40°C and small pretransition peak at about 35°C (its nature is not specified yet). The average error is $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$, the dynamic error is 0.4°C . The basic parameters: T_d (temperature of denaturation), ΔT (half of the transition interval) were determined from the first derivative curve. The estimation of these characteristics

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**INFLUENCE OF UREA AND GUANIDINE CHLORIDE
ON THERMAL DENATURATION OF VARIOUS COLLAGENS**

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ABSTRACT. The thermal stability of collagens type I, isolated from different sources: rat tail tendon, sheep skin and human placenta, was determined. The denaturation of collagens was studied by differential UV-spectroscopy in the presence of urea and guanidine hydrochloride. The difference in sensitivity of the collagens studied toward these chemical agents was established in acidic solutions. The denaturation temperatures of collagens decreased proportionally to the urea concentration, and exhibited linear dependence of denaturation temperatures on urea concentration. The destabilization of collagen by guanidine hydrochloride was more clearcut, especially at small concentrations of the agent. This fact points to the importance of electrostatic interactions in collagen stability. A correlation of the thermal stability of different collagens with their amino acid content was determined. The dependence of the thermal stability of collagens on their hydrophobic amino acid content demonstrated the contribution of hydrophobic interactions to collagen stability.

KEY WORDS: collagen type I, thermal stability, urea, guanidine hydrochloride

Collagens are a family of proteins characterised by triple helix-coiled structure and unique periodicity in amino acid sequence. The primary structure may be described as repeated tripeptide (*Gly-Xxx-Yyy*)_n. The triple helix is stabilized by monotonous hydrogen bonds — one hydrogen bond per tripeptide according to Rich and Crick [12], or two per tripeptide involving water molecules — Ramachandran et al [11]. Presumably, collagen stability is additionally influenced by electro-

static and hydrophobic interactions, provided by other amino acid residues [2, 10]. The importance of such interactions in collagen molecules may be determined by assaying its stability in the presence of denaturants.

The aim of our study was to evaluate the influence of urea and guanidine hydrochloride on thermostability of collagen type I, thus attempting to estimate the probable role of the additional interactions in the stabilization of collagen structure.

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**Лечение на бавно заздравяващи рани
с колаген и растежни фактори**

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Delayed wound healing treated by collagen and growth factors

G. Baychev, R. Penkova, T. Deliisky

Резюме

Представен е опитът от локално приложение на колаген и автоложки растежни фактори, изолирани от тромбоцити при 35 пациенти с хронични бавно заздравяващи рани, лекувани с конвенционални методи. В 24 случая раните в изследваната група са епителизирани за 6 седмици, в останалите 11 - в срок до 10 седмици. Резултатите показват по-бързо зарастване на рани при пациенти, третирани с растежни фактори в комбинация с колаген, в сравнение с контролната група, $p(t) > 0,05$.

Ключови думи: ХРОНИЧНИ РАНИ, ЛЕЧЕНИЕ, КОЛАГЕН, PDGF (ТРОМБОЦИТАРЕН РАСТЕЖЕН ФАКТОР)

Summary

Experience had with the local application of collagen and autologous growth factors, isolated from platelets, in 35 patients presenting chronic, slowly healing wounds, treated with conventional methods, is discussed. In 24 cases of the series reviewed the wounds undergo epithelialization within six weeks, and in the remainder (11) - within 10 weeks. As shown by the results, the healing process is quicker in wounds of patients treated with growth factors in combination with collagen, as compared to the control group - $p(t) > 0,05$.

Key Words: CHRONIC WOUNDS, TREATMENT, COLLAGEN, PDGF (PLATELET GROWTH FACTOR)

Хроничните рани и тяхното лечение са сериозен клиничен проблем. Независимо от големото разнообразие на използваните локални препарати само малка част от тях стимулират активно ранево заздравяване. Откакто Томас Хънт и Дейвид Найтън откриха тромбоцитните фактори през 1982 г. и съобщиха първите си клинични резултати (1986), а Келман Коен демонстрира подобен активиран макрофаген фактор, биохимията на раневото лечение получи една потенциално важна и практически приложима новост (1, 2, 3). Използването на растежни фактори днес се изследва клинично в много проучвания (4, 5). Досега са изолирани 5 локално действащи фактори, съдържащи се в тромбоцити, стимулиращи капиллярна ендотелна миграция (ангиогенеза), пролиферацията и миграцията на фибробласти и колагеновидна синтеза (2, 4).

Целта на проучването е да се изложи опитът ни от използването на локално действащи растежни фактори за стимулиране образуването на гранулационна тъкан и активна епителизация.

Обект на рандомизирано проспективно изследване са 70 пациенти, лекувани в Катедрата по пропедевтика на хирургичните болести – МУ, Плевен, през периода 1989 – 1993 г., разпределени в две групи, лекувани съответно с автоложки растежни фактори, изолирани от тромбоцити, и с традиционните способы за заздравяване на раните. Разпределението на пациентите по пол и възраст е дано на табл. 1.

Всички пациенти са с хронични незаздравяващи рани с поне 10-седмична давност, с нормални стойности на тромбоцитите в периферната кръв. Повечето са диабетици, въглехидратната обмяна на които бе трайно компенсирана през целия лечебния процес. За включване в изследването се изискваше съгласие на пациента за предлагания от нас съвременен метод на лечение. Болните са преминали щателни клинични, лабораторни, микробиологични и рентгенологични изследвания.

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and hydroxyproline only. More probably it is a mechanism of phylogenesis to preserve the

"rigidity" of the collagen molecule structure in its fibrilar regions.

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ASSESSMENT OF COLLAGENASE PREPARATIONS ISOLATED FROM CRAB PARALITHODES CAMTCHATICA

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ABSTRACT. A biological preparation with collagenolytic properties from hepatopancreas of Crab paralithodes camtschatica was purified and fractionated. Three different fractions of the preparation were obtained by ion-exchange chromatography. The molecular masses of the fractions obtained were determined by SDS-PAGE, and were approximately 22 000, 27 000 and 29 000 kDa. The kinetic properties of different fractions were investigated with native and denatured collagen, as well as the action of inhibitors specific to different classes of collagenases. The substrate specificity of the preparation to different types of collagen was also studied. The three preparations differed in their ability to hydrolyze the native and denatured substrate, as well as in their sensitivity to EDTA and PMSF.

KEY WORDS: Crab paralithodes camtschatica, collagenase, kinetic, inhibitor

Collagenases constitute a class of highly specific enzymes capable of degrading triple helices of collagen molecules. There are two main classes of collagenases: classical mammalian

collagenases which are metaloproteases, and serine proteases capable of degrading collagens. Hepatopancreas of Crab paralithodes camtschatica contains a mixture of proteolytic

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INFLUENCE OF UREA AND GUANIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE ON THE THERMAL BEHAVIOR OF CARTILAGE COLLAGENS TYPE II AND XI

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ABSTRACT. The influence of urea and guanidine hydrochloride (Gu-HCl) on the stability of cartilage collagens types II and XI was studied. The UV-differential spectroscopy method, based on the hyperchromic effect on the collagen transition, was used. Collagen type II demonstrated higher stability in urea solutions, as compared to collagen type I, the denaturation temperature 41.5 °C linearly decreased with a slope 2.5 °C/mol in the concentration range of urea 0-3 mol/L. The thermal stability changes of collagen type II in Gu-HCl solutions were similar to those of collagen type I. The thermal behavior of collagen type XI in urea solutions differed from that of type II in the hyperchromic effect and in the stability of the different domains, and resembled a transition of multidomain proteins. Distinct domains of collagen type XI possessed different sensitivity to Gu-HCl action, the temperature of the main transition decreased sharply with 9°C/mol. At low Gu-HCl concentration, additional pretransition was observed.

KEY WORDS: collagen type II, collagen type IX, thermostability, urea, guanidine hydrochloride

INTRODUCTION

Protein analysis has convincingly shown that the three-dimensional structure and the resulting properties such as thermostability are the sum of the exact balance of different interactions: van der Waals interactions, hydrogen bonds, charge-charge interactions, hydrophobic effect. There is no unified opinion concerning the significance of these interactions on the stabilization of collagen molecules (1,10). The triple-helix model of the collagen molecule requires an obligatory arrangement $(\text{Gly-X-Y})_n$ in all three left-handed polypeptide chains, which are supercoiled in a right-handed manner. Most commonly, it is assumed that collagen structure is stabilized mainly by interchain hydrogen bonding between the amino group of glycine and the carbonyl group of X amino acid residue and hydroxyproline residues with water molecules (1).

The aim of our study on the thermal stability of fibrillar collagens was to evaluate the contribution of different weak interactions on triple helix stability. The role of the different interactions may be elucidated by investigating collagen thermal stability in the presence of substances promoting the unfolding of native structure such as urea and guanidine hydrochloride. Such investigations were made with collagen type I (4). Since cartilage fibrillar collagens differed in structure, matrix organization and glycosylation level from collagen type I (6), (these differences reflect the specialized functions of cartilage tissue), the study on the thermal behavior of collagens type II and XI would provide additional information on the stabilization of collagen structure.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collagens type II and type XI were isolated from human cartilage by acetic acid extrac-

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SHORT PAPERS

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A NEW APPROACH FOR COLLAGEN CONCENTRATION MEASUREMENT

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Abstract

A method to determine collagen concentration is described. It is based on the modification of Lowry's method widely used for protein concentration measurements. The modification includes initial heating of the collagen sample in alkaline solution at 50°C, changes in the concentration of reagents used and in the order of the assay procedure. The method allows for high sensitivity, the slope is 1.55 absorbance units/mg.ml⁻¹ in a wide collagen concentration range, from 0.02 to 0.5 mg/ml. It is suitable for routine determinations of collagen concentration and may be applied for collagen type I, as well as for gelatin.

Keywords: Collagen concentration, Collagen type I, Gelatin

Introduction

The numerous investigations on connective tissue involve determination of collagen concentration. Traditional procedures for protein concentration measurements can hardly be applied to collagens because of their rigid, triple helical structure and specific amino acid content. Usually, for collagen concentration determination special methods, or modifications of standard assays are used.

A standard procedure for collagen concentration measurement is the method of Stagemann, based on hydroxyproline assay [1, 2]. It is a two-step procedure, including preliminary sample hydrolysis, hydroxyproline oxidation and specific reaction with dimethylaminobenzaldehyde. The method is sensitive and reliable, but time and effort consuming. Modifications of standard protein assays – of biuret [3] and Bradford [4] methods are also used for collagen determination. These are simple procedures which have low sensitivity. Another routine method for protein concentration measurements by monitoring their UV absorbance at 280 nm, has also been adapted for collagen.

Since collagen contains small quantities (< 1%) of aromatic amino acid residues, UV absorbance is measured at 230 nm [5]. The method, however, is not applicable to opalescent or turbid solutions. Moreover, in neutral and low alkaline solutions, the collagen tends to aggregate at room temperature, which results in significant increase of absorbance.

The aim of the study was to find a simple and sensitive procedure for routine assay of collagen concentration. The modification proposed is based on the Lowry's method [6], which otherwise gives a low response to collagen. It allows for high sensitivity in a wide collagen concentration range and does not require special equipment.

Materials and Methods

Materials:

Type I collagen was isolated from calf skin by acid extraction after pepsin proteolysis as described by Miller and Rhodes [7]. The purity of collagen (contaminations < 3%) was checked by SDS-PAGE (sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis). The collagen was lyophilized and was

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CHANGE IN THE STABILITY OF EARLY GLYCATION PRODUCTS OF CALF SKIN COLLAGEN IN UREA

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INTRODUCTION

Glycation (nonenzymatic glycosylation) of proteins includes attachment of glucose molecules by non-enzymatic process proportionally to its concentration in solution^[1]. This process leads to formation of Schiff bases, which rearrange to Amadori products. At this stage the process is reversible and depends on the concentration of glucose. The Amadori products - fructoselysine (FL) can degrade to various very active ketoaldehydes, reacting among themselves and with other amino acid residues to form the cross-linked, advanced glycosylation end products (AGE) ^[2]. Glycation is important for proteins having low physiological turnover, including connective tissue proteins. The glycation of collagens leads to changes in their properties: increased thermal rupture time ^[3], mechanical strength ^[4], decreased solubility and sensitivity for collagenase digestion slower fibril formation ^[5] , decreased ligand binding and changed cellular adhesion and platelet attachment ^[6]. Most of the changes studied are related to AGEs. The aim of this study was to investigate the changes in the thermal behavior of early glycation products of collagen.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials: 2-thiobarbituric acid (TBA), quinine sulfate, trichloroacetic acid (TCA), sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), D(+) glucose and acetic acid were purchased from Fluka. 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-1-ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES), urea and collagenase from Clostridium histolyticum (EC 3.4.24.3) (Type XI, activity 1200 digestion units/mg) were from Sigma. Other reagents used were of analytical grade.

Isolation, purification and characterization of collagen type I: Calf skin collagen (CSC) type I was isolated by acetic acid extraction in the presence of pepsin and salting out with sodium chloride. Further purification by ion exchange chromatography

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ЛЕЧЕНИЕ НА ИНФЕКТИРАНИ РАНИ С КОЛАГЕНАЗЕН ПРЕПАРАТ

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Резюме. Представен е опитът от приложението на *Streptomyces collagenase* за ензимно изчистване на инфектирани рани при 75 пациенти. Колагеназата е поставяна ежедневно на рани, покрити с фибрин и с наличие на обилен ексудат. При необходимост заедно с ензимния дебриджман е извършвана и хирургична некректомия. Проследени са 8 динамика по предложена тристепенна скала следните параметри: раневи некрози, скрет и фибрин в раната, гранулации. Установено е изчистване на раните за срок от 5 до 8 дни. Резултатите показват по-бързо застиване в сравнение с контролната група пациенти [$p(t) > 0.05$].

G. Baichev, R. Penkova, R. Rashap and D. Delijsky. TREATMENT OF SEPTIC WOUNDS WITH COLLAGENASE PREPARATION

Summary. The experience of the application of *Streptomyces collagenase* for enzymatic debridement of infected wounds in 75 patients is presented. The collagenase is applied daily on wounds covered with fibrin and having abundant exudate. Together with the enzymatic debridement a surgical necrectomy was carried out when necessary. In their dynamics the following parameters are traced out according to a proposed three-staged scale: wound necroses, exudation and fibrin in the wound, granulations. The cleaning of the wounds was found out to last from 5 to 8 days. The results reveal the quicker healing of the wounds in comparison with the control group [$p(t) > 0.05$].

Key words: wound infection; collagenases/therapeutic use; wound healing

Гнойните рани и тяхното лечение продължават да бъдат предизвикателство в хирургичната теория и практика [1, 2, 5]. Сред различните прилагани локални препарати важно място заемат средствата за ензимно изчистване. Най-популярните представители на тази група са трипсин, химотрипсин, колагеназа [2, 3]. В обичайната практика най-често използваният препарат е "Iruxol" (Knoll, Germany), представляващ Clostridopeptidase A с ензимна активност 6.0 UI в комбинация с хлорамфеникол.

Целта на проучването е да се изложи опитът ни от приложението на подобен препарат,

съдържащ ензим колагеназа, който е изолиран от *Streptomyces flavus* и притежава ензимна активност 50 UI (по Sigma). Препарата е разработен съвместно с фирма BIOK - Vilnius, и МУ - Плевен. Колагеназа, изолирана от *Streptomyces flavus*, разгражда фибриларните колагени тип I, II, III, V, а също и нефибриларните тип IV и VI, като проявява значително по-голяма активност спрямо деструктирали форми и не притежава протеолитична активност. За разлика от клостридиалната колагеназа, тази колагеназа разгражда колагените до по-големи фрагменти [6]. Съществено значение има фактът,

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420 Clinical Application of Immunology Vol. 3, No. 2, 2004

CASE REPORT

Recurrent Vascular Thrombosis in Patient with Genetic Variant C677T of the Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase Gene

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Introduction

Recent investigations have clearly demonstrated an association between carrier homozygous status of genetic variant C677T in methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene and vascular disease [1-3]. The frequency of C677T homozygosity is increased in individuals with coronary artery disease (17%), arterial disease (19%), and venous thromboembolism (11%). The genetic variant C677T is also described in female with history of stillbirths, recurrent pregnancy losses and fetus with neural tube defects. The genetic variant of MTHFR enzyme is characterized by reduced enzyme activity more than 50%. Damaged function of MTHFR causes abnormalities in folate and homocysteine metabolism (fig.1).

Homozygous status for genetic variant C677T in the MTHFR is reported in a 36-year-old female with recurrent artery thrombosis pregnancy complications and deep venous thrombosis.

Clinical case

The patient was hospitalized in emergency at Vascular Surgery department, University Hospital of Plevens. She was complaining of severe pain, formication and restricted mobility of the upper left limb fingers. The symptoms appeared six hours before the hospitalization and got worse. Local status of the left hand: pale, cold, distally cyanosed without palpable artery pulse. An emergency thrombectomy on the distal part of brachial artery was performed with Fogarty catheter. The patient received anticoagulant therapy with Low Molecular Weight Heparin and vasodilatation with

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Fig. 1. Metabolism of methionine and homocysteine. (Lancet Vol.352, 1998)

The diagram illustrates the metabolic pathways of methionine and homocysteine. Methionine is converted to homocysteine by MTHFR (Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase) using folate and NADPH as cofactors. Homocysteine can be recycled back to methionine using BHMT (Biotinidase) and CBS (Cystathione Beta-Synthase) enzymes, which require biotin and cysteine as cofactors. Methionine is also converted to S-adenosylmethionine (SAM) by SAM synthetase, which requires ATP and folate. Pathological conditions associated with elevated homocysteine levels include atherosclerosis (lipid peroxidation, vascular matrix damage, smooth muscle cell proliferation) and thrombogenesis (vascular endothelial damage, platelet aggregation, fibrin formation).

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МЕДИЦИНСКИ ПРЕГЛЕД, 42, 2006, № 1

ГЕНЕТИЧНИ ФАКТОРИ ЗА ТРОМБОФИЛИЯ ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТИ С БЕЛОДРОБЕН ТРОМБОЕМБОЛИЗЪМ

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THROMBOPHILIC GENETIC FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY EMBOLISM

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Резюме: Белодробният тромбоемболизъм (БТЕ) е състояние, започващо с периферна венозна тромбоза, последваща емболизация и ретромбоза в клоновете на белодробната артерия. Водеща роля в патогенезата му имат отклоненията в коагулационния статус, с повишена склонност към формиране на тромби (тромбофилия). Фактор V Leiden (FVL), мутация G20210A в протромбиновия ген, мутация C677T в гена на метилентетрахидрофолат редуктазата (MTHFR) и полиморфизъмът PA1/PA2 в гена на тромбоцитния гликопротеин IIb/IIIa (GP IIb/IIIa) са най-честите генетични фактори, водещи до предразположение към тромбози и тромбоемболични заболявания. Цел на проучването беше да се определят честотата на носителството на тези генетични фактори за тромбофилия сред пациенти с прояви на БТЕ и ролята им за по-ранното начало и по-често раз развитие на съдови инциденти. Чрез ДНК анализ бяха изследвани общо 32 пациенти с инциденти на БТЕ и 25 клинично здрави индивиди (контролна група). Общо при 18 (56%) от изследваните болни с БТЕ се доказва носителство на поне един от изследваните генетични дефекти в сравнение с 4 лица (16%) от контролната група ($p = 0.0005$). Най-честият генетичен дефект, открит в изследваната група, е FVL – с честота 25%, при честота в контролната група – 8% ($p = 0.04$). Носителство на поне един генетичен дефект беше установено при 65% от пациентите с рецидивираща форма на БТЕ и при 74% – с първи инцидент на БТЕ на възраст под 45 год. В тези групи особено висока, в сравнение с контролите, беше честотата на FVL и G20210A мутация в протромбиновия ген, което подчертава клиничната им значимост за тази патология. Изследването за носителство на генетични дефекти за тромбофилия позволява откриване на пациенти с по-висок риск за развитие на тромбози и изработване на индивидуален подход за терапия и профилактика на следващи съдови инциденти.

Ключови думи: белодробен тромбоемболизъм, генетични фактори, предразположение, тромбофилия

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Summary: Pulmonary embolism (PE) is a state started with deep venous thrombosis followed by embolisation and rethrombosis of pulmonary artery. The impairment of coagulation resulting in formation of thrombus (thrombophilic state) has an important role in pathogenesis of PE. Factor V Leiden (FVL), G20210A prothrombin gene mutation (PTM), genetic variant C677T in methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene and PA1/PA2 polymorphism in platelet Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (PIA2) are more common genetic factors predisposing to thrombotic state. The aim of the study was to estimate frequency of thrombophilic genetic factors among patients with PE and contribution of these factors for recurrent development and onset of thrombotic incidences in carriers of the factors. Thirty two patients with PE and 25 healthy controls were tested with DNA analysis.

64. Иванов П, Комса-Пенкова Р, Иванов И, Божинова С, Стоянова А. Носителство на тромбофилични фактори сред жени с прееклампсия. . Акушерство и гинекология, 2007, vol 46, 8. (SJR 0.111)

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БЪЛГАРСКО ДРУЖЕСТВО ПО АКУШЕРСТВО И ГИНЕКОЛОГИЯ
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АКУШЕРСТВО
И ГИНЕКОЛОГИЯ

ОРИГИНАЛНИ СТАТИИ

НОСИТЕЛСТВО НА ТРОМБОФИЛИЧНИ ФАКТОРИ СРЕД ЖЕНИ С ПРЕЕКЛАМПСИЯ
(предварително съобщение)

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Резюме. Целта на настоящото проучване бе да се определи значението на някои често срещани наследствени фактори водещи до тромбоза за отложечното и развитието на умерена трънчна прееклампсия (ПЕ) при бременно жени. В тази извънка 25 жени с ПЕ и 49 контроли – жени без усложнения на бременността, бяха изследвани за носителство на мутациите G169A в гена на фактор V (FV), полиморфизъм 4G/5G в гена на плазминоген-активалор ингибитор – 1 (PAI-1), мутациите C677T и G876A в гена на цитохром P450 2D6 (MTHFR), полиморфизъм A1/A2 в гена на трисубцитидичен аллантоиноптозин (GPIIb/IIIa A1/A2), полиморфизъм на GPIIb/IIIa A1/A2 и генетични варианти C677T в гена на MTHFR беше намерено значително по-често при жените с ПЕ в сравнение с контролната група, съответно 32% и 12,2%, с евентуално съотношение OR: 3.37 (95% CI: 0.863- 13.2), p < 0.05. Сподобността на OR и RR при жени носители на генетични варианти C677T и/или GPIIb/IIIa A1/A2 не позволява да се оценят риска като вероятен за развитие на ПЕ при носителство на тези генетични изменения. Носителството на FV1, недоказано тромбоза сред пациентите (8%) е съврънение с контролна група (6.1%), OR: 1.333 (95%CI: 0.143 - 10.864). Подобни са и резултатите за полиморфизъм 4G/5G в гена на PAI-1 съответно 24% и 18,4% сред жените с прееклампсия в сравнение с контролната група (OR: 1.404, 95% CI: 0.374-5.14). Получените резултати за изследваните мутации са несигурни (p > 0.05), което се дължи на малки брой жени включени в проучването. За оценка на риска от развитие на ПЕ при носителство на тромбофилични фактори е необходимо провеждане на по-длъгом на обем проучвания, както и подбор на пациентите в зависимост от текста на клиничната картина.

Ключови думи: тромбофилични фактори: FV, C677T и MTHFR, GPIIb/IIIa A1/A2, 4G/5G PAI-1, прееклампсия, рисък.

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ЧЕСТОТА НА ПРЕЕКЛАМПСИЯ ПРИ БРЕМЕННИ ЖЕНИ С ТИП 1 ЗАХАРЕН ДИАБЕТ

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Резюме: Преклампсията (ПР), като уникално за човешката временност усложнение се среща при жените с тип 1 захарен диабет (Т1ЗД) с непрекъсната висока частота, достигаща до 39%. Предполага се, че хипергликемията и свързаната с нея индоментата дисфункция е съдовете на плацентата са обобщите механизми за възникване на ПР.

Цел: Да се проучи частотата на ПР на жени с Т1ЗД и с установен връзка с метаболитния контрол на диабета.

Дизайн: Проспективно проучване върху 105 бременностни жени с Т1ЗД с успешен изход на временността обвързани периоди 2002-2005 год. Проследени са претрапидални, пострапидални аликоци и аликоци на хемоглобин (HbA1c-с) на жените с ПР и 12 а. с. и 36 а. с. и в извършена оценка на силата на действието на диабета като рисков фактор.

Резултати: Установената частота на ПР е 26,6%. Концентрация на HbA1c-с на жените с ПР през временността е сизификатно по-висока (8,2±1,6 спрещу 7,6±1,2; P<0,02). Същността на рисковите фактори установи, че хипергликемията пред временността е достатъчен маркер за предизвикване на риска от възникване на ПР. Въско нарастване на HbA1c-с с 1% се последва от увеличаване на риска за възникване на ПР с 1,43 (OR=1,43; в граници 1,11-12,7; 95% CI: P = 0,03). Хипергликемията пред временността, в съчетание с диабетна васкулопатия увеличава риска за ПР: OR=1,17, с точност на предизвикване - 88,6% (P = 0,001).

Заключение: Нормогликемичният контрол на диабета преди и през временността би могъл да намали частотата на ПР.

FREQUENCY OF PREECLAMPSIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH TYPE1 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Summary: Preeclampsia (PE) is a complication unique to human pregnancy. Up to 39% of pregnant women suffering from type 1 diabetes (T1DM) are affected. It is supposed, that hyperglycemia, causing vascular endothelial dysfunction in placental vessels is the major mechanism, leading to PE.

Objective: To study the incidence of PE in women with T1DM and to study the correlation between development of PE and metabolic control of diabetes.

Study design: 105 pregnant women with successful pregnancy outcome, suffering from T1DM have been included in a prospective study during the period 2002-2005. Starving, postprandial blood glucose and HbA1c have been measured at 12 weeks and at 36 weeks of gestation. The influence of risk factors has been assessed.

Results: The incidence of PE in the studied group is 26,6%. HbA1c-с in women developing PE is significantly higher (8,2±1,6 and 7,6±1,2, P<0,02 respectively). Hyperglycemia during pregnancy is a reliable predictor for development of PE. Elevation of HbA1c-с with 1% is associated with 1,43 times increased risk for PE (OR=1,43; 95%CI= 1,11-12,7; P = 0,03). Combination of hyperglycemia and diabetic vascular disease increases significantly the risk for PE- OR 1,17 with 88,6% predictive value (P = 0,001).

Conclusions: Normoglycaemic control of diabetes before and during pregnancy could reduce the incidence of PE.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НА ГЕНЕТИЧЕН ВАРИАНТ C677T MTHFR ЗА РАННИ ПОВТОРАЩИ СЕ ЗАГУБИ НА ПЛОДА

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Резюме: Целта на настоящото проучването е да установи съществува ли връзка между наситеността на TT варианти на C677T единонуклеотидна замяна в гена на ензима метилентетрахидрофолат редуктаза (MTHFR) и разширяването на ранни спонтанни загуби на плода (РСЗП) преди 10 гестационни седмици. В последните времена със обсъжда съветта за значението на вродената тромбофилия като рисков фактор за разширяването на ранни спонтанни загуби на плода (РСЗП). Ние изследувахме частотата на C677T единонуклеотидна замяна в MTHFR сред 54 жени с РСЗП преди 10 гестационни седмици и 67 жени с нормална гестация, неущи бебе. Беше установено съществуващо по-високо наситенство на C677T единонуклеотидна замяна в сравнение с контроли (р<0,005). Въпреки че не обходи по-известни по-известни простириени прозумявания, установеното езес процент на наситеността на C677T единонуклеотидна замяна, определя значение му за разширяването на спонтанни загуби на плода в много ранна бременност.

Ключови думи: тромбофилия, C677T генетичен вариант в MTHFR, ранни спонтанни загуби на плода.

GENETIC VARIANT C677T IN THE MTHFR IN WOMEN WITH RECURRENT EARLY FETAL LOSS

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Resume: The aim of this study was to evaluate correlation of carrier status for thrombophilic gene mutation - C677T in the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) and recurrent early pregnancy loss. Recently inherited thrombophilia was discussed as a predisposed factor for early recurrent fetal loss (ERFL). We investigated carrier status for C677T genetic variant in 54 women with ERFL before 10 week of gestation and 67 women with one or more successful pregnancy. It was found significant prevalence of C677T genetic variant in MTHFR in women with ERFL compared with controls (p<0,005). The significant high prevalence of C677T genetic variant in women with ERFL suggests that thrombophilia have an increased risk of early pregnancy loss and possibly, although the definition of the magnitude of risk will require prospective longitudinal studies.

Key words: Thrombophilia, C677T genetic variant in MTHFR, early recurrent fetal loss

66. П. Иванов, Р. Комса-Пенкова, К. Ковачева, Е. Конова, К. Тодорова, М. Симеонова, Ив. Иванов, С. Стойков, Й. Попов, С. Танчев, Св. Божинова. Значение на носителство на генетични **дефекти** предразполагащи към тромбофилия за неуспешна асистирана репродукция. Акушерство и гинекология, vol 46, 2007, 6, 3-8. (**SJR 0.111**)

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БЪЛГАРСКО ДРУЖЕСТВО ПО АКУШЕРСТВО И ГИНЕКОЛОГИЯ
BULGARIAN SOCIETY OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

АКУШЕРСТВО И ГИНЕКОЛОГИЯ

ОРИГИНАЛНИ СТАТИИ

ЗНАЧЕНИЕТО НА НОСИТЕЛСТВО НА ГЕНЕТИЧНИ ФАКТОРИ ПРЕДРАЗПОЛАГАЩИ КЪМ ТРОМБОФИЛИЯ ЗА НЕУСПЕШНА АСИСТИРАНА РЕПРОДУКЦИЯ

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Симеонова М.**, Иванов Ив.*, Стойков С.****, Попов Й.****, Танчев Ст.****,
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Резюме. Целта на настоящото проучване е да се оценят значението на най-често срещаните у нас изследвани генетични фактори предразполагащи към тромбофилия за развитие на повторящи се неуспешни асистирани репродукции (ART) - ин витро фертилизация (IVF) и интрацитоплазмена сперматна инжекция (ICSI). Шестдесет и седем жени с неуспешни ART и 96 контроли - жени без предразполагащи мутации в гена на протромбина бяха изследвани носителството на фактор V Leiden (FVL) и мутацията G20210A в гена на протромбина (PTM), C677T еднонуклеотидна замяна в гена на мембронетептрапсидофидин, полиморфизма MTHFR и на полиморфизма A1/A2 в гена на тромбоцитен аллоксигеназа IIb/IIIa (GPIb/IIa A1/A2).

Изследването на полиморфизма A1/A2 в гена на тромбоцитен аллоксигеназа IIb/IIIa показва съзначително по-висок процент, при жени с неуспешни пологивани при 1-ва и 2-ра ART, 26.1%, сравнено с контролната арила 12.5 % (OR 2.571, 95% CI 1.06-6.258, p=0.023). Носителството на G20210A мутация може да повиши риска от неуспешни ART. Това предполага пренасянето на жени с предстояща ART за носителство на полиморфизма A1/A2 в GPIb/IIa и мутация G20210A в гена на

67. Ivanov P., Komsa-Penkova, R., Ivanov I., Bozhinova S., Stoianova A. Carriers of thrombophilic factor among women with preeclampsia (preliminary report). Akush Ginekol (Sofia). 2007;46(8):3-8.4. (**SJR 0.111**)

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[Akush Ginekol \(Sofia\)](#). 2007;46(8):3-8.

[Carriers of thrombophilic factor among women with preeclampsia (preliminary report)].

[Article in Bulgarian]

Ivanov P, Komsa-Penkova R, Ivanov I, Bozhinova S, Stoianova A.

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine whether inherited thrombophilia increases the risk of mild preeclampsia. Twenty five women who developed mild preeclampsia and 49 controls—women with previous uneventful pregnancies, were tested for factor V Leiden, C677T gene variant of methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR), polymorphism 4G/5G in plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI 1), polymorphism A1/A2 in platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (GPIIb/IIIa A1/A2). The higher but not significant prevalence of C677T gene variant and polymorphism A1/A2 in women with preeclampsia compared with controls was found: 32% and 12.2%, respectively for cases and controls for both factors, with OR: 3.37 (95% CI 0.883-13.2), $p > 0.05$. The values of OR and RR for these two thrombophilic factors show that platelet integrin polymorphisms (GPIIb/IIIa A1/A2) and C677T gene variant might be have an important role for development of preeclampsia. The carriage of FVL was with a very small prevalence in women with preeclampsia (8%) as compared to controls (6.1%), with OR: 1.333 (CI 95% 0.143-10.864), $p > 0.05$. The similar results were found for carriage of polymorphism 4G/5G in PAI-1 gene, respectively 24% u 18.4% in women with preeclampsia as compared to controls, OR: 1.404 (95% CI 0.374-5.14), $p > 0.05$. The results are not significant, because of the small group of selected patients. Larger case-control study should be executed for the evaluation of impact of inherited thrombophilic factors in the development of mild preeclampsia.

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68. К. Ковачева, А. Антонов, П. Иванов, Н. Цветков, Р. Комса-Пенкова, В. Славчева, Л. Богданов, И. Христов, А. Каменова, И. Иванов. Генетични дефекти за тромбофилия и риск за тромботични усложнения при пациенти с Есенциална тромбоцитемия и Полицитемия вера. I част – Честота на генетични дефекти за тромбофилия при пациенти с Есенциална тромбоцитемия и Полицитемия вера. Клинична и трансфузационна хематология, 2007, vol. XLIII, №1-2, (87-91)

ГЕНЕТИЧНИ ДЕФЕКТИ ЗА ТРОМБОФИЛИЯ И РИСК ОТ ТРОМБОТИЧНИ УСЛОЖНЕНИЯ ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТИ С ЕСЕНЦИАЛНА ТРОМБОЦИТЕМИЯ И ПОЛИЦИТЕМИЯ ВЕРА.

I ЧАСТ. ЧЕСТОТА НА ГЕНЕТИЧНИТЕ ДЕФЕКТИ ЗА ТРОМБОФИЛИЯ ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТИ С ЕСЕНЦИАЛНА ТРОМБОЦИТЕМИЯ И ПОЛИЦИТЕМИЯ ВЕРА

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GENETIC THROMBOPHILIC DEFECTS AND RISK OF THROMBOTIC COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH ESSENTIAL THROMBOCYTHEMIA AND POLYCYTHEMIA VERA.

PART I. PREVALENCE OF GENETIC THROMBOPHILIC DEFECTS IN PATIENTS WITH ESSENTIAL THROMBOCYTHEMIA AND POLYCYTHEMIA VERA

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Резюме. Тромбозите са едни от най-серииозните усложнения в клиничното протичане на есенциалната тромбоцитемия (ЕТ) и полицитемия вера (ПВ). С цел да съществува значението на наследствената тромбофилия (НТ) за повишаване на риска от тромбози проспективно проучихме честотата на носителство на генетични дефекти при 20 пациенти с ЕТ и 22-ма – с ПВ. Честотата на отденлите маркери в изследваната група (42-ма пациенти) и при контролите (112-ма здрави индивиди) беше: за фактор V Leiden – 4.8 и 6.2%, за мутация в протромбиновия ген – PR G20210A – 9.5 и 2.7%, мутация в гена на ензима метилентрахидрофолат редуктаза – MTHFR C677T – 19% и 11.6%, и полиморфизъм – алел PIA2 в гена на тромбоцитния гликопротеинов рецептор IIb/IIIa – PIA2/GPIIa – 28.6 и 13.4%. PR показва особено висока честота както в подгрупата на пациенти с ЕТ (20%; p = 0.009; OR = 9.08), така и при тези от тях, които са с тромботични прояви (ТП) (18.2%, OR = 8.0), в сравнение с контролите (2.68%). Мутация MTHFR C677T беше установена при 25% от болните с ТП, като демонстрира асоциация с тромбози главно когато е в комбинация с PIA2/GPIIa. Най-висока степен на асоциация с ТП показва PIA2/GPIIa както в общата изследвана група (41.7%; p = 0.004; OR = 4.62), така и в частност особено за ПВ (46.2%; p = 0.01; OR = 5.54). Дадиното носителство се среща с по-висока честота сред пациенти с ТП (15.3%; OR = 5.0 за ПВ; 27.3%; OR = 8.0 за ЕТ), в сравнение с контролите (4.5%). Данните като цяло показваха, че НТ се асоциира с тромбози (p = 0.004; OR = 4.17), честотата като носителство на поне един генетичен дефект беше 62.5% сред пациенти с ТП, в сравнение с 28.57% при контролите.

Ключови думи: наследствена тромбофилия, генетични дефекти за тромбофилия, тромбози, есенциална тромбоцитемия, полицитемия вера

Summary. Thromboses (T) are the most serious complications in clinical course of essential thrombocythemia (ET) and polycythemia vera (PV). To evaluate the role of inherited thrombophilia (HT) in determining the risk of thrombotic complications, we investigated the prevalence of genetic thrombophilic defects in a prospective study of 20 patients with ET and 22 patients with PV. The prevalence of examined markers in study group (42 patients) compared with controls (112 healthy individuals) was: for factor V Leiden – 4.8 and 6.2%, for prothrombin (PR) G20210A – 9.5 and 2.7%, for MTHFR C677T – 19 and 11.6% and for PIA2/GPIIa – 28.6 and 13.4%. The mutation PR G20210A presented a higher prevalence in patients with ET (20%; p = 0.009; OR = 9.08) as well as in patients of ET who had T (18.2%, OR = 8.0), compared with controls (2.68%). The mutation MTHFR C677T was found in 25% of patients with T, demonstrating an association with thromboses mainly when it was present in combination with PIA2/GPIIa. The highest association with T was shown for PIA2/GPIIa both in the total studied group (41.7%; p = 0.004; OR = 4.62) and especially for PV (46.2%; p = 0.01; OR = 5.54). The inheritance of HT was associated with thromboses (p = 0.004; OR = 4.17), the prevalence of at least one genetic defect was 62.5% among patients with T, compared to 28.57% among controls.

69. А. Антонов, К. Ковачева, П. Иванов, Н. Цветков, Р. Комса-Пенкова, В. Славчева, Л. Богданов, И. Христов, А. Каменова, И. Иванов. Генетични дефекти за тромбофилия и риск за тромботични усложнения при пациенти с Есенциална тромбоцитемия и Полицитемия вера. II част – Принос на генетичните дефекти за тромбофилия върху риска за тромботични усложнения. Клинична и трансфузационна хематология, 2007, XLIII, №1-2, 92-97.

**ГЕНЕТИЧНИ ДЕФЕКТИ ЗА ТРОМБОФИЛИЯ И РИСК
ОТ ТРОМБОТИЧНИ УСЛОЖНЕНИЯ ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТИ С ЕСЕНЦИАЛНА
ТРОМБОЦИТЕМИЯ И ПОЛИЦИТЕМИЯ ВЕРА**

**II ЧАСТ. ПРИНОС НА ГЕНЕТИЧНИТЕ ДЕФЕКТИ ЗА ТРОМБОФИЛИЯ КЪМ РИСКА
ОТ ТРОМБОТИЧНИ УСЛОЖНЕНИЯ**

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**GENETIC THROMBOPHILIC DEFECTS AND RISK OF THROMBOTIC
COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH ESSENTIAL THROMBOCYTHEMIA
AND POLYCYTHEMIA VERA**

**PART II. CONTRIBUTION OF THE GENETIC THROMBOPHILIC DEFECTS
TO THE THROMBOTIC RISK**

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Резюме. Тромбозите са едни от най-серииозните усложнения в клиничното протичане на есенциалната тромбоцитемия (ET) и полицитемия вера (ПВ). За да оценим значението на наследствената тромбофилия (НТ) за повишаване на тромботичния риск, проспективно изследвахме честотата на наследство на генетични дефекти при 42-ма пациенти с ET и ПВ и различни клинични прояви и усложнения. Изследваните генетични маркери бяха: фактор V Leiden, мутация в протромбиновия ген – PR G20210A, мутация в гена на ензима метилентетрахидрофолат редуктаза – MTHFR C677T, и полиморфизъм – алел PIA2 в гена на тромбокитния гликопротеинов рецептор IIb/IIIa – PIA2/GPIIa. PR показва висока честота сред пациенти с ET (20%), от тях 50% имаха тромботични прояви (ТП). Мутацията MTHFR C677T демонстрира асоциация с тромбози главно в комбинация с PIA2/GPIIa. Честотата на ТП сред носителите на MTHFR C677T е 75%, в сравнение с 41% при неносителите (OR – 4.33). Носителството на PIA2/GPIIa е 6 пъти по-често при пациентите с ТП, в сравнение с асимптомни (OR – 0.06; OR – 5.71). Като цяло то е свързано със 7 пъти по-висок риск от тромбози ($p = 0.04$; OR – 7.22), особено изразен при ПВ ($p = 8.40$). Двойното носителство се среца с по-висока честота сред пациентите с ТП (20.8%; OR – 4.47), отколкото при асимптомните пациенти (5.6%) и е свързано с до 7 пъти по-висок риск от развитие на тромбози (83% от тях имат ТП срещу 41% при пациентите неносители на дефекти; OR – 7.22), особено при ET. Данните като цяло показваха, че НТ се асоциира с тромбози ($p = 0.004$ OR – 4.17), като наличието на поне един генетичен дефект е свързано с около 4 пъти по-висок риск от тромбози при пациенти носители (75%, $p = 0.05$, OR – 4.33), в сравнение с неносителите (41%).

Ключови думи: наследствена тромбофилия, генетични дефекти за тромбофилия, тромбози, есенциална тромбоцитемия, полицитемия вера

Summary. Thromboses are the most serious complications in clinical course of essential thrombocythemia (ET) and polycythemia vera (PV). To evaluate the contribution of inherited thrombophilia (HT) to the thrombotic risk, we investigated the prevalence of genetic thrombophilic defects in a prospective study of 42 patients with ET and PV with different clinical complications. The examined genetic markers were: factor V Leiden, prothrombin and PR G20210A, MTHFR C677T and PIA2/GPIIa. The mutation PR G20210A presented a higher prevalence in patients with thrombotic complications (75% vs. 41% in non-carriers; OR – 4.33). The mutation PIA2/GPIIa was found to be six times more frequent in patients with thrombotic complications compared to asymptomatic ones (OR – 0.06; OR – 5.71). Overall, it was associated with a seven-fold increased risk of thrombosis ($p = 0.04$; OR – 7.22), especially in PV ($p = 8.40$). Double heterozygosity was found to be associated with a higher prevalence of thrombotic complications (20.8%; OR – 4.47) compared to asymptomatic patients (5.6%) and was associated with a risk of thrombosis eight-fold higher (83% of patients with thrombotic complications vs. 41% in non-carriers; OR – 7.22), especially in ET. The data overall showed that HT is associated with thromboses ($p = 0.004$ OR – 4.17), and the presence of at least one genetic defect was associated with approximately four-fold increased risk of thromboses in carriers (75%, $p = 0.05$, OR – 4.33) compared to non-carriers (41%).

Клин. трансфуз. хематол., XLIII, 2007, № 1-2

70. К. Ковачева, П. Иванов, Е. Конова, М. Симеонова, Р. Комса-Пенкова .Генетични дефекти за тромбофилия (ФакторV Leiden, протромбин G20210A, MTHFR C677T) при жени с повтарящи се загуби на плода. Акушерство и гинекология, 2007, vol 46, 7, (10-16). (SJR 0.111)

<p>4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Акушерство и гинекология - Брой 7, 2007</p> <hr/> <p><i>In 36 cases the presence of nuchal cord(s) was suspected. Nuchal cords were classified as with one, two or three loops. The outcome of labor and delivery was obtained from hospital records. Results: The sensitivity of ultrasound for the presence of single-loop nuchal cord was 68.1%, while the specificity, positive and negative predictive value was 77.2%, 53.5% and 86.3%, respectively. Conclusions: The sensitivity and specificity of transabdominal ultrasound in diagnosing single-loop nuchal cord between 37 and 42 w.e. is relatively high. However, the detection rate for multiple loops of nuchal cord is even higher. Single-loop nuchal cords are not associated with increased risk of Cesarean section or vaginal instrumental delivery.</i></p> <p>Key words: nuchal cord, ultrasound diagnosis</p>	<p>5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Акушерство и гинекология - Брой 7, 2007</p> <hr/> <p>ГЕНЕТИЧНИ ДЕФЕКТИ ЗА ТРОМБОФИЛИЯ (ФАКТОР V LEIDEN, ПРОТРОМБИН G20210A, МТНФР C677T) ПРИ ЖЕНИ С ПОВТАРЯЩИ СЕ ЗАГУБИ НА ПЛОДА</p> <hr/> <p>К. Ковачева¹, П. Иванов², Е. Конова³, М. Симеонова², Р. Комса-Пенкова²</p> <p>¹ - Сектор Медицинска генетика 2 - Сектор Биохимия 3 - Сектор Имунология УМБАЛ-Плевен, Изпълнителен директор - доц. В. Тодоров, д. м. МУ-Плевен, Ректор- проф. Г. Горчев, д. м.</p> <p>Резюме: Материалната тромбофилия (наследствената и придобита) е най-честият предразполагащ фактор за тромбоэмболии по време на бременността, като тя може да създава за неизлекувани инциденти изход на бременността и повтарящи се загуби на плода (РЗП). За да определим асоциацията между наследствени тромбофилии и РЗП, била изследвана три генетични дефекти за тромбофилия (ФакторV Leiden, протромбин G20210A, MTHFR C677T). Честотата на тромбофиличните маркери беше изследвана в 156 жени с история за загуби на плода (РЗП) в различен тримесец на бременността и в контролна група от 80 фертилни жени. Носителство на поне един от генетичните дефекти беше установено в 28.2% от жени от общата група, сравнена с 16.2% в контролите ($p=0.002$; OR-9.0) и в 50% от жените с РЗП в III тримесец ($p=0.002$; OR-5.15). Фактор V Leiden беше по-чест в жените на халкоген със 37% и III тримесец (37.5%), в сравнение с контролите (6.2%) ($p=0.002$; OR-9.0). Носителство на FVL асоциира със съзначително повишен рисък за РЗП в II и III тримесец ($p=0.001$) и същевидимо промеждът на отношенето на I тримесец ($p=0.001$). Мутациита - протромбин G20210A или MTHFR C677T бяха по-чести в групата на жени със ЗП в I тримесец, в сравнение с контролите (съответно 28.3% и 11.2%; $p=0.009$; OR-3.11). Носителство за всеки един от тези маркери е свързано с несъзначително покачване на риска за ЗП предвидено в I – и II тримесец ($p=0.25$). Генетичните дефекти за тромбофилия са често след жени с РЗП, като показват асоциация с късни агрозиена предимно по отношение на FVL.</p> <p>Ключови думи: наследствена тромбофилия, повторящи се загуби на плод, Фактор V Leiden</p> <p>GENETIC THROMBOPHILIC DEFECTS (FACTOR V LEIDEN, PROTHROMBIN G20210A, MTHFR C677T) IN WOMEN WITH RECURRENT FETAL LOSS</p> <p>K. Kovacheva¹, P. Ivanov², E. Konova³, M. Simeonova², R. Komsa-Penkova²</p> <p>¹ - Section of Medical Genetic, 2 - Section of Biochemistry, 3 - Section of Immunology University Hospital, MU – Plevenski Hospital, MU – Plevenski Hospital</p> <p>Summary: Maternal thrombophilia (inherited and acquired) has recently been identified as a major cause of thromboembolism, but it may also contribute to adverse pregnancy outcomes and recurrent pregnancy loss. To determine the association of specific inherited thrombophilias and recurrent fetal loss (RFL), three gene mutations (Factor V Leiden, prothrombin G20210A, MTHFR C677T) were investigated. The prevalence of the thrombophilic markers was compared in 156 women with history of fetal loss in different trimester of pregnancy and 80 matched controls. At least one thrombophilic defect was found in 28.2% of total study group women compared with 16.2% in controls ($p=0.002$; OR-2.02) and in 50% of women with RFL in third trimester ($p=0.002$; OR-5.15). Factor V Leiden was more common in the group of women with fetal loss in third trimester (37.5%) compared to the controls (6.2%) ($p=0.002$; OR-9.0). Presence of FVL was associated with a significant increased risk for RFL in second and third trimester ($p=0.001$; OR-6.25, $P<0.001$) and significant protection for RFL in first trimester ($p=0.001$; OR-0.16, $P<0.001$). Mutation prothrombin G20210A or MTHFR C677T was more common in group of women with fetal loss in first trimester compared to the controls (28.3% vs. 11.2% respectively; $p=0.009$; OR-3.11). The presence of either of these mutations was associated with no significant increased risk for RFL in first trimester ($p=0.25$). Genetic thrombophilic defects are common in women with RFL and are associated with late fetal loss. This association is manifest by FVL rather than total number of defects involved.</p> <p>Key words: inherited thrombophilia, recurrent fetal loss, Factor V Leiden</p>
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ПОЛИМОРФИЗЪМ А2 В ТРОМБОЦИТЕН ГЛИКОПРОТЕИН IIb/IIIa ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТИ С ДЪЛБОКИ... Сърдечни заболявания

ПОЛИМОРФИЗЪМ А2 В ТРОМБОЦИТЕН ГЛИКОПРОТЕИН IIb/IIIa ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТИ С ДЪЛБОКИ ВЕНОЗНИ ТРОМБОЗИ

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Резюме: Целта на настоящото проучване бе да се изследва значението на носителството на полиморфизъм A2 (PLA2) в тромбоцитния гликопротеин IIb/IIIa (GP IIb/IIIa) за развитието на дълбока венозна тромбоза (ДВТ) и приноса на PLA2 за клиничната проява в комбинация с други тромбофилични фактори. Седемдесет и четири пациенти с ДВТ и 80 здрави индивиди бяха изследвани за носителство на PLA2 в GP IIb/IIIa и тромбофиличните фактори фактор V Leiden (FVL) и G20210A мутация в протромбиновия ген (FII G20210A). Установена е сигнификантна разлика в носителството на PLA2 при пациенти с ДВТ в сравнение със здрави индивиди съответно 40 и 16,3% (OR: 3,514; 95% CI 1,557- 8,022, p=0,002). Носителството на PLA2 в комбинация с други тромбофилични фактори FVL или FII G20210A значително увеличава честота на ДВТ и сигнификантно намалява възрастта на проява на първия инцидент. При носители на PLA2 в комбинация с FVL или G20210A със статистически достоверна разлика (p=0,039) се установи, че първият инцидент преди 45-годишна възраст настъпва по-често в сравнение с пациенти, носители само на FVL или FII G20210A. Средната възраст на изява на първия инцидент на ДВТ при пациентите, носители само на FVL или FII G20210A, беше 47,2 г., докато при тези с комбинирано носителство на PLA2 с FVL или FII G20210A беше сигнификантно по-ниска – 36,4 години. В това изследване е установена значима връзка между носителството на PLA2 и риска от развитието на ДВТ, а също така повишен риск от развитие на ДВТ в млада възраст при носителството на PLA2 в комбинация с други тромбофилични фактори. Рутинното изследване за носителството на PLA2 би прецизирало риска от повторен инцидент на ДВТ и спомага за определяне на последваща профилактика на венозната тромбоза.

Ключови думи: Полиморфизъм А2, тромбоцити, гликопротеин IIb/IIIa, дълбока венозна тромбоза, млада възраст

POLYMORPHISM A2 IN PLATELET GLYCOPROTEIN IIb/IIIa IN PATIENTS WITH DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS

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Summary: The aim of this study was to assess the role of polymorphism A2 (PLA2) in platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa in the development of deep venous thrombosis and the contribution of this polymorphism to disease clinical manifestation, while in combination with other thrombophilic factors. Seventy four patients with DVT and 80 healthy control subjects were tested for PLA2 factor V Leiden (FVL) and G20210A prothrombin gene mutation (FII G20210A).

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**ВЛИЯНИЕ НА НОСИТЕЛСТВОТО НА ФАКТОР V LEIDEN ЗА РАЗВИТИЕТО
НА РЕПРОДУКТИВНИ НЕСПОЛУКИ В РАЗЛИЧНИ ПЕРИОДИ НА БРЕМЕННОСТТА**

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**DIVERGENT IMPACT OF FACTOR V LEIDEN ON DEVELOPMENT
OF EARLY AND LATE FETAL LOSS**

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Резюме:

Целта на представеното изследване бе да се проучи връзката между носителството на фактор V Leiden (FVL) и развитието на повтарящи се ранни спонтани загуби на плода (спонтанни аборт) и късни загуби на плода (мъртво раждане), като се проследи влиянието на мутацията за развитието на репродуктивни неуспехи в отделните срокове на бременността, в зависимост от стадия на развитие на плацентата. За носителство на FVL бяха изследвани жени със спонтанни аборт (SPA) до 10-а гестационна седмица (г.с.), със SPA между 11-а и 14-ата г.с. – период на развитие на плацентата, и жени с мъртви раждания и SPA след 14-а г.с., съответно 71, 50 и 39 жени с репродуктивни неуспехи, както и 80 жени без репродуктивни неуспехи. Не се установи значимо по-голямо носителство на мутацията сред жени със SPA в много ранна бременност (преди 10-а г.с.), (8,4% и 6,3%, съответно за пациентите и контролната група OR: 1.385; 95% CI : 0.353-5.539) FVL преобладаваше сигнификантно сред жени със SPA между 10-а и 14-а г.с., както и със SPA и мъртви раждания след 14-ата г.с., като FVL беше с по-голяма честота при жени с репродуктивни неуспехи след 14-ата г.с. (съответно, 20%, OR: 3.750; 95% CI: 1.078-13.671, $p = 0.035$, и 25,6%, OR: 5.172; 95% CI: 1.455-19.276, $p = 0.007$). Свободният протеин S – антикоагулант, участващ в инактивирането на фактор V, чийто плазменни нива намаляват през втория и третия тримесец на бременността, може да обясни високия риск от развитието на късни повторящи се спонтани загуби на плода при носителите на мутацията FVL. Установяването на високо носителство на FVL при жени с късна загуба на плода предполага рутинно тестване за носителство на мутацията при подобна патология, както и обсъждането на профилактична антикоагулантна терапия през следваща бременност.

Ключови думи:

спонтанни аборт, мъртво раждане, фактор V Leiden, риск

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Summary:

The aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of inherited thrombophilic mutation Factor V Leiden (FVL) on development of early and late fetal loss (recurrent spontaneous abortions and stillbirths) depending on growing stage of placenta. We investigated 71 women with very early pregnancy loss before 10th week of gestation (w.g.), 50 women with spontaneous abortion from 10th to 14th w.g., 39

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НА ПОВИШЕНИТЕ ПЛАЗМЕНИ НИВА НА ХОМОЦИСТЕИН ЗА РАЗВИТИЕТО НА ДЪЛБОКИ ВЕНОЗНИ ТРОМБОЗИ

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ELEVATED PLASMA HOMOCYSTEIN LEVELS FOR DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS DEVELOPMENT

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Целта на настоящето проучване бе да се проледи връзка между носителството на полиморфизма C677T (TT генотип) в гена на метилентетрахидрофолат редуктазата (MTHFR), повишените нива на хомоцистеин и развитието на дълбоки венозни тромбози (ДВТ).

От 80 пациенти с ДВТ и 145 здравии индивиди беше установено носителство на TT генотип при 15 (18.8%) от пациентите и 20 (13.8%) от контролите. Шестдесет процента от пациентите и 5% от контролите с TT генотип имаха повищено ниво на хомоцистеин в кръвта над 15.9 μmol/l ($p=0.002$). Пациентите носители на други тромбофилични фактори, предразполагащи към ДВТ (фактор V Leiden, мутация G20210A в гена на протромбина) имаха умерено повищени стойности на хомоцистеина (от 12.5 до 15.9 μmol/l), докато пациентите носители само на TT генотип имаха концентрация на хомоцистеина над 15.9 μmol/l.

Носителите на полиморфизма C677T в MTHFR с повишен над 15.9 μmol/l хомоцистеин в кръвта са с повишен рисък от развитие на ДВТ. Налага се индивидуално прецизиране на риска от развитие на ДВТ при носители на полиморфизма C677T и повишен плазмен хомоцистеин в зависимост от наличието на други вродени или придобити фактори, предразполагащи към тромбоза.

КЛЮЧОВИ ДУМИ

дълбока венозна тромбоза, MTHFR, хомоцистеин, вродени тромбофилични фактори

SUMMARY

The aim of the study was evaluation of relationship of serum homocysteine, TT genotype of C677T gene polymorphism in the methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) and development of deep venous thrombosis (DVT)

From 80 patients with DVT and 145 healthy control subjects 15 (18.8%) patients and 20 (13.8%) controls respectively were carriers of TT genotype. Sixty percent of patients and 5% of controls had hyperhomocysteinemia over 15.9 μmol/l ($p=0.002$). Patients carriers of other thrombophilic mutation (Factor V Leiden and Factor II G20210A mutations) had moderate hyperhomocysteinemia (from 12.5 to 15.9 μmol/l) whereas patients carriers only of TT genotype had serum homocysteine over 15.9 μmol/l.

Carriers of the MTHFR C677T polymorphism with elevated homocysteine over 15.9 μmol/l were at higher risk for DVT. An individual approach should perform evaluation of risk for DVT in carriers of TT genotype with hyperhomocysteinemia and additional inherited or acquired thrombophilic factors.

KEY WORDS

deep vein thrombosis, MTHFR, homocysteine, inherited thrombophilic factors.

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ПОЛИМОРФИЗЪМ А2 В ТРОМБОЦИТЕН ГЛИКОПРОТЕИН IIb/IIIa ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТИ С ДЪЛБОКИ... *С. Й. Й.*

ПОЛИМОРФИЗЪМ А2 В ТРОМБОЦИТЕН ГЛИКОПРОТЕИН IIb/IIIa ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТИ С ДЪЛБОКИ ВЕНОЗНИ ТРОМБОЗИ

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Резюме:
Целта на настоящото проучване бе да се изследва значението на носителството на полиморфизъм A2 (PLA2) в тромбоцитния гликопротеин IIb/IIIa (GP IIb/IIIa) за развитието на дълбока венозна тромбоза (ДВТ) и приноса на PLA2 за клиничната проява в комбинация с други тромбофилични фактори.
Седемдесет и четири пациенти с ДВТ и 80 здрави индивида бяха изследвани за носителство на PLA2 в GP IIb/IIIa и тромбофиличните фактори фактор V Leiden (FVL) и G20210A мутация в протромбиновия ген (FII G20210A).
Установена е сигнifikантна разлика в носителството на PLA2 при пациенти с ДВТ в сравнение със здрави индивиди съответно 40 и 16,3% (OR: 3,514; 95% CI 1,557- 8,022, p=0,002). Носителството на PLA2 в комбинация с други тромбофилични фактори FVL или FII G20210A значително увеличава честота на ДВТ и сигнifikантно намалява възрастта на проява на първия инцидент. При носители на PLA2 в комбинация с FVL или G20210A със статистически достоверна разлика (p=0,039) се установи, че първият инцидент преди 45-годишна възраст настъпва по-често в сравнение с пациенти, носители само на FVL или FII G20210A. Средната възраст на изява на първия инцидент на ДВТ при пациентите, носители само на FVL или FII G20210A, беше 47,2 г., докато при тези с комбинирано носителство на PLA2 с FVL или FII G20210A беше сигнifikантно по-ниска – 36,4 години.
В това изследване е установена значима връзка между носителството на PLA2 и риска от развитието на ДВТ, а също така повишен риск от развитие на ДВТ в млада възраст при носителството на PLA2 в комбинация с други тромбофилични фактори. Рутинното изследване за носителството на PLA2 би прецизирано риска от повторен инцидент на ДВТ и спомага за определяне на последваща профилактика на венозната тромбоза.

Ключови думи:
Полиморфизъм А2, тромбоцити, гликопротеин IIb/IIIa, дълбока венозна тромбоза, млада възраст

POLYMORPHISM A2 IN PLATELET GLYCOPROTEIN IIb/IIIa IN PATIENTS WITH DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS

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Summary:
The aim of this study was to assess the role of polymorphism A2 (PLA2) in platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa in the development of deep venous thrombosis and the contribution of this polymorphism to disease clinical manifestation, while in combination with other thrombophilic factors. Seventy four patients with DVT and 80 healthy control subjects were tested for PLA2, factor V Leiden (FVL) and G20210A prothrombin gene mutation (FII G20210A).

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ВЛИЯНИЕ НА НОСИТЕЛСТВОТО НА ФАКТОР V LEIDEN ЗА РАЗВИТИЕТО НА РЕПРОДУКТИВНИ НЕСПОЛУКИ В РАЗЛИЧНИ ПЕРИОДИ НА БРЕМЕННОСТТА	
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DIVERGENT IMPACT OF FACTOR V LEIDEN ON DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY AND LATE FETAL LOSS	
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Резюме:	Целта на представеното изследване бе да се проучи връзката между носителството на фактор V Leiden (FVL) и развитието на повторящи се ранни спонтанни загуби на плода (спонтанни аборт) и късни загуби на плода (мъртво раждане), като се проследи влиянието на мутацията за развитието на репродуктивни неуспехи в отделните срокове на бременността, в зависимост от стадия на развитие на плацентата. За носителство на FVL бяха изследвани жени със спонтанни аборт (СПА) до 10-а гестационна седмица (г.с.), със СПА между 11-а и 14-ата г.с. – период на развитие на плацентата, и жени с мъртви раждания и СПА след 14-а г.с., съответ. 71, 50 и 39 жени с репродуктивни неуспехи, както и 80 жени без репродуктивни неуспехи. Не се установи значимо по-голямо носителство на мутацията сред жени със СПА в много ранна бременност (преди 10-а г.с.), (8,4% и 6,3%, съответ. за пациентите и контролната група OR: 1.385; 95% CI : 0.353-5.539). FVL преобладаваше сигнификантно сред жени със СПА между 10-а и 14-а г.с., както и със СПА и мъртви раждания след 14-ата г.с., като FVL беше с по-голяма честота при жени с репродуктивни неуспехи след 14-ата г.с. (съответ. 20%, OR: 3.750; 95% CI: 1.078-13.671, p = 0.035, и 25,6%, OR: 5.172; 95% CI: 1.455-19.276, p = 0,007). Свободният протеин S – антикоагулант, участващ в инактивирането на фактор V, чито плазмени нива намаляват през втория и третия тримесец на бременността, може да обясни високия риск от развитието на късни повторящи се спонтанни загуби на плода при носители на мутацията FVL. Установяването на високо носителство на FVL при жени с късна загуба на плода предполага рутинно тестване за носителство на мутацията при подобна патология, както и обсъждането на профилактична антикоагулантна терапия през следваща бременност.
Ключови думи:	спонтанни аборт, мъртво раждане, фактор V Leiden, риск
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ВРОДЕНО ПРЕДРАЗПОЛОЖЕНИЕ КЪМ ТРОМБОЗА
(ТРОМБОФИЛИЯ) И ЗНАЧЕНИЕТО МУ
ЗА ПРОФИЛАКТИКАТА И ЛЕЧЕНИЕТО
НА ВЕНОЗНИЯ ТРОМБОЕМБОЛИЗЪМ

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Резюме:
Венозният тромбоемболизъм обикновено е следствие на нарушен баланс между прокоагулантната, антикоагулантната и фибринолитичната системи. Множество придобити и вродени фактори повишават риска от тромбоза. Целта на настоящия обзор е да представи значението на вродената тромбофилия за развитието, лечението и профилактиката на венозния тромбоемболизъм. Най-често срещаните тромбофилични фактори: мутацията във фактор V от крavосъсирването – фактор V Leiden, и мутация G20210A в гена на протромбина, увеличават риска от поява на първи инцидент съответно 3 до 7 и около три пъти. Пациенти, носители на тези мутации, имат около 1,4 пъти повишен риск от повторение на епизод от заболяването спрямо неносители на тези генетични дефекти. Доказано е предимството на по-продължителната профилактична антикоагулантна терапия (поне 12 месеца) при носителство на тромбофилични мутации. Въз основа на относително високата честота на фактор V Leiden и мутацията G20210A в протромбиновия ген (съответно между 3 и 7% и 3%) в индоевропейската раса е препоръчителен скрининг за тези мутации при високо рискови пациенти, с цел предотвратяване на следващ инцидент на венозен тромбоемболизъм.

Ключови думи:
Венозен тромбоемболизъм, вродени тромбофилични фактори, рисък от тромбоза, профилактика

INHERITED THROMBOPHILIA, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM

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Summary:
Venous thromboembolism (VTE) usually is the result of an imbalance among procoagulant, anticoagulant and profibrinolytic processes in blood. A number of acquired, as well as inherited thrombophilic factors, influences the risk of thrombosis. This paper discusses the impact of the various inherited thrombophilic defects on the risk of occurrence of VTE and the influence on prevention and treatment of thrombotic incidents. The most common inherited risk factors – mutation in factor V of the coagulation cascade – Factor V Leiden (FVL) and G20210A prothrombin gene mutation increased the risk of a first episode of thrombosis (3 to 7 and about 3 fold respectively). Patients, carriers of these two thrombophilic defects, have about 1.4 fold increased risk of recurrence of VTE. There is a trend toward longer durations of prophylactic anticoagulation therapy (at least 12 months) for these patients. Based on the relatively high occurrence of FVL and G20210A mutations in Caucasians (3 to 7% and about 3% respectively), screening for thrombophilic mutations should be applied in high risk patients to prevent further incidence of VTE.

Key words:
Venous thromboembolism, inherited thrombophilic factors, increased risk of recurrent thrombosis, prevention

77. Иванов П, Св. Гечева, Р. Комса-Пенкова, Я. Иванов, М. Иванов, Л. Бешев. Антикардиолипин и анти-бета 2гликопротеин I антитела при пациенти с венозен тромбоемболизъм. Торакална Медицина, Том I, 2009, бр. 1,(17-21)

Торакална Медицина, Том I, септември 2009, бр.1

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АНТИКАРДИОЛИПИН И АНТИ-БЕТА 2 ГЛИКОПРОТЕИН I АНТИТЕЛА ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТИ С ВЕНОЗЕН ТРОМБОЕМБОЛИЗЪМ

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Една от формите на проява на първичния антифосфолипиден синдром (АФС) е развитието на дълбока венозна тромбоза (ДВТ) и белодробен тромбоемболизъм (БТЕ). Целта на настоящето изследване е определяне значението на повишения титър на антикардиолипинови (ACL) и анти бета 2 гликопротеин I антитела (anti-β2 GP I Ab) за повишаването на риска от възникване на венозен тромбоемболизъм (BTE).

Петдесет и девет пациенти с BTE (39 с BTE и 20 с ДВТ) бяха изследвани за наличие на повишени титри на ACL – клас IgG и IgM и anti-β2 GP I Ab (screen test).

В 25,1% от пациентите се установиха високи титри на ACL – клас IgG, в 6,8 % ACL – клас IgM и един пациент беше с повишени титри на anti-β2 GP I Ab. Пациентите, развити първи инцидент на BTE в млада възраст (под 45 г.) бяха в по-висок процент носители на повишени титри на ACL – както клас IgG, така и IgM, в сравнение с пациентите с първи инцидент на BTE след 45 г. възраст (за IgM, съответно 10,7% и 3,2%, OR 3,6, 95% CI 0,3 – 94,5, p=ns). Пациентите с рециклиращ BTE също бяха в по-голям процент с повишени титри на ACL – IgM, в сравнение с пациенти един инцидент на BTE (съответно 13,3% спрещу 4,5%, OR 3,2, 95% CI 0,29 – 37, p=ns).

Поради мултифакторната генеза на BTE, множество фактори могат да бъдат обсъждани, като причина за неговото отключване и развитие. Проследяването на титрите ACL Ab при пациентите с BTE би имало значение за определянето на риска от повторни тромбоемболични инциденти и съответно има отношение към продължителността на вторичната антикоагулантна профилактика.

Проучването е финансирано от Медицински Университет – Плевен

Ключови думи: антикардиолипинови антитела, анти бета 2 гликопротеин I антитела, венозен тромбоемболизъм.

78. Иванов П., Комса–Пенкова Р., Конова Е., Ковачева К., Иванов М., Танчев Ст. Фактори предразполагащи към тромбофилия при жени с анамнеза за загуби на плода след 20-та гестационна седмица. Акушерство и гинекология, vol 48, 2009, 4, 3-7. (**SJR 0.103**)

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БЪЛГАРСКО ДРУЖЕСТВО ПО АКУШЕРСТВО И ГИНЕКОЛОГИЯ
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АКУШЕРСТВО И ГИНЕКОЛОГИЯ

ОРИГИНАЛНИ СТАТИИ

ФАКТОРИ, ПРЕДРАЗПОЛАГАЩИ КЪМ ТРОМБОФИЛИЯ ПРИ ЖЕНИ С АНАМНЕЗА ЗА ЗАГУБИ НА ПЛОДА СЛЕД 20-ТА ГЕСТАЦИОННА СЕДМИЦА

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Резюме. Изследване имаше за цел проследяване на връзката между носителството на вродените тромбофилични фактори: фактор V Leiden (FVL) и мутацията в гена за протромбина 20210 G>A (PTM 20210 G>A) и развитието на повишен риск от интраутеринна смърт на плода след 20 гестационна седмица и мъртво раждане (MP).

Тридесет и три жени с MP бяха изследвани за носителство на FVL и PTM 20210 G>A. Жени с многогодишна бременност, вродени аномалии на женска полова система, интраутеринни инфекции, хорионамнионит бяха изключени от изследването. Контролна група се състоеше от 79 жени без анамнеза за репродуктивни неудачи.

Носителството на FVL се различаваше статистически значимо между пациенти и контролна група (съответно 21,1% и 6,3%, OR=3,98; 95% CI 1,02 – 16,14, p = 0,045). Носителството на PTM група (съответно 21,1% и 6,3%, OR=3,98; 95% CI 1,02 – 16,14, p = 0,045). Носителството на FVL и PTM 20210 G>A беше по-високо при жените с MP, в сравнение с контролна група (съответно 10% и 2,5%, OR 3,85, 95% CI 0,49 – 35,08, p - ns). Всичките седем жените с интраутеринна смърт на плода, имащи и други акушерски усложнения, предхождащи MP (прееклампсия, интраутеринно изоставяне в развитието на плода, преждевременно отлепване на плацентата) имаха носителство на тромбофилични фактори.

Установихме висока корелация между развитието на интраутеринна смърт на плода, MP и носителството на FVL и PTM 20210 G>A (p - ns за PTM 20210 G>A, поради рядка честота на тромбофиличния фактор и малка група изследвани жени. Получените данни ни позволяват да препоръчаме рутинно тестване за носителство на тромбофилични фактори при жени с

79. Иванов П, Р. Комса-Пенкова, Цв. Луканов, Я. Иванов, Я. Иванов, О. Матков. **Значение** на придобити и вродени тромбофилични фактори към риска от развитие на белодробен тромбоемболизъм и дълбока венозна тромбоза. Торакална Медицина, Том I, 2009, бр. 2,(23-28)

Торакална Медицина, Том I, декември 2009, бр.2

оригинални статии

ОТНОШЕНИЕ НА ПРИДОБИТИ И ВРОДЕНИ ТРОМБОФИЛИЧНИ ФАКТОРИ КЪМ РИСКА ОТ РАЗВИТИЕ НА БЕЛОДРОБЕН ТРОМБОЕМБОЛИЗЪМ И ДЪЛБОКА ВЕНОЗНА ТРОМБОЗА

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Резюме

Ефективността на мерките за предотвратяване на инциденти на венозен тромбоемболизъм (ВТЕ) най-често се свързва с установяването на характера на действащите предразполагащи и отключващи тромбозата и емболия рискови фактори.

Целта на настоящето изследване е оценка на взаимоотношенията, както на вродените (фактор V Leiden – FVL, мутация в гена на протромбина 20210 G>A (FII 20210 G>A), така и на придобитите рискови фактори (оперативна намеса, травма, обездвижване и др.) за риска от отключаването и развитието на дълбока венозна тромбоза (ДВТ) и белодробен тромбоемболизъм (БТЕ).

Общо 86 пациенти с диагноза ДВТ и 66 пациенти с диагноза БТЕ бяха изследвани за носителство на FVL и FII 20210 G>A. На пациентите беше снета щателна анамнеза за наличие, характер и продължителност на действие на отключващи тромбоза/емболия рискови фактори.

Наличието на провокиращи тромбозата/емболията фактори при пациентите с ДВТ и БТЕ бе съответно 32,2% и 56,1%. В 75,7% от случаите на вздействие на външни провокиращи фактори при пациентите с БТЕ, това не е съчетано с носителство на вродена тромбофилична мутация (FVL или FII 20210 G>A). Обратно, в 64,5% от случаите на носителство на тромбофилична мутация при пациентите с ДВТ не се установява анамнеза за придобити провокиращи тромбозата фактори.

Оперативната намеса е около два пъти по-често срещан рисков фактор при пациентите с БТЕ, в сравнение с пациентите с ДВТ (съответно 37,8% и 21,4%). Анамнезата за преживяна травма се намира над 2,5 пъти по-често при пациентите с ДВТ, в сравнение с тези с БТЕ (съответно 42,9% и 16,2%).

80. Иванов П, Р. Комса-Пенкова, Я. Иванов, Ив. Иванов, О. Матков, Л. Бешев. Полиморфизъм 4G/5G в гена на плазминоген активатор инхибитор-1 при пациенти с дълбока венозна тромбоза. Съвременна Медицина, бр. 1-2/2009, Том 60, (35-39).

полиморфизъм 4G/5G в гена на плазминоген активатор инхибитор-1 при ...

ПОЛИМОРФИЗЪМ 4G/5G В ГЕНА НА ПЛАЗМИНОГЕН АКТИВАТОР ИНХИБИТОР-1 ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТИ С ДЪЛБОКА ВЕНОЗНА ТРОМБОЗА

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Резюме:
Изследването имаше за цел да проучи ролята на 4G/5G полиморфизма (генотип 4G/4G) в гена на плазминоген активатор инхибитор (PAI-1) за възникване и развитие на дълбока венозна тромбоза (ДВТ) и значението на полиморфизма за ранното и повторно развитие на ДВТ.
Шестдесет и трима пациенти с ДВТ и 66 здрави индивида бяха изследвани за носителство на 4G/4G генотипа, както и за носителство на фактор V Leiden, мутация 20210 G>A в протромбиновия ген, C677T полиморфизъм в гена на метилентетрахидрофолат редуктаза и полиморфизъм A1/A2 в гена на тромбоцитния гликопротеин IIb/IIIa.
Намерена бе положителна, но не статистически значима разлика в носителството на 4G/4G генотипа сред пациенти с ДВТ сравнено с контроли (съответно 28,8% и 25,8%, OR 1,15, 95% CI 0,49- 2,7). Средната възраст на изява на първи инцидент на ДВТ при пациенти носители само на 4G/4G генотипа и пациенти без носителство на петте изследвани мутации бе съответно: 51,8 и 45,1 години, което не се различаваше значимо. Носителството на 4G/4G генотипа сред пациенти с повтарящи се инциденти на ДВТ бе по-високо от това на контролната група, но разликата не бе статистически значима.
Установи се, че 4G/4G генотип на полиморфизма 4G/5G в гена на PAI-1 е относително слаб рисков фактор за развитие на ДВТ. Носителството на полиморфизма 4G/5G в комбинация с други тромбофилични фактори може да увеличи допълнително риска за развитието на тромбози. Прецизирането на риска за развитието на ДВТ определя индивидуален подход към продължителността на терапията и профилактиката на последващ инцидент на тромбоза.

Ключови думи:
Полиморфизъм 4G/5G, PAI-1, дълбока венозна тромбоза, вродена тромбофилия

4G/5G POLYMORPHISM OF PAI-1 GENE IN PATIENTS WITH DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS

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Summary:
This study evaluated the role of 4G/5G polymorphism in plasminogen activator inhibitor – 1 (PAI-1) (genotype 4G/4G) in the development of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) and the contribution of this polymorphism to early and recurrent appearance of venous thrombosis.
Sixty three patients with DVT and 66 healthy control subjects were tested for carrier status of 4G/5G polymorphism, as well as of Factor V Leiden, 20210 G>A prothrombin gene mutation, C677T in methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene and polymorphism A1/A2 in platelet surface glycoprotein IIb/IIIa.

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81. М. Иванов, Б.Стаменов, Р.Комса-Пенкова. Повтарящи се исхемични мозъчни инсулти при пациент с повищено ниво на плазмен хомоцистеин, асоциирано с генетичен вариант C677T в генът за синтез на ензима метилентетрахидрофолатредуктаза Невросонология и мозъчна хемодинамика, том 6, 2010, бр. 1: 29-32.

ОРИГИНАЛНИ СТАТИИ / ORIGINAL PAPERS

Повтарящи се исхемични мозъчни инсулти при пациент с повищено ниво на плазмен хомоцистеин, асоциирано с генетичен вариант C677T в гена за синтез на ензима метилентетрахидрофолатредуктаза

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Ключови думи: исхемичният мозъчен инсулт е синдром, резултат от различни патологични процеси, водещи до локална мозъчна увреда поради нарушен мозъчен кръвоток. Повишението нива на тоталния плазмен хомоцистеин (Хц) се причиняват от генни мутации, недостиг на витамини, бъбречни и други заболявания, както и от напредналата възраст. Голям брой проучвания намират строга дозо-зависима връзка между плазмените хомоцистеинови нива и мозъчно-съдовата болест. Една от най-честите причини за хиперхомоцистениемия е генетичен вариант C677T в генът за синтез на ензима метилентетрахидрофолатредуктаза (МТХФР).

Представляем случай на 36-годишна жена с повторящи се исхемични мозъчни инсулти, хомозиготно носителство на генетичен вариант C677T и повищено ниво на плазмен Хц.

Независимо от връзката между плазмения Хц и исхемичния мозъчен инсулт, трябва да се изчакат резултатите от провежданите проучвания, за да се знае дали редукцията на хомоцистеиновите нива с витаминотерапия води до клинично подобреие.

Recurrent Ischemic Stroke in Patient with Elevated Level of Plasma Homocysteine, Associated with Genetic Variant C677T in the Methylentetrahydrofolate Reductase Gene

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Key Words:
homocysteine,
genetic variant C677T
in MTHFR gene,
ischemic stroke

Ischemic stroke is a syndrome of different pathological processes all resulting in focal cerebral damage due to disturbance of cerebral blood flow. Raised total plasma homocysteine (Hcy) concentrations are caused by genetic mutations, vitamin deficiencies, renal and other diseases, and increasing age. An important number of studies have found a strong dose dependent link between levels of Hcy and cerebrovascular disease. One of the most common causes for hyperhomocysteinemia (hyper-Hcy) is the genetic variation C677T in methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene.

The case report represents a 36-year-old woman with recurrent ischemic stroke, homozygous status for genetic variant C677T and elevated level of plasma Hcy.

Despite the relationship between plasma Hcy and ischemic stroke, we should wait for the results of the ongoing trials to know if the reduction of Hcy levels with vitamin therapy is of clinical benefit.

Резултатите от множество проучвания след чай-контрола намират строга дозо-зависима връзка между повишението нива на плазмения хомоцистеин (Хц) и мозъчно-съдовата болест, а други епидемиологични проучвания – със заболеваемостта от исхемичен инсулт [3, 4, 5]. Повишението нива на плазмения тотален Хц повишават риска от атеротромбоза и са неза-

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29

82. П.Иванов, Р.Комса-Пенкова, Ив. Иванов, Е. Конова, К. Ковачева, М. Симеонова, Ст. Танчев. Активност на плазминоген активатор инхибитор-1 при жени с повтарящи се ранни спонтанни аборти. Акушерство и гинекология, 5'2010, Volume 49, (3-8). (**SJR 0.104**)

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БЪЛГАРСКО ДРУЖЕСТВО ПО АКУШЕРСТВО И ГИНЕКОЛОГИЯ
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АКУШЕРСТВО И ГИНЕКОЛОГИЯ

ОРИГИНАЛНИ СТАТИИ

АКТИВНОСТ НА ПЛАЗМИНОГЕН АКТИВАТОР ИНХИБИТОР - 1 ПРИ ЖЕНИ С ПОВТАРЯЩИ СЕ РАННИ СПОНТАННИ АБОРТИ

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Резюме. Целта на настоящето проучване бе да проследи връзката между носителството на полиморфизъм 4G/5G - генотип 4G/4G в гена на плазминоген активатор инхибитор тип 1 (PAI-1) и повишаването на риска от развитие на повтарящи се спонтанни аборт преди 10 гестационна седмица (гс).

Полиморфизмът 4G/5G, както и фактор V Leiden (FVL), мутацията в гена на протромбина (FII) 20210 G>A и еднонуклеотидната замяна 677 C>T в гена на метилентетрахидрофолат редуктазата (MTHFR) бяха изследвани при 110 жени с два или повече спонтанниabortа преди 10 gs и при 97 жени без репродуктивни неудачи, имащи поне една бременност, завършила с раждането на здраво дете.

Сигнificantната разлика беше установена при сравнението на носителството на PL 4G/5G между жените със спонтанни abortи и контролна група (носителство на полиморфизма съответно 41,8% и 26,8%, OR: 1,96, 95% CI: 1,05-3,69, p=0,034). Статистически значимата разлика между двете групи се запази и след изключване на жените носителки на FVL, FII 20210 G>A и 677 C>T в MTHFR (носителство на полиморфизма съответно 44,1% и 24,7%, OR: 2,5, 95% CI: 1,15-5,45, p=0,018).

Установената връзка между носителството на PL 4G/5G и повишаване риска от развитие на ранни спонтанни abortи предразполага включването на този полиморфизъм в панела от тромбофилични фактори, изследвани при анамнеза за репродуктивни неудачи. Резултата има връзка с обсъждане профилактичното приложение на ниско-молекуларни хепарини при следващи бременности, с цел предотвратяване на спонтанен abort.

83. Иванов П., Комса – Пенкова Р., Конова Е., Гечева Св., Иванов Ив., Ковачева К., Симеонова М., Танчев Ст. Съчетано носителство на тромбофилични фактори при жени с късни спонтанни аборт. Акушерство и гинекология, 2011;3:8-12. (**SJR 0.113**)

8 Акушерство и гинекология - Број 3, 2011

СЪЧЕТАНО НОСИТЕЛСТВО НА ТРОМБОФИЛИЧНИ ФАКТОРИ ПРИ ЖЕНИ С КЪСНИ СПОНТАННИ АБОРТИ

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Резюме. Целта на настоящето проучване бе да оцени ролята на комбинираното носителство на два или повече вродени тромбофилични фактора за риска от развитие на повтарящи се късни спонтанни аборт.

За носителство на полиморфизъм 4G/5G (PL 4G/5G) – генотип 4G/4G в гена на плазминоген активатор инхибитор тип 1 (PAI-1). Фактор V Leiden (FVL) и мутацията 20210 G>A в гена на протромбина (FII) бяха изследвани 52 жени с два или повече спонтанни абorta между 10 и 20 гестационна седмица (гс), както и 125 жени без репродуктивни неудачи имащи поне една нормално протекла бременност завършила с раждането на жив доносен плод.

Съчетаното носителство на два фактора се срещаше по-често при жените с репродуктивни неудачи (7,7%) в сравнение с носителството в контролна група (3,2%). ($OR=2.52$, 95% CI (0.5 – 12.62), $p>0.05$). Най-често срещаната комбинация от фактори беше съчетаното носителство на FVL с PL 4G/5G – съответно 5.8% и 0.8% при жени с репродуктивни неудачи и контролна група ($OR=7.59$, 95% CI (0.68 – 191.04, $p>0.05$). Поради относително малката група изследвани жени, резултатите не достигат статистически значима разлика при сравнение носителството на тромбофилични фактори при пациенти и контролна група.

Потвърждаването в по-големи проучвания на установената слаба зависимост между съчетаното носителство на два тромбофилични фактора и повишаване риска от настъпване на спонтанен аборт след 10 гс има отношение към по-прецизното провеждане на антикоагулантна профилактика при последваща бременност при жени с вродена тромбофилия.

Ключови думи: повтарящи се спонтанни аборт между 10 и 20 гестационна седмица, съчетано носителство на тромбофилични фактори, антикоагулантна профилактика през бременността

Проучването е финансирано от Медицински Университет – Плевен.

COMBINED THROMBOPHILIC FACTORS AMONG WOMEN WITH LATE RECURRENT SPONTANEOUS ABORTIONS

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Abstract. The aim of this study was to assess the role of combined thrombophilic factors carrier status for development of late recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL).

The polymorphism 4G/5G (PL 4G/5G) – genotype 4G/4G in plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1 (PAI-1), Factor V Leiden (FVL) and prothrombin (FII) gene mutation 20210 G>A in 52 women with recurrent pregnancy loss between 10 and 20 weeks of gestation and in 125 healthy women with at least one uncomplicated full-term pregnancy was investigated.

Combined carrier status for thrombophilic factors was more pronounce among women with RPL (7.7%) compared to control subjects (3.2%), ($OR=2.52$, 95% CI (0.5 – 12.62), $p\text{-ns}$). The most common association

84. М. Иванов, Св. Гечева, П. Иванов, П. Лалева, Б. Стаменов, Р. Комса-Пенкова, И. Иванов и Вл. Иванов. Носителство на полиморфизъм A1/A2 в тромбоцитен гликопротеин IIb/IIIa при пациенти с исхемичен мозъчен инсулт. Медицински преглед, 48, 2012, № 4, 41-45.

НОСИТЕЛСТВО НА ПОЛИМОРФИЗЪМ A1/A2 В ТРОМБОЦИТЕН ГЛИКОПРОТЕИН IIb/IIIa ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТИ С ИСХЕМИЧЕН МОЗЪЧЕН ИНСУЛТ

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CARRIER STATUS FOR POLYMORPHISM A1/A2 IN PLATELET GLYCOPROTEIN

IIb/IIIa OF PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE

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Резюме:

Наред с класическите рискови фактори за развитие на исхемичен мозъчен инсулт (ИМИ), като тютюнопушене, аритмия от предсърдно мъждане; сърдечна недостатъчност, дислипидемия, артериална хипертония, в последно време се обсъжда значението на у нас следени генетични фактори за риска от развитие на артериални оклузивни заболявания. Възможен рисков фактор за ИМИ може да бъде полиморфизъмът A1/A2 (PL A1/A2) в тромбоцитния гликопротеин IIb/IIIa, повишиващ тромбоцитната агрегация. Проучваме зависимостта между носителството на PL A1/A2 и развитието на ИМИ при 30 пациенти с мозъчно оклузивно заболяване, сравнено с носителството при 60 индивиди без анамнеза за артериални и венозни тромбози. Сигнifikантна разлика в носителството на PL A1/A2 бе открита при сравнение на генетичния статус сред пациенти с ИМИ и контролна група (съответно 43,3% и 18,3%, OR = 3,41, 95% CI (1,16-10,14, p = 0,02). Носителството на полиморфизма сред пациентите жени бе значително по-високо в сравнение с това при мъжете (съответно 63,6% и 31,6%). Изследвания, проведени в по-голям мащаб, включващи проучването на други вродени предразполагащи към тромбоза фактори, допълнително биха потвърдили установената връзка между PL A1/A2 и развитието на ИМИ. Установяването на носителството на PL A1/A2 при индивиди с преживян ИМИ има отношение към провеждането на антиагрегантна терапия предвид установената резистентност към аспирин при наличие на полиморфизма.

Ключови думи:

полиморфизъм A1/A2, тромбоцитна агрегация, исхемичен мозъчен инсулт

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Summary:

The classic risk factors for ischemic stroke (IS) include smoking, heart failure, atrial fibrillation, advanced age, dyslipidemia, hypertension and diabetes, but the role of genetic risk factors in IS development has been recently discussed. The platelet fibrinogen receptor glycoprotein (GIPr) IIb/IIIa A1/A2 polymorphism (PL A1/A2) affects platelet aggregation and could be a possible risk factor for cerebral artery occlusion. This study explored the association of PL A1/A2 polymorphism with ischemic stroke in 30 patients with cerebral artery occlusion and 60 healthy controls without a history of arterial or venous thrombosis. A

85. Ivanov P, Gecheva S, Tsvyatkovska T, Izmailov A, Komsa-Penkova R, Kovacheva K, Konova E, Simeonova M, Tanchev S. Platelet intregrin beta3 A1/A2 polymorphism in women with stillbirth. Akush Ginekol (Sofia). 2012; 51(4):8-12. (**SJR 0.104**)

8 Акушерство и гинекология - Број 4, 2012

ПОЛИМОРФИЗЪМ А1/A2 В ГЕНА НА ТРОМБОЦИТЕН ИНТЕГРИН БЕТА3 ПРИ ЖЕНИ С ИНТРАУТЕРИННА СМЪРТ НА ПЛОДА

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Резюме. Носителството на тромбофилични мутации от страна на майката се определя като рисков фактор за настъпване на репродуктивни неуспехи, но до момента значението на не всички фактори е добре изяснено. Значението на носителството на полиморфизъм A1/A2 (PL A1/A2) в тромбоцитния интегрин бета3 е тема на настоящото проучване.

Седемдесет жени с интраутеринна смърт на плода (ИУСП) и мъртво раждане след 20 гестационни седмици и 100 жени без анамнеза за репродуктивни неуспехи бяха изследвани за носителството на PL A1/A2.

Носителството на PL A1/A2 бе по-високо сред жените с ИУСП в сравнение с контролна група, без разликата да достига статистическа значимост (съответно 28,3% and 17%, OR = 1,93; 95% CI: 0,84 – 4,45). След рандомизиране на пациентите по отношение носителството на Фактор V Leiden (FVL) и мутацията 20210 G>A в гена на протромбина (FII), носителството на PL A1/A2 остана по-високо при жените с ИУСП без да достига статистически значима разлика (28,2% OR= 1,92; 95% CI: 0,78 – 4,75). Комбинираното носителство на PL A1/A2 с FVL или FII 20210 G>A беше достоверно по-високо при пациенти в сравнение с контроли (съответно 20% and 2%, p<0,0001).

Независимо значение на PL A1/A2 за възникването и развитието на ИУСМ не се установи, но може да се приеме ролята му като допълнителен фактор при комбинирано носителство на тромбофилични фактори.

Ключови думи: полиморфизъм A1/A2 в тромбоцитен гликопротеин бета3, интраутеринна смърт на плода, комбинирано носителство на тромбофилични фактори.

PLATELET INTREGRIN BETA3 A1/A2 POLYMORPHISM IN WOMEN WITH STILLBIRTH

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Abstract. Maternal thrombophilia was recently discussed as possible cause for pregnancy complication, although the roles of some coagulation factors have not been clarified. Carrier status for platelet integrin beta3 polymorphism A1/A2 (PL A1/A2) was considered as possible risk factor for pregnancy complication.

Seventy women with one or more stillbirth (intrauterine fetal death after 20 week of gestation) and 100 healthy control subjects were evaluated for PL A1/A2 to assess the impact of polymorphism for late pregnancy loss.

The prevalence for PL A1/A2 in women with stillbirth was higher but not significantly differs from carrier status in control subjects (respectively 28.3% and 17%, OR= 1.93; 95% CI: 0.84 – 4.45). After adjustment for carrier status for Factor V Leiden (FVL) and Prothrombin (FII) gene mutation 20210 G>A the prevalence of PL A1/A2 remains a similar (28.2% OR= 1.92; 95% CI: 0.78 – 4.75). Combined carriers status for PL A1/A2 with FVL or FII 20210 G>A have had significantly higher prevalence in investigated group comparing with control subjects (respectively 20% and 2%, p<0.0001).

86. Ivanov P, Gecheva S, Tsvyatkovska T, Georgieva G, Komsa-Penkova R, Konova E, Simeonova M, Tanchev S. Inherited thrombophilic factors in women with secondary infertility. Akush Ginekol (Sofia). 2012; 51(4):3-7. (**SJR 0.104**)

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БЪЛГАРСКО НАУЧНО ДРУЖЕСТВО ПО АКУШЕРСТВО И ГИНЕКОЛОГИЯ
BULGARIAN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

АКУШЕРСТВО И ГИНЕКОЛОГИЯ

ОРИГИНАЛНИ СТАТИИ

ВРОДЕНИ ТРОМБОФИЛИЧНИ ФАКТОРИ ПРИ ЖЕНИ С ВТОРИЧЕН ИНФЕРТИЛИТЕТ

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Резюме. Поради наличието на допълнителни усложняващи протичането на бременността фактори, като цервикална недостатъчност и прекарани вътрешматочни инфекции изясняването на причините за вторичния инфертитилитет (ВИ) е трудно постигима цел.

В настоящето проучване се оцени значението на пет тромбофилични фактора за възникването на вторичен инфертитилитет при 35 жени с два или повече спонтани аборта преди 14 гестационна седмица, настъпили след раждането на поне един жизнеспособен плод, при сравнение с носителството при 70 жени без репродуктивни неудачи.

Осем от 35 жени с вторичен инфертитилитет (25,7%) бяха носители на Фактор V Leiden (FVL) или мутация 2020 G>A в гена на протромбина (FII) сравнено с 8,6% носителство в контролна група (6 от 70 жени), (OR: 3,7, 95% CI: 1,05-13,2, p=0,038). FVL се установи при пет жени с ВИ (14,3%), а FII 2020 G>A при четири (11,4%), сравнено съответно с 5,7% и 2,9% носителство при контроли. Носителството на останалите три тромбофилични фактора 677 C>T (TT генотип) в MTHFR, полиморфизъм A1/A2 в тромбоцитен гликопротеин IIb/IIIa и полиморфизъм 4G/5G (4G/4G генотип) в PAI-1 беше съответно 11,4%, 28% и 30,8% при пациентки и 14,3%, 17,1% и 24,3% при контроли, без сигнificantна разлика в носителството между двете групи.

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Акушерство и гинекология - Брой 6, 2013

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ФАКТОР V LEIDEN ПРИ АСИСТИРАНИ РЕПРОДУКТИВНИ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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Резюме. Множество фактори имат значение за настъпването на имплантацията и развитието на ембриона. Повторните репродуктивни неуспехи след асистирана репродукция налагат търсене на фактори, имащи отношения към ендометриалната рецептивност и имплантацията на ембриона. Тромбофилични фактори като Фактор V Leiden (FVL) се предполага, че имат значение за имплантацията, като повлияват ендометриалната рецептивност по механизъм, различен от хемостатичната им функция.

В настоящето изследване се проучи носителството на Фактор V Leiden (FVL) сред 188 жени с една или повече неуспешни IVF процедури и контролна група от 97 жени без репродуктивни неудачи, реализирали поне една успешна временност.

Не се установи статистически значима разлика в носителството на тромбофиличния фактор сред пациенти и контролна група: съответно 5,9% и 7,2%, OR 0,80, 95% CI (0,26–2,73, $p>0,05$). Носителството на FVL сред здрави индивиди бе в незначително по-високо в сравнение с жените с неуспешен IVF.

Набелязан е позитивен ефект върху имплантацията при носителство на FVL. Познаването на тромбофиличния статус при жени с повторящи се имплантационни загуби след IVF има отношение към правилното прецизиране на нуждата и началото на приложение на антикоагулантна терапия за профилактика на следващи имплантационни загуби.

Ключови думи: тромбофилия, IVF, антикоагулантна терапия.
Проучването е финансирано от Медицински Университет – Плевен.

FACTOR V LEIDEN IN WOMEN WITH REPEATED IVF FAILURES
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Abstract. A plenty of factors have been connected with embryo implantation and further fetus development. Recurrent implantation failure (RIF) after assisted reproductive technology (ART) forces seeking the causes of decreased endometrial receptivity. A non-haemostatic function of thrombophilic mutations such as Factor V Leiden (FVL) was considered a factor related with endometrial receptivity.

One hundred eighty eight women with two or more RIF after in vitro fertilization procedures investigated for carrier status for FVL was compared with carrier status of 97 women without reproductive failure who give a birth of at least one healthy child.

There was no significant difference in carrier status for FVL in patients and controls (5.9% and 7.2% respectively, OR 0.80, 95% CI (0.26–2.73, $p>0.05$). Negligible higher prevalence of FVL was found in healthy subjects compared with women with RIF.

A slightly positive relationship was found between FVL and embryo implantation. A preliminary determination of thrombophilic status in RIF women could specify needing or rejection of anticoagulant therapy during implantation period.

Key words: thrombophilia, IVF, anticoagulant therapy

88. П. Иванов, Цв. Цвятковска, Р. Комса-Пенкова, З. Камбурова, Е. Конова и Ст. Танчев. Обсъждане значението на вродени тромбофилични фактори съобразно популационната им честота – Медицински преглед 49, 2013, № 4, 50-54.

**Обсъждане значението на вродени тромбофилични фактори
съобразно популационната им честота**

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**SIGNIFICANCE OF INHERITED THROMBOPHILIC FACTORS ACCORDING
TO THEIR PREVALENCE IN THE POPULATION**

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Резюме:

Вроденото предразположение към развитие на артериални и венозни тромбози (тромбофилия) се обсъжда като важна част от определянето на риска от повторни съдови инциденти. Носителството на тромбофилични фактори варира в широки граници сред отделните раси и географски региони, което налага изясняване на конкретното носителство за съответната популация, за да се уточни мястото на вродената тромбофилия за развитието на тромбоза. В нашето проучване бяха изследвани 155 души (70 мъже и 85 жени) на средна възраст 38,9 г., без анамнеза за венозни или артериални тромбози, за носителство на фактор V Leiden (FVL) и мутация в гена на протромбина (FII) 20210 G>A. Установи се 7,1% носителство на FVL сред изследвана група здрави хора. Разпределението на FVL бе еднакво при мъжете и жените. Един индивид беше носител на FVL в хомозиготно състояние (0,6%). FII 20210 G>A се установи при 3,9% от изследваните. Не беше установено хомозиготно носителство на мутацията. Поради мултифакторната генеза на вроденото предразположение към тромбоза и относително високата честота на FVL и FII 20210 G>A сред здравата популация се налага индивидуализиране на подхода при консултации на пациенти с преживени съдови инциденти и установено носителство на тромбофилични фактори.

Ключови думи:

тромбофилични фактори, популационно разпределение

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Summary:

Inherited predisposition to arterial and venous thrombosis (thrombophilia) has been discussed as an important part of the recurrent thrombosis risk evaluation. There is a need to establish the real distribution of thrombophilia in healthy subjects because of the wide fluctuation of thrombophilic polymorphisms among different populations. Carrier state for factor V Leiden (FVL) and prothrombin (FII) 20210 G>A has been determined in 155 healthy subjects (70 men and 85 women) with a mean age of 38.9 years, and without previous history of arterial or venous thrombosis. FVL was found in 7.1% of the investigated healthy

89. Regina Komsa-Penkova, Pencho T. Tonchev, Katya S. Kovacheva, Galya B. Georgieva, Yavor Y. Ivanov, Petar D. Ivanov, Georgi M. Golemanov, Sergey D. Iliev. Predisposition to thrombophilia and hypofibrinolysis in pulmonary embolism: Analysis of inherited factors. Journal of Biomedical&Clinical Research. Volume 6, Number 2, 2013.

Penkova R., et al. Predisposition to thrombophilia and hypofibrinolysis...

Original Article

PREDISPOSITION TO THROMBOPHILIA AND HYPOFIBRINOLYSIS IN PULMONARY EMBOLISM: ANALYSIS OF INHERITED FACTORS

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Summary

Pulmonary embolism (PE) is a relatively common cardiovascular emergency, though its exact incidence is difficult to assess. Accurate diagnosis is critical because of the high 30-day mortality in patients in whom the diagnosis is missed on admission. Doubt for PE is often raised by the presence of risk factors for venous thromboembolism (VTE), which are categorized into inherited and acquired. Among these, the importance of inherited/genetic thrombophilic factors is increasingly recognized. The most frequent markers of inherited thrombophilia are Factor V Leiden (FVL) and G20210A prothrombin gene mutation. Among the inherited factors causal to thrombophilia, the C677T variant in methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene as well as factors like PIA1/PIA2 polymorphism in platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (PIA2) and hypofibrinolytic polymorphism 4G/4G in PAI-1 gene are discussed with controversial results. In our study, thrombophilic and hypofibrinolytic genetic variants were identified in 54.2% of 115 patients with PE. The most common significant genetic defects were FVL – 16.5% in patients versus 6.2% in controls (OR=3.102; p<0.05), G20210A PT 5.7% versus 2.1% (OR=2.983; p<0.05). PIA2 was found in 27.3% patients versus 19.9% in controls (OR=1.523, p>0.05) and PAI-1 27.8% versus 22.6% (OR = 1.501 p>0.05). MTHFR C677T carriage was inverse: 6.7% in patients versus 13.4% in controls. (OR=0.461 p=0.05). Of all the patients studied, 15.65% had a history of recurrent embolic incidents. The risk of recurrence was higher for the carriers of FVL and G20210A prothrombin gene mutation. The association between carriage of thrombophilic genetic factor and the early onset of the first embolic episode was found in the patients with PE. The awareness of risk factors and risk stratification is a critical issue in treatment and prevention policy. Preventive measures should be taken in particular medical conditions.

Key words: thrombophilia, hypofibrinolysis, FVL, PTA G20210A, MTHFR, GLPR IIb/IIIa, PAI-1, pulmonary embolism

Introduction

Pulmonary embolism (PE) is a relatively common cardiovascular life-threatening disease. Accurate diagnosis is critical because of the high 30-day mortality in patients in whom the diagnosis is missed

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ЗАГУБИ НА ПЛОДА В ПЕРИОДА ПРЕДИ ПЛАЦЕНТАЦИЯ СВЪРЗАНИ С ВРОДЕНИ ПРОМЕНИ В АНГИОТЕНЗИН-КОНВЕРТИРАЦИЯ ЕНЗИМ

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Балансът между коагулация и фибринолиза е един от ключовите процеси свързани с имплантацията на човешкия ембрион. Анготензин-конвертиращия ензим (ACE) регулира активността на плазминоген активатор инхибитор тип 1, който директно опосредства протеолитичната активност на трофобласта по време на имплантацията. Промените в активността на ACE могат да наручат трофобластната активност и с това да са причина за ранна (преди развитието на плацентата) загуба на плода.

Това изследване проучва връзката между носителството на полиморфизъм I/D в гена на ACE, повишащ активността на ензима и риска от загуба на плода между 10 и 14 седмица на бременността.

Седемдесет и една жени с две или повече загуби на плода между 10 и 14 седмица на бременността и 75 жени без усложнения на бременността с поне една бременност завършила с раждането на жив доносен плод бяха изследвани за носителство на полиморфизъм I/D в гена на ACE.

Генотип DD по полиморфизма беше установен съответно в 31% и 24% от жените с повторна загуба на бременността и контролна група. Хетерозиготното носителство (генотип ID) се установи съответно в 47.9% и 54.7%. Съобразно доминантен модел на сравнение DD генотипа преобладава несигнификантно сред изследваната в сравнение с контролна група ($OR=1.42$, 95% CI (0.64-3.15)).

I/D полиморфизъмът в гена на ACE може да се определи като допълнителен фактор повлияващ риска от ранна загуба на плода. Неговото значение може да се оцени след вземане предвид влиянието на други придобити и вродени фактори имащи значение за процеса на имплантация на ембриона.

Ключови думи: ACE полиморфизъм, повторни загуби на плода, имплантация.

PREPLACENTATION PREGNANCY LOSS IN CASES OF ANGiotENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME INSERTION/DELETION POLYMORPHISM

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The balance between coagulation and fibrinolysis processes is critical for establishment and development of early pregnancy. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) is related with plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 activity which is a key regulator in embryo implantation. Therefore polymorphisms in ACE gene and variation in ACE activity could be associated with an early pregnancy wastage risk.

This study investigated carrier status for insertion/deletion (I/D) polymorphism in introne 16 of ACE gene in 71 women with two or more pregnancy loss in preplacentation period (between 10 and 14 weeks of gestation) and 75 women without pregnancy complications.

DD genotype for I/D polymorphism was found respectively in 31% and 24% in patients and controls.

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677 C>T ПОЛИМОРФИЗЪМ В MTHFR КАТО ФАКТОР ЗА ЕМБРИОНАЛНИ ЗАГУБИ НА ПЛОДА

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Резюме. Загубите на плода преди 10 гестационна седмица (гс) се определят от фактори, свързани с ендометриалната рецептивност и регулацията на генната експресия на ключови гени в развиващия се ембрион. Метилирането на гените е ключов момент в регулирането на генната експресия. Поради ключовото значение на метилентетрахидрофорат редуктазата за (MTHFR) в метаболизма на метионина се счита, че дефектите в ензима могат да имат отношение към метаболизма на развиващия се ембрион.

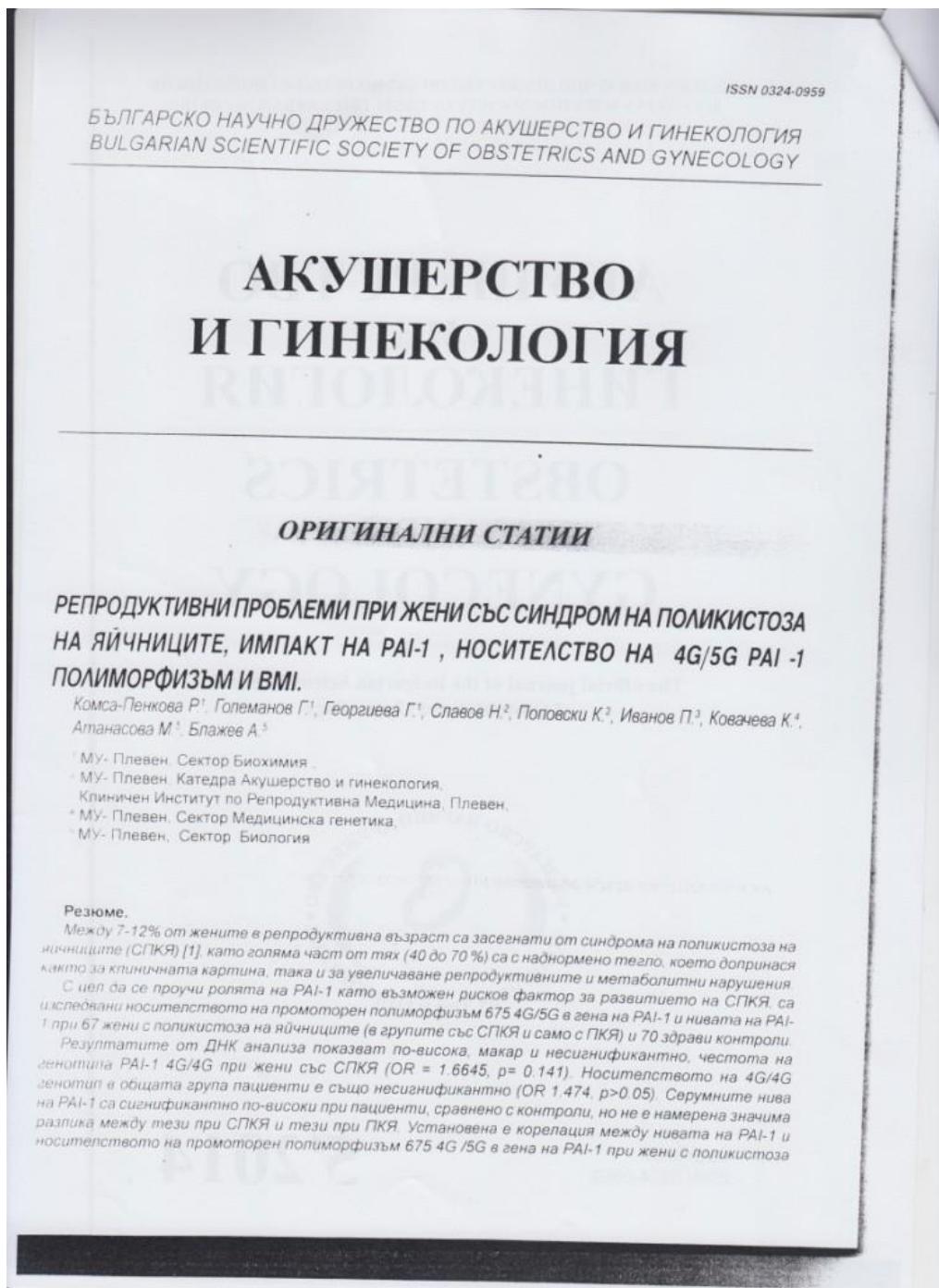
Целта на настоящото проучването е да установи съществува ли връзка между носителството на Т алела в полиморфизма 677 C>T в MTHFR и развитието на повторни ембрионални загуби (преди 10 гс). Изследваха се 106 жени с три и повече загуби на бременността преди 10 гс и 165 жени без репродуктивни неудачи за носителство на СТ и ТТ генотип за 677 C>T.

Шестнадесет от жените с репродуктивни неудачи (15,1%) бяха носители на ТТ генотип, 54 (50,9%) бяха с хетерозиготни носители (СТ) на Т алела. Носителството на двата генотипа бяха с по-висока честота в сравнение с контролна група (съответно 13,9% за ТТ генотип и 43,9% за СТ генотип) без да достига достоверна разлика (OR и 95% CI съответно 1,1, 0,52-2,3 и 1,34, 0,8-2,26, p>0,05). Т алела (съответно в хомозиготно и хетерозиготно състояние) беше установен в по-висок процент при пациентки в сравнение с контроли (съответно 66% и 57,6%, OR 1,43, 95% CI 0,84-2,46, p>0,05).

Настоящето проучване установява слаба връзка между полиморфизма 677 C>T в гена на MTHFR и развитието на повторящи се ембрионални загуби на плода (преди 10 гс). Носителството на Т алела може да се обсъжда само в общата конstellация от рискови фактори свързани с много ранните ембрионални загуби и не може да бъде прием като основна причина за загуба на бременността преди 10 гс.

Ключови думи: тромбофилия, 677 C>T генетичен вариант в MTHFR, повторящи се ембрионални загуби на плода

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ПОЛИМОРФИЗЪМ 4G/5G В ГЕНА НА PAI-1 КАТО РИСКОВ ФАКТОР ПРИ ПОВТОРНИ ИМПЛАНТАЦИОННИ ЗАГУБИ СЛЕД IVF

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Резюме
Процесът на имплантация на човешкия зародиш се свързва с активиране на коагулацията, натрупване на фибрин, фибринолиза и деструкция на извънклетъчния матрикс в ендометриума. Инхибиране на фибринолизата се наблюдава в случаите на повишени нива на плазминоген активатор инхибитор тип 1 (PAI-1). Настоящето проучване проследява възможната връзка между повишението на нива на PAI-1, вследствие на носителство на полиморфизъм (PL) 4G/5G в гена на протеина и развитието на повторящи се имплантационни загуби при жени с неуспешни IVF процедури.
Шестдесет и една жени с два или повече неуспешни IVF процедури, при които е направен трансфер на ембриони с добър потенциал за развитие и 97 жени без репродуктивни неудачи бяха изследвани за носителство на PL 4G/5G (генотип 4G/4G) и повишиeni титри на антитела срещу кардиолипини и бета2-ликопротеин (класове IgG и IgM).
Около два пъти по-високо носителство на генотип 4G/4G се установи при жените с повторни неуспешни IVF процедури в сравнение с това в контролна група (съответно 41% и 26.8%, OR 1.9, 95%CI 0.91-3.96, p=0.09). След изключване на жените с повишиeni титри на антитела към фосфолипиди, процентът на носителство на генотип 4G/4G остана незначително променен (съответно при пациенти и контроли 42.1% and 26.8%, OR 1.99, 95%CI 0.94-4.21, p=0.075).
Повишиението на PAI-1 вследствие на полиморфизъм в гена на фактора са вероятно свързани с имплантационни загуби след IVF процедура. Резултатът от изследването трябва да се обсъжда в комплекс с останалите множество фактори повишаващи риска от много ранните загуби на бременността след IVF.

Ключови думи: плазминоген активатор инхибитор тип 1, повторни имплантационни загуби, IVF.

IMPLICATION OF PAI-1 4G/5G POLYMORPHISM IN RECURRENT IMPLANTATION FAILURE AFTER IVF
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Abstract
During implantation, an accurate balance of coagulation, fibrin deposition and fibrinolysis is mandatory for trophoblastic invasion. Inhibition of fibrinolysis after increased activity of plasminogen activator inhibitors such as PAI-1 could impair proper deep trophoblastic invasion. This study investigated correlation between increased PAI-1 levels due to gene polymorphism (PL) 4G/5G and recurrent implantation failure after IVF procedure.

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Original Article

SND rs1799889(-) IN THE PROMOTOR OF THE PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR INHIBITOR-1 GENE CONTRIBUTES TO THE RISK OF DVT IN WOMEN

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Summary

The incidence of deep venous thrombosis (DVT) depends on the specific genotype, inheritance of prothrombotic polymorphisms and the influence of environmental risk factors. Rs1799889(-) polymorphism in the promotor of PAI-1 gene has been described as a risk factor for hypercoagulable state. Objective: To evaluate the contribution of thrombophilic rs1799889 (-) in the promotor of PAI-1 gene on the incidence of DVT in women and men in groups below and above 45 years of age. There was significantly higher rs1799889 (-) polymorphism carriage among female patients with DVT vs controls (Chi squared =5.506, OR=2.170, p=0.021) but not in male patients (Chi squared =0.090 OR=1.147, p=0.825). A significant contribution of rs1799889 (-) polymorphism to early onset of the disease was found in female patients aged 45+ and carriers of the polymorphism (Chi squared =7.476, p=0.006), but not in young women.

Key words: deep venous thrombosis, thrombophilia, Rs1799889(-), PAI-1

Introduction

Deep venous thrombosis is a relatively common but preventable cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, leading to complications such as pulmonary embolism (PE), post-phlebitic syndrome and death. According to a population based study, deep venous thrombosis (DVT) has an estimate of annual incidence of about 0.67 per 1000 among general populations. The presence of multiple risk factors is a prerequisite for venous thromboembolism (VTE) development with synergistic gene-gene and gene environment interactions, often increasing the risk above the sum of individual risk factors [1]. The most common risk factors associated with VTE are as follows: non-modifiable factors as age and inheritance [2]; modifiable factors of lifestyle (tobacco smoking, obesity, and oral contraceptives), clinical parameters (multiple trauma, major surgery, pregnancy, and central venous catheters) and medical conditions (nephrotic syndrome, myocardial infarction, stroke,

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установен среден брой от 12,1%, вариация от 5,1% и медиана 11,8%. Не се установи статистически значима разлика в средната стойност на броя pNK в двете фази на менструалния цикъл (*t-test*, $p < 0,05$) въпреки определения по-висок брой на pNK в лutealна фаза на цикъла.

Незначимото вариране на броя на pNK в различните фази на менструалния цикъл отхвърля предположението за изследването на този, свързан с бременността, имунологичен фактор в специфична фаза на цикъла.

Ключови думи: NK клетки, менструален цикъл, естрадиол.

Проучването е финансирано от Медицински Университет – Плевен.

SEX HORMONE INFLUENCE ON PERIPHERAL NATURAL KILLER CELLS COUNT

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Summary. Proper evaluation of immunological factors connected with pregnancy establishment increased the possibility for exact treatment in high risk gestation cases. Hormonal changes during an ovarian cycle may affect immune response, which is crucial for the embryonic implantation. Peripheral Natural killer (pNK) cells are key components of immune systems and their activities could be regulated by sex hormones.

In the present study we investigated the effects of estrogen fluctuation on the number of NK cells *in vivo* during the early follicular and middle luteal phase of menstrual cycle.

In 63 healthy women with at least one full term pregnancy and regular menstrual cycle with duration between 24 and 32 days, blood samples have been collected twice for investigation of CD3/CD16/CD56 positive lymphocytes.

The mean pNK count in follicular phase was 11.6% with 4.7% variation. The median was 10.6%. The mean pNK count in luteal phase was 12.1% with 5.1% variation, respectively median for cell number 11.8%. The two-tailed *t*-test comparison did not find any statistical difference despite the slight elevation of pNK cells count in luteal phase.

The insignificant variation in pNK cells count objected the suggestion to evaluate immunological status in women with adverse pregnancy outcome in specific phase of menstrual cycle.

Key words: NK cells, menstrual cycle, estradiol.

This investigation was supported by grant of University of Medicine – Pleven.

ВЪВЕДЕНИЕ

Част от неспецифичният имунен отговор при човека се оказва тясно свързан с възникването и развитието на ранната бременност. Natural killers (NK) клетки представляват основната част (около 70-80%) от левкоцитите в ендометриума, особено в неговата втора фаза – лутеална. Децидуалните или утеринни NK клетки (uNK клетки), които се определят като производни на периферните NK клетки (pNK клетки) са основен фактор в процеса на контролиране на трофобластната инфазия и ремоделирането на съдовото русло разположено в ендометриума и т.нар. junctional zone на миометриума. NK клетките чрез отделяните от тях цитокини и комуникацията с трофобластта имат ключова роля в развитието на имуносупресивни и имуномодулиращи процеси в ендометриума, които

определят т.нар. Th2 имунен отговор, така важен за установяването и развитието на бременността между четвърта и десета гестационна седмица (1).

Регулацията на активността на pNK клетки се оказва свързана, както с имунни, така и с фактори извън имунната система. Наред със значението на секретираните от В клетъчната популация цитокини се счита че директно влияние върху броя и активността на NK клетките оказват женските полови хормони, в частност нивото на 17 бета естрадиола. При човека, както и при повечето бозайници се установяват два основни вида естрадиолови рецептори: алфа и бета. В женската полова система са заложени основно бета естрадиоловите рецептори. По същество те са структурно и функционално много подобни на другите рецептори за стероидни хормони:

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BULGARIAN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

АКУШЕРСТВО И ГИНЕКОЛОГИЯ

ОРИГИНАЛНИ СТАТИИ

ФЕТАЛНИ ЗАГУБИ В ПЕРИОДА НА УЗРЯВАНЕ НА ПЛАЦЕНТАТА И ВРЪЗКАТА ИМ С НЯКОИ ПРОКОАГУЛАЦИОННИ НАРУШЕНИЯ

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Резюме

Сред основните причини и рискови фактори за фетални загуби са някои хромозомни аномалии, генетични синдроми, плацентарни аномалии, тромбофилия (FVL, FII G20210A, C677T MTHFR, PAI-1 4G/5G), инфекции и възпаление (IL-3, IL-4, IL-17, IL-10), антифосфолипиден синдром, майчините заболявания, като хипертония, диабет и затлъстяване. Бременността е протромботично състояние, в резултат от специфични физиологични промени, с мултифакторна етио-патогенеза, водещо до увеличаване на проокоагулантните фактори и структурни промени, свързани със стаза, възпалителна компонента и допълнително участие на индивидуални генетични и придобити рискови тромбофилични фактори. Познаването на механизмите на молекуларен контрол върху процесите на ембриогенеза, плацентация и фетално развитие и участието в тях на факторите на хемостаза, възпаление и апоптоза, позволяват прилагането на подходяща терапия и повишават шанса за успешно завършване на бременността.

Ключови думи: фетални загуби, възпаление, тромбофилични фактори, апоптоза, микрочастици
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Original Article

ALTERATIONS IN PLATELET ACTIVITY AND ELASTIC MODULUS OF HEALTHY SUBJECTS, CARRIERS OF G20210A POLYMORPHISM IN THE PROTHROMBIN GENE

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Summary

Platelet activation is a complex process in which platelet reorganization takes place associated with changes in the cell shape, topology, membrane elasticity and microparticle production. The aim of this study was to investigate the changes/aberrations in the platelet activity, elasticity and morphology in healthy subjects, carriers of A allele of prothrombin G20210A polymorphism. Blood samples from 18 healthy subjects were used for platelet analysis by force-mode atomic force microscopy. Restriction analysis was used to investigate the carriage of G20210A polymorphism in the prothrombin gene. Flow-cytometry was applied to evaluate platelet activation. Young's modulus of the plasma membranes of platelets derived from healthy subjects, carriers of variant A allele of prothrombin 20210G>A polymorphism (407±69 kPa) is two times higher than the one determined for non-carriers (195.4±48.7 kPa; p<0.05). The background activity of platelets measured as an interrelation of Cd41/Cd61 and CD62 by flow cytometry was also higher in carriers of variant A allele of prothrombin 20210G>A polymorphism (5.0%) than in non-carriers (1.3%). Platelets isolated from healthy carriers of variant A allele of prothrombin 20210G>A polymorphism exhibited a higher level of activity and a higher degree of stiffness at the stage of spreading as compared to platelets from non-carriers.

Key words: platelet activity, elasticity modulus, G20210A polymorphism

Introduction

Platelet activation and spreading represent a multistep process resulting in reorganization of the platelet membrane, cytoskeleton, organelles, as well as a remarkable change in the platelets' shape, occurring at distinct morphological steps [1, 2]. On activation, platelets undergo a remarkable shift from anucleate 2–5 μm discs to smaller spheres with extended actin-rich lamellae and filopodia [3]. Platelets possess particular nano-mechanical properties and might exhibit either viscous or elastic characteristics determined by the physical state of the cell membrane and other cell components [4]. The alterations in platelet topology and its impact on platelet activity phase/stage are affected by the environment and inheritable factors. The morphology and elasticity of platelets exert a strong

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Dimitrov B, et al. Recurrent arterial and venous thrombotic events...

Case Report

RECURRENT ARTERIAL AND VENOUS THROMBOTIC EVENTS IN A PATIENT WITH PSORIASIS. IMPACT OF PAI-1 POLYMORPHISM: A CASE REPORT

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Summary

Psoriasis is a chronic autoimmune multisystem disease, mainly affecting the skin and joints. Its origin is related to both environmental and genetic factors. The condition affects 1-3% of the population worldwide. Psoriasis is also associated with cardiovascular risk factors, atherothrombotic events, and markers of hypercoagulation (platelet activation and hyperhomocysteinemia). Venous thromboembolism (VTE) is a widespread severe disease. Both VTE and psoriasis are connected with risk factors for cardiovascular disorders (obesity and hypertension). The incidence of VTE events in patients with psoriasis is higher. Patients with psoriasis should be checked for risk factors (metabolic disorders and cardiovascular diseases). We report a case of a 53-year old man, diagnosed with plaque psoriasis 20 years ago, and a five-year history of hypertension. In 2006, he had a stroke, and in 2011 - a heart attack. In 2013 he was diagnosed with thrombophlebitis. The patient was recently diagnosed with Type II diabetes, dyslipidemia and metabolic syndrome. The DNA analysis revealed that the patient was a homozygous carrier of 4G/4G (rs1799889) polymorphism in plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI-1) – a risk factor for thrombophilia. This case is important because of the major comorbidities, more particularly thrombotic events in combination with a prothrombotic mutation.

Key words: psoriasis, venous thromboembolism, PAI-1, comorbidities, thrombosis

Introduction

Psoriasis is a chronic autoimmune disease with multisystemic manifestations, involving mainly the skin and joints. Its complex origin is associated with environmental and genetic factors. The condition affects 1-3% of the world's population [1]. Psoriasis provokes epidermal hyperproliferation, abnormal keratinocyte differentiation, angiogenesis with inflammation and dilatation of blood vessels due to excess of T-helper cells – Th1 and Th17. It is related to atherothrombotic events, cardiovascular risk factors and increased coagulability markers like activation of platelets and increased homocysteine [2]. Psoriasis has a major influence on the kidneys, lungs and the cardiovascular system. It can be

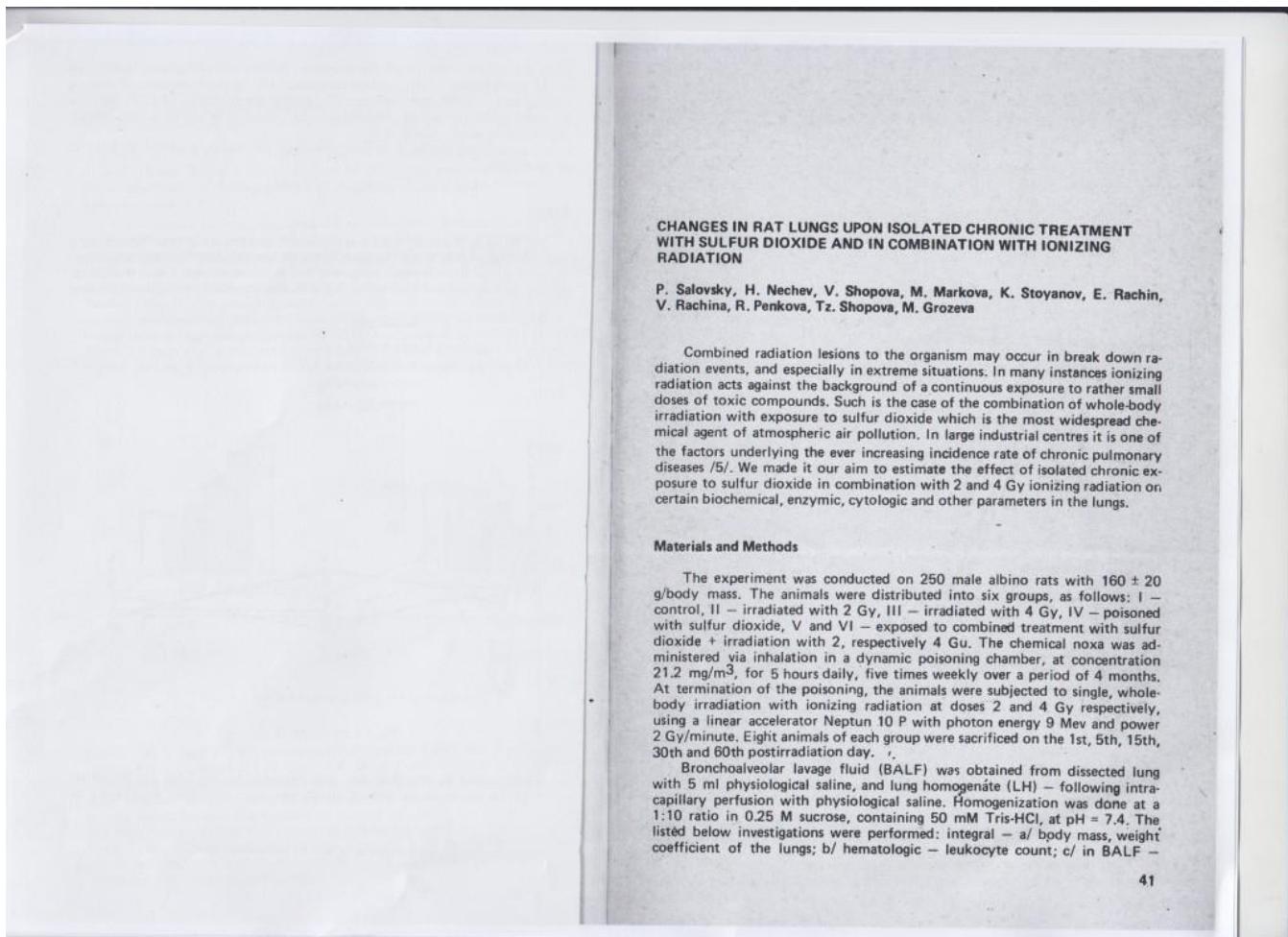
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EFFECT OF EXTERNAL IONIZING RADIATION AND CdCl_2 ON COLLAGEN DESTRUCTION IN RAT BRONCHOALVÉOLAR LAVAGE FLUID

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Over the past few years, ecological problems arising in various regions worldwide necessitate the undertaking of active researches into the action exerted by certain chemical polluting agents and ionizing radiation on the lungs. So far, conclusive dose-dependent effects, characterized by definite enzyme constellations, have been established /1/.

Affection of some structural elements of the lungs not infrequently results in pulmonary fibrosis development as an ultimate sequel /8/. This explains the particular interest of a great number of investigators in collagen metabolism studies /2, 4, 8, 10/.

Having in mind that this studies usually cover late observation terms, we made it our aim to evaluate enzymic activities linked to collagen destruction, as well as the underlying factors of the disturbed balance between collagen degradation and synthesis in the early terms after exposure to CdCl_2 and ionizing radiation treatment.

Material and Methods

The experiment was conducted on seventy-five male rats of the Wistar breed, with average weight 200 ± 20 g, divided up in one control and three experimental groups, as follows: group one – control, group two – irradiated with 4 Gy radiation, group three – poisoned with CdCl_2 , and group four – exposed to the combined effect of both factors.

CdCl_2 was administered in the form of water solution, introduced via metal probe into the stomach over eight days at dose $1/20 \text{ LD}_{50}$, equivalent to 8.5 mg/kg. External whole-body irradiation at dose 4 Gy was performed a single time immediately after termination of poisoning, using IGUR-1 apparatus, with source radioactive cesium at $R_d = 91.5$ rad/min. The animals experimented upon were sacrificed at 1, 5, 15 and 30 post-irradiation day through exsanguination, under sodium pentobarbital narcosis.

Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) and lavage cells were obtained according to methods previously described /1/. The listed below parameters were followed up:

- a) determination of protein concentration in BALF according to the methods of Lowry and Bredford /7, 3/;
- b) protease activity in BALF and lavage cells according to Peterkovsky /9/;
- c) assessment of collagenase activity in BALF and lavage cells in one of two ways – with stained substrate and by electrophoretic separation of the products /9/.

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ORANGE GELATIN AS SUBSTRATE FOR EXPRESS COLLAGENOLYTIC ACTIVITY DETERMINATION

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ABSTRACT. An express method for determination of collagenase activity utilizing dye-labeled gelatin is proposed. For the purpose, gelatin was labeled with the dye active orange, under soft conditions. The substrate obtained was assessed with collagenase produced from Clostridium histolyticum and proteases: trypsin and subtilisin DY. The kinetic parameters obtained for Clostridium histolyticum and orange gelatin substrate - K_M 25 μM and k_{cat}/K_M $41.1 \times 10^2 \mu\text{M}/\text{min}^1$, are comparable with those found for native collagen, and show high sensitivity and affinity of collagenase to orange gelatin. The dye-labeled gelatin does not possess high specificity for collagenases such as collagen, but its sensitivity to protease action is significantly lower as compared to reference azocoll method. The proposed method features the following advantages: it is a sensitive, short and versatile procedure and allows direct spectrophotometric product registration. It can be used for express measurement of a large number of samples.

KEY WORDS: orange gelatin, collagenase activity, express method

Collagenases (EC 3.4.24..) are highly specific proteases degrading the native collagen molecule. However, high specificity of collagenases makes it difficult to find an assay method for them. The methods used can be divided into three large groups. The first are two-stage methods with native substrate, using additional specific assays for digestion product registration (1,5). These methods are specific, but time- and effort-consuming. The second group of methods use fluorescence (6) or radio-labeled (3) collagen. They are more available, but the substrate preparation and products registration are effort-consuming and expensive procedures. The third group use synthetic chromogenic substrates (7), containing amino acid sequence identical to those in collagenase sensitive region of collagen. The methods in the third group are rapid and convenient for everyday work, but possess a low specificity.

The aim of the study was to find an express, yet sufficiently specific method for collagenase activity testing, applicable to a

large number of samples and accessible for investigating the efficiency of a variety of chromatographic techniques and other procedures in enzyme isolation and purification. For the purpose, we used dye labeling of gelatin - soluble denatured collagen, as it possess the advantages of the easy reaction products registration. Moreover, its solubility makes the measurements more convenient. As a reference method the labeled, denatured, insoluble substrate -azocoll (2) was used.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collagenase from Clostridium histolyticum, Type XI, 1200 digestion units (Cl.hyst.), trypsin, Tris, gelatin and azocoll were purchased from Sigma. Other reagents used were of analytical grade.

Substrate labeling: Active orange GT with brute formula $C_{19}H_{17}N_2O_{14}S.Na$; M_W 648.58 and molar absorption coefficient $\epsilon_{490} 2.02 \cdot 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ was used. Gelatin (1.0g) was swelled in 40 ml dH₂O for 2 hrs at room

102. Бакърджиева К, Е Мекенян, И Герчев, Н Станчева, С Тишева, Р Комса-Пенкова: Докозахексаеновата и ейкозапентаеновата киселина-значението им за артериалната хипертони, „Българска Кардиология”, 2011, том XVII, бр.1, 20-25


БЪЛГАРСКА КАРДИОЛОГИЯ
том XVII, 2011, № 1

ОБЗОРИ
REVIEWS

ДОКОЗАХЕКСАЕНОВАТА И ЕЙКОЗАПЕНТАЕНОВАТА КИСЕЛИНА – ЗНАЧЕНИЕТО ИМ ЗА АРТЕРИАЛНАТА ХИПЕРТОНИЯ

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DOCOSAHEXAENOIC AND EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACIDS – IMPLICATIONS FOR HYPERTENSION

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Резюме: Хипертонията е важен и безспорен рисков фактор за сърдечно-съдови заболявания. Проучени са многобройни фактори от околната среда, начин на живот, както и от вътрешната среда на организма, за които има категорични доказателства, че повишават риска от възникване на артериална хипертония. За други фактори, като например нивото на DHA (докозахексаенова киселина) и EPA (ейкозапентаенова киселина) в диетата, все още са в процес на изследование. През последните две десетилетия се натрупаха данни, доказващи важното значение на полиненаситените мастни киселини (ПНМК или PUFA) за нормалното противанско и баланс между физиологичните и патологичните процеси в организма. PUFA в състава на фосфолипидите и други сложни липиди изпълняват важни пластични и регуляторни функции, участвайки в структурата на биомембрани. Съществува доказателство за връзката между нивото на DHA и EPA в диетата на спонтанно хипертензионни плъхчета и развитието на хипертония при тези експериментални модели, както и резултати от епидемиологични проучвания сред популации от хора, в чиято диета съдържанието им е по-високо.

Ключови думи: артериална хипертония, DHA, EPA, полиненаситени мастни киселини

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Summary: Hypertension is an important and indisputable risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Studied are numerous environmental factors of the life-style and the internal environment of the organism for which there is a clear evidence that increase the risk of hypertension. Other factors, i.e. the level of DHA and EPA in the diet, are still accumulating evidence. Over the past two decades data have been accumulated demonstrating the important plastic and regulatory role of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) as a component of the biomembranes in the organism. There is an evidence of the relationship between DHA and EPA levels in the diet of spontaneously hypertensive rats and the development of hypertension in these experimental model as well as results of epidemiological studies in human populations, in whose diet the DHA and EPA contents are higher.

Key words: hypertension, DHA and EPA polyunsaturated fatty acids

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Хипертонията е важен и безспорен рисков фактор за сърдечно-съдови заболявания [7]. Според последните проучвания в България 42,8% от мъжете и 39,7% от жените на възраст между 25- и 64-годишна възраст са с артериална хипертония. Около 2 250 000 души (30-31% от българското население) имат повърхните стойности на артериалното налягане [1]. Проучени са многобройни фактори от околната среда, стила и начина на живот, както и от вът-

103. Бакърджиева К, Ф Григоров, Р Комса-Пенкова: LC_PUFA, генетични полиморфизми и артериална хипертония. МП-Сърдечно-съдови заболявания, 2, 2011г.24-27.

ОБЗОРИ
REVIEWS

LC-PUFA, ГЕНЕТИЧНИ ПОЛИМОРФИЗМИ И АРТЕРИАЛНА ХИПЕРТОНИЯ

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LC-PUFA, GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS AND HYPERTENSION

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Резюме. Маслинокиселинният състав на клетъчните мембрани има важна роля в редица процеси и е свързан с етнологията на многофакторни заболявания. Клетките на човешкия организъм са загубили способността да синтезират някои дългогерни полиненаситени мастни киселини (LC-PUFA), като линолевата (LA) и алфа-линоленовата (ALA). Поради този факт те са незаменими или есенциални за човека и трябва да се приемат с храната. LC-PUFA имат важно значение за нормалното противчане и баланс между физиологичните и патологичните процеси в организма, участвайки в процесите на клетъчен синализац., регулация на генната експресия, посредством нуклеарните PPAR или GSP рецептори. Като субстрати на COX ейко-/запентеновата (EPA) и докозахексаеноавата (DHA) са прекурсори на биологично активните ейко-/докозаноиди и съответно на проинфламаторните фактори, като простагландини, простациклини, леукотриени и тромбоксаны или антиинфламаторните резолвии, протектини и др. Чрез тези механизми те повлияват процесите на апоптоза, гладкомускулна пролиферация, съдово ремоделиране и стареене, които са в основата на патогенезата на артериалната хипертония. Наличието на LC-PUFA има ключова роля за здравето и зависи както от хранителния прием, така и от ендогенния синтез от есенциални предшественици. Полиморфизми в гените на участващите десатурази FADS1 и FADS2 също така имат влияние върху нивата на LC-PUFA. В експериментални модели на спонтанно хипертензиени гърди се установиена връзка между нивото на DHA и EPA в диетата им и развитието на хипертония. Резултатите от епидемиологични проучвания сред популации от хора с високо съдържание на LC-PUFA в диетата също отчитат ефекта им върху хипертонията.

Ключови думи: артериална хипертония; DHA, EPA, десатурази на маслинните киселини, генетични полиморфизми

Summary. Fatty acid composition of cell membranes plays an important role in many processes and is related to the etiology of multifactorial diseases. Human cells have lost the ability to synthesize some of the long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (LC-PUFA) such as linoleic (LA) and alpha-linolenic acid (ALA). For this reason they are essential to humans and should be taken with food. PUFA are important for the balance between physiological and pathological processes in the body. They are involved in the cellular signaling and regulation of gene expression through coupling with PPAR or GSP receptors. As substrates for COX, eicosapentaenoic (EPA) and docosahexaenoic (DHA) are precursors of biologically active eico-/docosanoids and like proinflammatory factors such as prostaglandins, prostacyclin, leukotrienes and thromboxanes, or antiinflammatory factors – rezolvins, protectins etc. Through these mechanisms they affect the processes of apoptosis, smooth muscle proliferation, vascular remodeling and aging that underlie the pathogenesis of hypertension. Availability of LC-PUFA plays a key role in health and depends both on dietary intake and endogenous synthesis. Variants in FADS1 FADS2 genes also affect the levels of LC-PUFA. In experimental models of spontaneously hypertensive rats, the relevance between levels of DHA and EPA in their diet and the development of hypertension is established. The results of epidemiological studies in populations of people with a high content of PUFA in the diet also support their effect on hypertension.

Key words: hypertension; DHA, EPA, fatty acid desaturases, genetic polymorphisms

СЪРДЕЧНО-СЪДОВИ ЗАБОЛЯВАНИЯ, 42, 2011, № 2

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104. Бакърджиева К, Ф Григоров, Р Комса-Пенкова: "Обезитет , артериална хипертония, PUFAs", Мединфо , бр.9 , 2011

МЕДИНФО

Обезитет, артериална хипертония, PUFAs

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Нарастващата честота на обезитета и метаболитния синдром през последните години е обезпокояващ факт. Активирането на възпалителните процеси, което при други условия е нормална защитна реакция на организма, стои в основата на този сериозен проблем. Вероятно има повече от една причина за тригерирането на този патогенетичен механизъм. До момента се приема, че метаболитното претоварване на адипоцитите води до дисфункция на клетъчните им органи и абнормна реакция от тяхна страна, генерираща порочен кръг, в който централно място заема повишенната продукция на проинфламаторни субстанции.

Ключови думи: обезитет, артериална хипертония, метаболитен синдром, PUFA, възпаление.

В хода на еволюцията в диетата е съществувал баланс между приема на омега-3 (ω -3) и омега-6 (ω -6) полиненаситени мастни киселини (PUFAs). Десетки години съотношението ω -6: ω -3 в диетата е било 1:1. Днес обаче, особено в т.нар. Западни общества, това съотношение е над 16:1 в полза на ω -6 PUFAs. Арахидоновата киселина (AA) - представител на ω -6 PUFA, е прекурсор на проинфламаторни субстанции, а ейкозалентанновата (EPA) и докозахексаеновата (DHA), представители на ω -3 PUFA, са прекурсори на антиинфламаторни субстанции. Дисбалансът между про- и антиинфламаторните субстанции може да бъде причина за доказаното хронично нискостепенно възпаление в мастната тъкан при метаболитен синдром.

Обезитетът е глобален проблем, засягащ все повече хора. Честотата му нараства с възрастта, но през последните години все по-често този проблем се наблюдава и в детска възраст. Така например до 2010 г. приблизително 43 милиона деца в света на възраст до лет години са били с наднормено тегло^[1]. Затъстването безспорно е свързано с хипертонията, глюкозния метаболизъм и дислипидемията, които в съчетание оформят т.нар. метаболитен синдром, описан за първи път от Reaven^[2].

■ Връзката между отделните компоненти на метаболитния синдром е безспорна, но кой от тях е водещият, предшестващ останалите?

Различните изследователски групи подчертават значението на един или друг компонент като водещ, от който произлизат останалите. Така например, Американската асоциация по ендокринология подчертава важността на инсулиновата резистентност като ключов елемент на метаболитния синдром^[3]. Дълги години акцент се поставяше и на затъстването като основно патогенетично звено. По-

късно стана ясно, че съществува т.нар. доброкачествено затъстване, при което въпреки високите стойности на BMI над 30, рисъкът от сърдечно-съдови инциденти при тези пациенти остава нисък^[4,5]. През последните години се отдава внимание на т.нар. абдоминално или висцерално затъстване и свързаното с него хронично нискостепенно възпаление^[6,7]. Ключовата му роля в патогенезата на метаболитния синдром на този етап е безспорна^[8].

■ Кой е провокиращият момент, водещ до хронично активиране на имунната система и поддържане на нискостепенно хронично възпаление при пациентите с абдоминално затъстване и метаболитен синдром?

В широкия смисъл възпалението е физиологичен отговор на организма спрямо увреждащите стимули. В този процес главна роля изпълняват макрофагите в мястото на увредата, които чрез произведението от тях хемокини, цитокини, простагландини, интерлевкини и др. медиатори на възпалението неутрализират увреждащия агент. На следващия етап се осъществява превключване на клетъчния отговор от синтеза на проинфламаторни към синтеза на антиинфламаторни фактори - резолвани и протектини и възстановяване на увредената тъкан^[9]. Клетките, участващи във възпалителния процес претърпяват апоптоза и след фагоцитирането им от макрофагите се осъществява възстановяване на увредените тъкани. Ако някои от тези механизми не функционира пълноценно, възпалителният процес преминава в хронично противчане и имунната система остава продължително активирана.

Според някои автори метаболитното претоварване на адипоцитите, провокирано от съвременната диета, богата

ПРОДЪЛЖАВА НА СТР. 36

105. М. Иванов, Р. Комса-Пенкова, Б. Стаменов. Исхемичен мозъчен инсулт и генетично детерминирана повишена тромбоцитна агрегация. Невросонология и мозъчна хемодинамика. Том 7/бр.2. 2011.

НАУЧНИ ОБЗОРИ / REVIEW ARTICLES

Исхемичен мозъчен инсулт и генетично детерминирана повишена тромбоцитна агрегация

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Ключови думи:
исхемичен мозъчен инсулт,
полиморфизъм,
тромбоцитна агрегация,
тромбоцитни рецептори

Исхемичният мозъчен инсулт не е хомогенно заболяване. Повечето инсулти са спорадични, резултат на полигенни и мултифакторни влияния, при което множество гени упражняват влиянието си в комбинация с факторите на околната среда. Тромбоцитите имат ключова роля при реализиране на спонтанната хемостаза. Промяната в броя на тромбоцитите или активността на техните рецептори за агрегация и адхезия са част от причините, които заедно с процеси, водещи до директна увреда на ендотелиума, могат да създават условия за нефизиологично образуване на тромби – състояние, известно като хиперкоагулация или тромбофилия. Известни са полиморфизми в тромбоцитните рецептори, които опосредстват повишена тромбоцитна агрегация и склонност към тромбози при индивидите носители. Изследването за такова носителство и респективно – откриването на генетично предразположени индивиди позволява изработване на индивидуален подход за терапия, както и предприемане на превентивни мерки чрез избягване на провокиращи рискови фактори.

Ischemic Cerebral Stroke and Genetic Increased Platelet Aggregation

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Key Words:
ischemic stroke,
platelet aggregation,
platelet receptors,
polymorphism

Ischemic stroke is not a single disease. Most strokes appear to be sporadic. They are thought to arise as a consequence of polygenic and multifactorial influences where multiple genes exert an influence together with the environmental factors.

Platelets play key role of spontaneous hemostasis. The change in platelet count or activity of their receptors for aggregation and adhesion are part of the reason that together with the processes leading to direct damage to the endothelium, may create for the formation of abnormally blood clot – a condition known as thrombophilia. Are known polymorphisms in the platelet receptors that mediate platelet aggregation and increased tendency to thrombosis in carriers. Carrier testing and detection of genetically individuals allows the development of personalized therapy and preventive measures by avoiding provoking risk factors.

През последните години е налице тревожна тенденция за появя на мозъчно-ძъбви инциденти в млада възраст. Доказано е, че редица фактори (хиперхолестерolemия, хиперлипидемия, артериална хипертония, хиперхомоцистеинемия и др.) самостоятелно или в съчетание увреждат съдовата стена и увеличават риска от съдови заболявания [1, 3, 29, 34]. Генетично-детерминирианият риск за тяхното развитие е обект на интензивни проучвания [6, 27, 35, 36].

In recent years there has been a disturbing trend for the occurrence of cerebrovascular accidents in young age. It has been shown that several factors (hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, hyperhomocysteinemia etc.). Alone or in combination vessel wall damage and increased risk of cardiovascular disease [1, 3, 29, 34]. Genetically determined risk for their development is the subject of intensive studies [6, 27, 35, 36].

Today it is assumed that ischemic stroke is multifactorial sporadic disease in which inheri-

106. Komsa-Penkova, R, G. Georgieva, K. Bakyrdzieva, P. Tonchev. Variation in polyunsaturated fatty acids in woman and its relevance to reproductive health. JBCR, 2012, 1, 3-12.

Penkova R., et al. Variation in polyunsaturated fatty acids in woman...

Review

VARIATION IN POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS IN WOMAN AND ITS RELEVANCE TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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Summary

Inappropriate nutrition, along with autoimmune problems, obesity and diabetes is among the risk factors contributing to reproductive health problems. The majority of reproductive failures (22.8% of conceptional mating come to live birth) result from known genetic, anatomic, endocrine, immune, thrombophilic, microbiologic, social factors, and others that are not identified yet. There are some nutritional factors like polyunsaturated fatty acids, which are critical to foetal and infant central nervous system growth and development. Embedded in the cell membrane, arachidonic acid is involved in cell signalling pathways and cell division, and serves as an inflammatory precursor for eicosanoids. The membrane lipids of brain gray matter and the retina contain very high concentrations of docosahexaenoic acid, exceeding 5% of the fatty acids resulting in the presence of docosahexaenoic acid phospholipid species. The balance between dietary n-3 and n-6 affects effects gene activity through epigenetic modulation, changes in immune reactivity, influence reproduction and birth rates, and interfere with normal course of pregnancy. The aim of this review is to summarise and analyse the contribution of the balance between dietary omega-3 (n-3, n-3) and omega-6 (n-6, n-6) fatty acids in the diet and its relevance to reproductive health.

Key words: omega-3 fatty acids, omega-6 fatty acids, reproductive problem

Introduction

Improper nutrition, along with autoimmune problems, obesity and diabetes is discussed as one of the risk factors contributing to reproductive health problems. Human reproduction is rather an inefficient process with 22.8% of conceptional mating resulting in live birth. According to statistics, EU crude birth rate (10.2/1000) is half of the world average (21.1/1000). The majority of reproductive failures result from known genetic, anatomic, endocrine, immune, thrombophilic, microbiologic, and social factors. However, in approximately 50% of the cases none of the above can be identified. The aim of this review is to summarise and analyse the contribution of the balance between dietary omega-3 (-3, n-3) and omega-6 (-6, n-6) fatty acids in the diet and its relevance to reproductive health.

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107. Tonchev P., Iliev S., Bogdanov S., Radev R., Stoikov D., Rachev I., Komsa-Penkova R. A case of ICU treatment of anorexia with BMI<10. Can we afford faster weight gain? JBCR, 2012, 5, 68-73.

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Case Report

A CASE OF ICU TREATMENT OF ANOREXIA WITH BMI<10. CAN WE AFFORD FASTER WEIGHT GAIN?

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Summary

Treating anorexic patient with BMI<10 is a difficult task. Recommendations for nutrition include prescription of daily calories according to the 'starting low and going slow' rule, and a goal for the initial weight gain <1kg /week to prevent a re-feeding syndrome. We present a patient with BMI=8.8 and severe re-feeding syndrome admitted in ICU, with more rapid initial weight gain in 14 days (5kg) under continuous monitoring of vital functions and parameters in ICU. Before transfer to ICU a re-feeding syndrome developed, with liver dysfunction with cytolysis, severe muscle weakness, encephalopathy and neuropathy, bradycardia and hypotension.

Treatment in ICU was 14 days with parenteral, enteral and oral nutrition, correction of electrolyte disturbances and vitamin deficiencies. Human serum albumin and fresh frozen plasma in moderate amounts in the first 10 days were applied. The weight gain for 2 weeks was 5 kg. The electrolytes were balanced, as well as liver tests and vital functions. No signs of edemas and fluid overload were present. The patient was able to sit, stand and walk and was transferred to a gastroenterology department for inpatient treatment. After 2 months a weight of 45 kg (BMI=15) was achieved. The approach to reach greater weight gain by providing protein as human serum albumin and fresh frozen plasma plus enteral nutrition, avoiding high carbohydrates has an important implication for the safety and efficiency of treatment in severely malnourished patients with anorexia nervosa.

Keywords: anorexia nervosa, refeeding syndrome, ICU, albumin

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Introduction

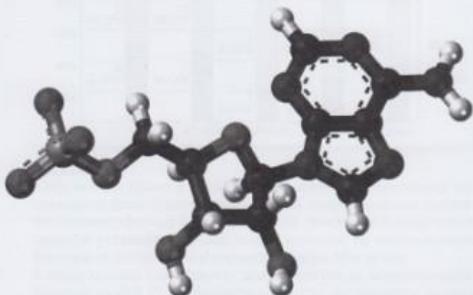
Anorexia nervosa (AN) is a severe and chronic disturbance in eating, most common in young women and adolescents. It is characterized by disturbances in eating behavior, excessive concern about body shape or weight, and deliberate weight loss. After 10-year disease about 5-15% of the AN patients die. This is mainly due to malnutrition, and particularly to the restricting type of the disease [1, 2]. AN is the most frequent cause of malnutrition in girls and young women. Body mass index (BMI) lower than 13 kg/m² is common in patients with a

108. Цветкова-Вичева Б., Иванов П., Терзиев Л., Гечева С., Комса-Пенкова Р. Генетичен полиморфизъм на ангиотензин конвертиращ ензим при пациенти с алергичен ринит и придружаващи бронхиална астма, медикаментозна и хранителна алергия в българска популация. Медикарт 2013, 6:59-61.

АЛЕРГОЛОГИЯ

Генетичен полиморфизъм на ангиотензин конвертиращ ензим при пациенти с алергичен ринит и придружаваща бронхиална астма, медикаментозна и хранителна алергия в българска популация

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Въведение
Ангиотензин конвертиращият ензим (ACE) превръща ангиотензин I в ангиотензин II. Последният предизвиква кръвообращението от внезапно спадане на кръвното налягане. Хиповолемията е компонент на системните IgE медирани реакции, познати като анафилактични. Антиген-антитяло зависимите алергични реакции от бърз тип се обуславят от масивно освобождане на фармакологично активни субстанции – хистамин, серотонин, левокетроли и др. от мастоцити и базофили. Установява се, че хистамилиберализацията се влияе и от вътрешни фактори (1). Ренин-ангиотензиновата система (PAC) оказва въздействие върху активността и динамиката на хистамина при атопичните реакции. Ангиотензин конвертиращият ензим инактивира брадикинин, субстанция P и невропинин A, участва в патогенезата на редица възпалителни болести и се влияе от специфични генотипи. ACE I/D е единичен нуклеотиден полиморфизъм (SNP) на ACE. Генът на ACE е разположен върху 17q23.3 хромозома. Има две алелни форми: възъване I или отпадане D на 287 базова двойка в инtron 16 (3). Полиморфизъм ACE I/D регулира експресията на ензима, влияе върху силата на имунологичния отговор и е от съществено значение за клиничната извив на атопичните болести (5).
Индивиди, които са хомозиготи по отношение на генотип D/D/II проявяват висока степен на ензимна активност в сравнение с генотип I/I. Към днешна дата поредица от изследвания са фокусирани върху връзката между ACE I/D полиморфизъм и риска от проява на алергичен ринит (AP) (5). Алергичният ринит е типичен представител на атопичните болести, характеризиращ се с персонална и/или фамилна склонност за развитие на сенсибилизация към агенти от външната среда и производство на IgE-антитела в отговор на обичайна експозиция на алергени, най-често протеини. Приема се, че AP може да бъде резултат от взаимодействие на генетични фактори. 40% от пациентите с AP имат и придружаваща бронхиална астма (БА). Значителна част от популацията на астматиците се представят с клинични и серологични доказателства за атопия (2). В случаите, когато астмата е съпътстваща заболяване, рисът от клинична извива на тежки алергични реакции е по-ви-

сок. Не са добре проучени обаче рисковите фактори за развитие на системна анафилаксия при други придружаващи атопични болести. През 1993 г. Hermann и Ring за пръв път показват резултати за възможната роля на PAC в анафилактични реакции, предизвикани от ужилване от насекомо (1). Summers et al. изследват 1094 пациенти със съпътстваща сенсибилизация към фъстъци и орехи за наличие на клинични и лабораторни параметри, прогнозиращи вероятността за системни анафилактични реакции. Установява се зависимост между серумните концентрации на ACE и склонност към животозастрашаващи реакции (1).

Цел
Проучване честотата на ACE I/D полиморфизъм при болни с алергичен ринит (AP) и/или придружаващи атопични болести – бронхиална астма (БА), медикаментозна алергия (МА) и хранителна алергия (ХА) в българска популация.

Материал и методи
В изследването бяха включени 121 лица (81 пациенти и 40 здрави). Кожноалергично тестване чрез skin prick test (SPT) беше осъществено на пациенти и контроли.
Пациентите бяха разделени на 4 групи: I група – с AP, II група – с AP и БА, III група – с AP и MA, IV група – с AP и ХА. Девет от пациентите имаха анамнеза за преживяна анафилактична реакция от медикаменти, а 7 – от храни. Пациентите и контролите бяха генотипизирани чрез алел специфичен PCR метод. D и I алели бяха идентифицирани чрез PCR амплификация на съответните фрагменти от 16 инtron в гена на ACE. ДНК беше екстрагирана от периферна кръв чрез стандартна техника. Използваните праймери имаха следните последователности: 5'CTGGAGACCACTCCATCCTTCT3', 5'GATGTGGCCATCACATTGTCAGA3'. Никое от изследваните лица не приемаше ACE инхибитор или ангиотензин рецепторни антагонисти. Chi-square test беше използван за определяне на генотипната честота. Информирано съгласие беше подписано от всички участници в изследването.

Резултати
На табл. 1 са представени демографските характеристики на групите пациенти и здравите лица. По-голяма част от пациентите се представят самостоятелно с AP (48%). Над половината от пациентите (52%) имат асоциирана атопична болест. Най-често придружаващо заболяване е БА (32%). Анализът на SPT показва алергична сенсибилизация към инхалаторни, медикаментозни и хранителни алергени при всички пациенти, включени в изследването.
ACE генотипът не се влияе от средната възраст.
В групата на AP статистическа разлика по пол се установява при жените и мъжете в сравнение със здравите контроли. Съществено различие по пол в групата на БА се доказва само при мъжете. Таблица 2 представя разпределението на генотипната честота. В групата на AP честотата на D/D, I/D и I/I генотип респективно е 51,28%, 43,59% и 5,13%. В контролната група кореспондирате стойности респективно са 25%, 52,5% и 22,5%. D/D генотип

109. Иванов П., Лалева П., Иванов М., Комса-Пенкова Р., Измайлова А., Бешев Л. Вродени промени в тромбоцитната агрегация като рисков фактор за венозна тромбоза. Медицински преглед 50, 2014, № 1, 33-37.

ОРИГИНАЛНИ СТАТИИ
ORIGINAL ARTICLES

ВРОДЕНИ ПРОМЕНИ В ТРОМБОЦИТНАТА АГРЕГАЦИЯ
КАТО РИСКОВ ФАКТОР ЗА ВЕНОЗНА ТРОМБОЗА

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INCREASED INHERITED PLATELET AGGREGATION
AS A RISK FACTOR FOR VENOUS THROMBOSIS

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Резюме:

Дълбоката венозна тромбоза (ДВТ) като самостоятелна нозологична единица или усложнение на друг патологичен процес често остава без изясняна причина. Освен известните провокиращи рискови фактори често ДВТ може да е свързана с вродени промени в кръвосъсирването. Наред с типични за венозната тромбоза тромбофилични фактори, като фактор V Leiden (FVL) и мутацията в гена на протромбина (FII 20210 G>A) се обсъждат и други вродени предразположения. Целта на настоящото проучване бе да се изследва значението на носителството на полиморфизъм A1/A2 (PL A1/A2) в тромбоцитни гликопротеин IIb/IIIa (GP IIb/IIIa) за развитието на дълбока венозна тромбоза (ДВТ) и приносът на PL A1/A2 за клиничната проява в комбинация с други тромбофилични фактори. Осемдесет пациенти с ДВТ и 103 здрави индивиди бяха изследвани за носителство на PLA2 в GP IIb/IIIa и тромбофиличните фактори фактор V Leiden (FVL) и G20210A мутация в протромбиновия ген (FII G20210A). Установена е сънгификантна разлика в носителството на PLA2 при пациенти с ДВТ в сравнение със здрави индивиди – съответно 41,3% и 17,5% (OR: 3,5; 95% CI 1,7-7,4, p = 0,001). Носителството на PL A1/A2 в комбинация с други тромбофилични фактори FVL или FII 20210 G>A значително увеличава честота на ДВТ и значимо намалява възрастта на проява на първия инцидент. При носители на PL A1/A2 в комбинация с FVL или G20210A със статистически достоверна разлика (p = 0,022) се установи, че първият инцидент преди 45-годишна възраст настъпва по-често в сравнение с пациенти, носители само на FVL или FII 20210 G>A. Средната възраст на изгва на първия инцидент на ДВТ при пациентите, носители само на FVL или FII G20210A, беше 47,2 г., докато при тези с комбинирано носителство на PL A1/A2 с FVL или FII G20210A беше значимо по-ниска – 36,4 г. В това изследване е установена сънгификантна връзка между носителството на PL A1/A2 и риска от развитието на ДВТ, а също така повишен рис от развитието на ДВТ в млада възраст при носителството на PL A1/A2 в комбинация с други тромбофилични фактори. Използването на PL A1/A2 в панела от тромбофилични изследвания допълнително уточнява риска от развитие на тромбоза при пациенти с ДВТ и има отношение към профилактичните мерки за предотвратяване на следващи инциденти на венозна тромбоза.

110. Михайлова М., Комса-Пенкова Р., Богданов С., Радев Р. Изследване на фруктозамин като иновативен биохимичен показател на гликемичния контрол в периоперативния период – повлияване на фруктозамин от анестетици. Аnestезиология и интензивно лечение, Год. XLIV, 42-46, кн.1/2015.

АНЕСТЕЗИОЛОГИЯ И ИНТЕНЗИВНО ЛЕЧЕНИЕ

ИЗСЛЕДВАНЕ НА ФРУКТОЗАМИН КАТО ИНОВАТИВЕН БИОХИМИЧЕН ПОКАЗАТЕЛ НА ГЛИКЕМИЧНИЯ КОНТРОЛ В ПЕРИОПЕРАТИВНИЯ ПЕРИОД - ПОВЛИЯВАНЕ НА ФРУКТОЗАМИН ОТ АНЕСТЕТИЦИ

Mihaylova M. *, Komsa-Penkova R. *, Bogdanov S. *, Radev R. *

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INVESTIGATION OF FRUCTOSAMINE AS A NEW BIOCHEMICAL MARKER OF THE PERIOPERATIVE GLYCEMIC CONTROL - RESPONSE OF FRUCTOSAMINE TO ANESTHETICS

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Резюме
 Оптимизирането на гликемичния статус в периоперативния период има съществен принос за терапевтичното поведение и прогнозата при пациенти с интензивно лечение. Европейската асоциация по клинична медицина (ESHM) /38/ препоръчва изследването на серумна глюкоза при всички хоспитализирани пациенти, а не само при тези със захарен диабет.
 Фруктозаминът, маркер на неензимни гликопротеини на белъците, е интегриран израс на гликемичния статус за кратък ретроспективен период и има информативна значимост по отношение транспортните функции на серумния албумин за медикаменти и анестетици. Собствени изследвания за динамиката на фруктозамин в периоперативния период при пациенти с холеристектомия показват, че пациенти с анестезия Propofol показват по-високи концентрации на фруктозамин в сравнение с други видове анестетици. Въздействието на фруктозамин като свидетелен маркер на гликемичния контрол в периоперативния период би допринесло за оптимизиране на анетезиологичната медикация и нутритивния съпорт.

Abstract
 The optimization of glycemic control in the perioperative period is an important part of patient care. According to the ESHM guidelines, serum glucose have to be estimated in patients with or without diabetes mellitus. Fructosamine, a marker of nonenzymatic glycated serum proteins, could be used as an objective integral expression of short-term glycemic control and also as a measure of functional capacity of albumin to bind certain drugs and anesthetics.
 The dynamics of the fructosamine levels shows a tendency to elevation in the postoperative period by patients with cholecystectomy. Patients with anesthesia of propofol demonstrate higher levels of fructosamine, than the group with other anesthetics.
 The investigations of fructosamine in the perioperative period could be useful for optimization of anesthesia and nutritional support.

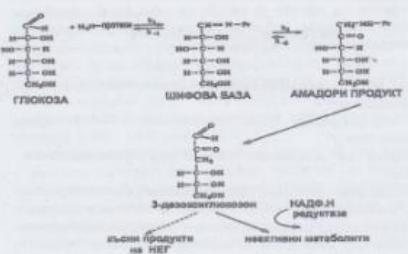
до високомолекулни AGEs (кисели продукти на НЕГ); б) прекалено окисление до карбоксиметилизации, еритронова киселина, лизинацата и глицерина киселина. AGEs са надмолекулни структури, неподлежащи на протеолитично разграждане и стоят в основата тъканни дегенеративни процеси при високостепенни персистиращи хипергликемични състояния /55, 30, 12, 10, 31, 52, 49, 15, 31, 51/.

Биохимичен механизъм на неензимното гликериране на белъците

Неензимното гликериране (НЕГ) е посттрансляционна модификация на белъците, при която глюкозата се съединява с ε-NH₂ на лизин и γ-NH₂ на аргинин, както и с N-края на полипептидните вериги, до формиране на заболяваща Шифрова база (Фиг. 1). Част от образувания алдимин се депириора спонтанно, а друга се превръща в стабилен реакционен Амандори-продукт, наречен още кетомин или фруктозамин /20/. Последните метаболитни процеси на кетогамоните зависят от структурата и положението на засегнатия белът, степента и продължителността на хипергликемията и съвместните фактори.

При персистираща хипергликемия, патобиохимичните механизми включват:

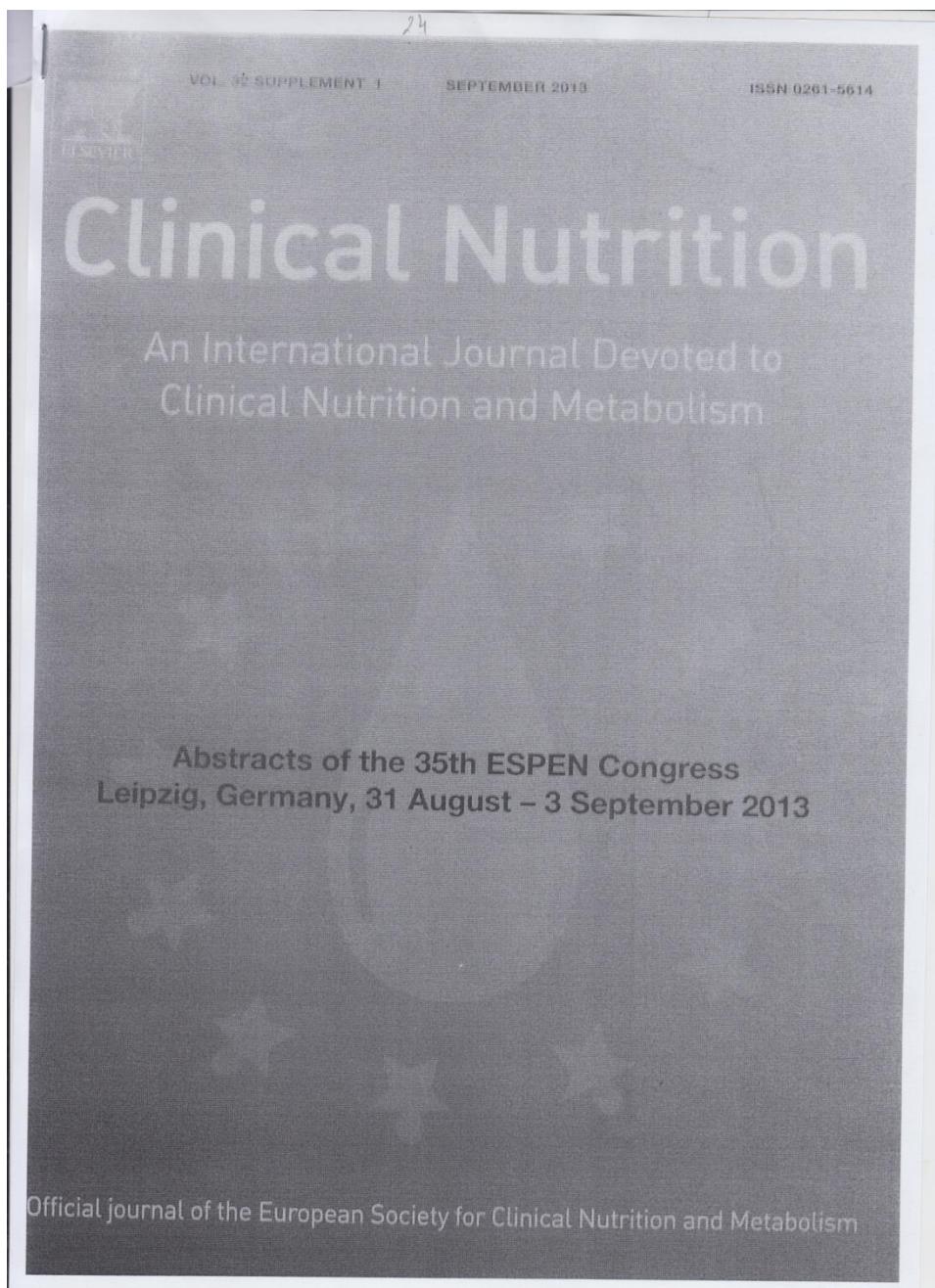
- а) необратими реакции на конденсация и циклизиране



Фигура № 1. Биохимичен механизъм на неензимното гликериране на белъците

Публикации (пълнотекстови) в сборници от научни форуми в България и чужбина, несвързани с дисертациите:

111. Tonchev P., S. Iliev , R. Komsa Penkova , V. Radev, D. Stoikov .“ A new score combining nrs2002 and post operative score for mortality and complications after GI surgery“ ; Clinical Nutrirtion 2013 Vol. 32Supplement 1, Page S112. Leipzig, Germany, 31 August-3September 2013 (IF 4.487)



A NEW SCORE COMBINING NRS2002 AND POSSUM OPERATIVE SCORE FOR MORTALITY AND COMPLICATIONS AFTER GI SURGERY

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Rationale: Survival of surgical patients with complications after GI surgery depends on surgery, ICU care and adequate nutrition. Risk evaluation must include assessment of their state before first operation, complexity of surgery and some evaluation of adequacy of nutritional support during first weeks. Purpose of this study: To evaluate novel risk score indices combining POSSUM operative score with elements of NRS2002 and a nutritional debt score in first 9 days.

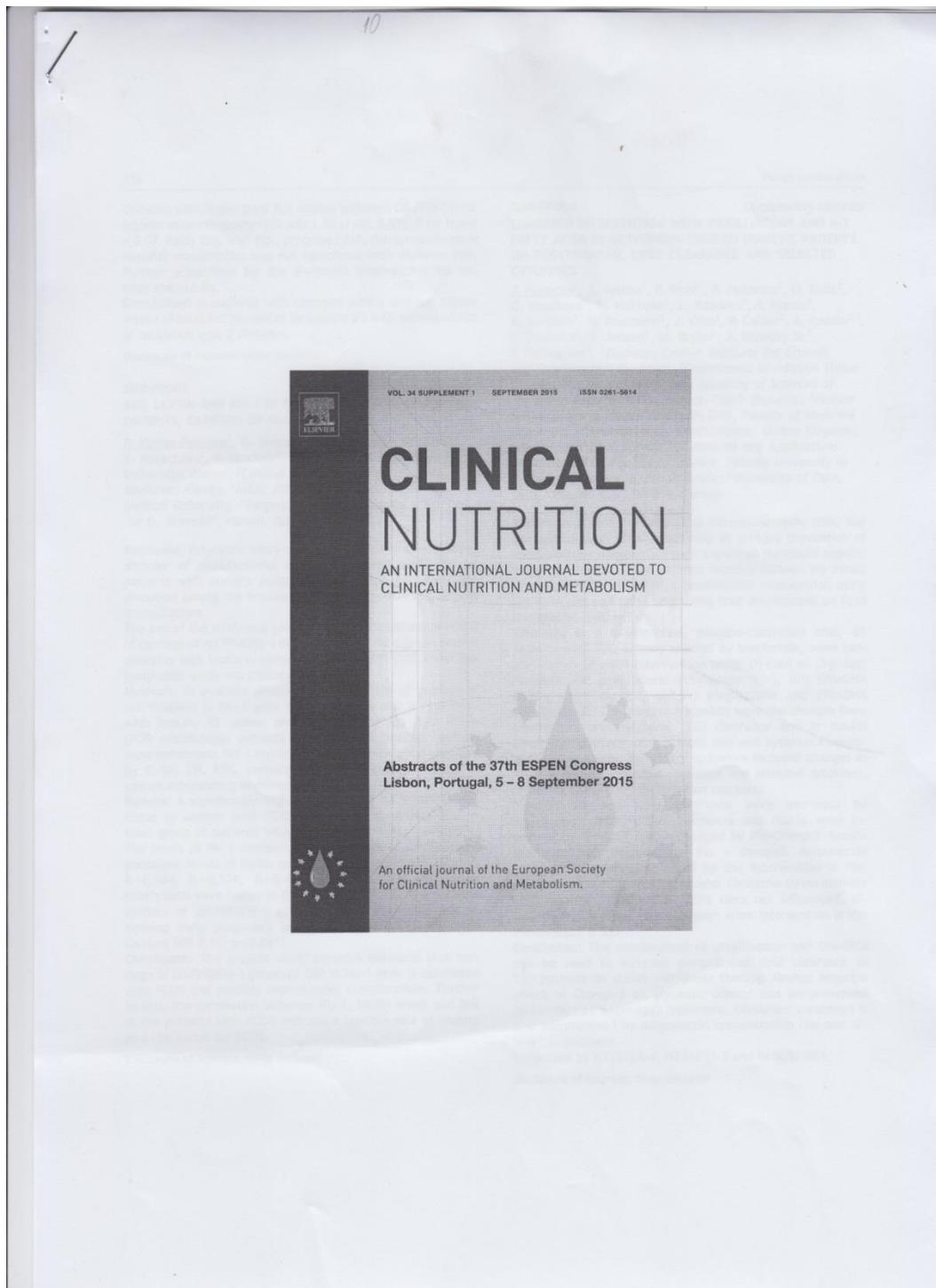
Methods: The study was performed at University Hospital Pleven. 101 patients included in the study were with complicated upper GI surgery. Nutritional risk was assessed with NRS 2002, operative risk with operative part of POSSUM scale. Energy "debt" at 3, 6, 9 days were evaluated and scored. New indices combining NRS 2002 with POSSUM scale and energy debt score was investigated as a predictors for death and complications. Energy goals were set to 25 kcal/kg/day. Statistical tests as T test, exact test, Chi squared, linear regression, ROC curves were used.

Results: 32 patients (31.7%) died. In 59 (58%) several complications develop. Mean POSSUM score was 19.80 (17.90 survived vs 24 dead p < 0.05). Mean NRS 2002 was 4.92. Mean caloric supply by day 3, 6, and 9 was 30%, 52%, 73% of calculated needs and does not differ significantly between death and survived. New scores summarizing POSSUM operative with NRS2002-SC1, POSSUM operative with NRS2002 and negative score for nutrition adequacy SC2 were compared with POSSUM alone and albumin level as a predictors. Scores tested POSSUM NRS2002 Albumin SC1 SC2 Area Under the Curve 0.75 0.507 0.257 0.736 0.75 Asymptotic Sig. 0 0.907 0 0 0

Scores tested	POSSUM	NRS2002	Albumin	SC1	SC2
Area Under the Curve	0.75	0.507	0.257	0.736	0.75
Asymptotic Sig.	0	0.907	0	0	0

Conclusion: With best predictive values for survival in our series are albumin, POSSUM and a score combining POSSUM with NRS2002 and nutrition adequacy (SC2). Constructing a predictive instrument combining complexity of surgery, patient state and nutrition parameters needs more data

112. Komsa-Penkova, R. G. Golemanov, P. Ivanov, N. Slavov, K. Kovacheva, P. Tonchev, BMI, leptin and PAI-1 in polycystic ovary syndrome patients, carriers of snp rs1799889, Clinical Nutrition, vol. 34, p S24, 37th ESPEN Congress, Lisbon, Portugal, 5th-9th September 2015. (IF 4.476)



BMI, LEPTIN AND PAI-1 IN POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME PATIENTS, CARRIERS OF SND RS1799889 (-)

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Abstract :

Rationale: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is an endocrine disorder of multifactorial origin, associated in 60- 70 % of patients with obesity. Adipocytokines leptin and PAI-1 are discussed among the feasible factors related to PCOS and its complications. The aim of the study was to evaluate genetic influence of the carriage of rs1799889 (-) in PAI-1 gene on PAI-1 levels and its interplay with leptin in obese and non-obese PCOS and PCOM (polycystic ovary morphology) patients.

Methods: To evaluate genetic influence of the carriage of rs1799889 (-) in PAI-1 gene on PAI-1 levels and its interplay with leptin, 92 obese and non-obese PCOS and PCOM (PCO morphology) patients and 102 healthy controls were genotyped.

PAI-1 and leptin plasma levels were analysed by ELISA; LH, FSH, testosterone and prolactin by Electrochemiluminescence immunoassay.

Results: A significantly higher carriage of rs1799889 (-) was found in women with PCOS (OR 1.739; p=0.042) and in total group of patients with high BMI (OR 1.843, p=0.037). The levels of PAI-1 correlated with carriage of rs1799889 (-) genotype, levels of leptin and BMI, (correspondingly Pearson R= 0.534, R = 0.574, R = 0.418; p=0.03), like correlation coefficients were higher in the group with PCOS. The patients carriers of rs1799889 (-) genotype were at higher risk to develop early pregnancy losses as compared to the non-carriers (OR 2.12; p=0.061).

Conclusion: The present study provides evidence that carriage of rs1799889 (-) genotype SNP in PAI-1 gene is associated with PCOS and possibly reproductive complications. Further to this, the correlation between PAI-1, leptin levels and BMI in the patients with PCOS indicate a feasible role of obesity as a risk factor for PCOS.

Key words: PCOS, BMI, Leptin, PAI-1 4G/5G polymorphism

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Disclosure of Interest: None

Abbreviations: PCOS – polycystic ovaries syndrome, PCOM - polycystic ovary morphology
BMI – body mass index , PAI-1 - plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, PCR - Polymerase Chain Reaction, ELISA - enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, uPA – urokinase plasminogen activator,

diabetes with higher total fish intake; adjusted OR (95% CI) for highest versus lowest tertile was 1.58 (1.00, 2.51), P for trend = 0.07. Fatty fish, lean fish, processed fish, fish on sandwich or shellfish consumption was not associated with diabetes risk. Further adjustment for the B-vitamin intervention did not alter the results.

Conclusion: In patients with coronary artery disease, higher intake of total fish tended to be associated with increased risk of incidence type 2 diabetes.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

SUN-PP003 *Outstanding abstract*
BMI, LEPTIN AND PAI-1 IN POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME PATIENTS, CARRIERS OF SND rs1799889(-)

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Rationale: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is an endocrine disorder of multifactorial origin, associated in 60–70% of patients with obesity. Adipocytokines leptin and PAI-1 are discussed among the feasible factors related to PCOS and its complications.

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Conclusion: The present study provides evidence that carriage of rs1799889(-) genotype SNP in PAI-1 gene is associated with PCOS and possibly reproductive complications. Further to this, the correlation between PAI-1, leptin levels and BMI in the patients with PCOS indicate a feasible role of obesity as a risk factor for PCOS.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

SUN-PP004 *Outstanding abstract*
COMBINED INTERVENTION WITH PIOGLITAZONE AND n-3 FATTY ACIDS IN METFORMIN-TREATED DIABETIC PATIENTS ON POSTPRANDIAL LIPID CLEARANCE AND SELECTED CYTOKINES

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Rationale: Marine n-3 fatty acids eicosapentaenoic (EPA) and docosahexaenoic (DHA) acids help in primary prevention of cardiovascular disease, but their impact on metabolic aspects in type 2 diabetic (T2D) patients remains unclear. We aimed to evaluate the effect of a combination intervention using EPA+DHA and an insulin-sensitizing drug pioglitazone on lipid and glucose metabolism.

Methods: In a double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, 69 patients with T2D already treated by metformin, were randomized to 24-week-intervention using: (i) corn oil (5 g/day; Placebo), (ii) pioglitazone (15 mg/day; Pio), (iii) EPA+DHA (2.75 g/day; Omega3), or (iv) pioglitazone and EPA+DHA (Pio+Omega3). The primary endpoints were the changes from baseline in triacylglycerol (TG) clearance and in insulin sensitivity assessed using a meal test and hyperinsulinemic-isoglycemic clamp. Secondary endpoints included changes in HbA1c, glucose and NEFA clearance and selected cytokines, oxidative stress and inflammation markers.

Results: TG and NEFA clearance were increased by Pio+Omega3. Both fasting glycaemia and HbA1c were increased by Omega3, but unchanged by Pio+Omega3. Insulin sensitivity was improved by Pio + Omega3. Adiponectin concentrations were increased by the intervention in Pio, Pio+Omega3 and Omega3 vs placebo. Oxidative stress markers (SOD activity, TBARS, GSSG/GSH) were not influenced. sP-selectin had a lower concentration after intervention in the Pio+Omega3 group.

Conclusion: The combination of pioglitazone and EPA+DHA can be used to increase postprandial lipid clearance in T2D patients on stable metformin therapy. Modest negative effect of Omega-3 on glycemic control can be prevented by combined Pio+Omega3 treatment. Combined treatment is also accompanied by adiponectin concentration rise and sP-selectin decrease.

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Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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