

P09 – Imunologija**P09-1 (Usmeno priopćenje)****Standardizacija koncentracije citokina u bronhoalveolarnom lavatu (BAL) albuminom**Fijačko M¹, Fijačko V², Kristek J³, Dobrošević B¹, Pavela J¹, Cetina N¹¹Odjel za kliničku laboratorijsku dijagnostiku, Klinička bolnica Osijek, Osijek²Odjel za plućne bolesti, Klinička bolnica Osijek, Osijek³Odjel za torakalnu kirurgiju, Klinička bolnica Osijek, Osijek

Uvod: Tehnika BAL temelji se na postupku miješanja alikvota sterilne fiziološke otopine uvedene bronhoskopom sa obložnim epitelnim stanicama (OES). Kada se fiziološka otopina izvlači natrag aspiracijom, zajedno s njom dobivaju se OES i njene komponente. Međutim, dobivena bronhoalveolarna tekućina varijabilna je smjesa fiziološke otopine, OES i njениh komponenti. Interpretacija BAL nalaza otežana je zato što postupak nije precizno standardiziran. Napose, još uvijek nema zadovoljavajuće metode određivanja faktora dilucije tijekom lavaže. Kao interni marker referentnog standarda za procjenu dilucije u široj upotrebi je albumin.

Materijal i metode: Koncentracije IL-1 beta, IL-6, IL-8 i albumina određene su u BAL 24 bolesnika (19 žena i 5 muškaraca, dobi 36-65 godina) sa plućnom sarkoidozom ELISA i turbidimetrijskom metodom. Naši su podatci prezentirani i kao omjer koncentracije citokina i koncentracije albumina u BAL, npr. koncentracija citokina u BAL izmjerena ELISA podijeli se sa koncentracijom albumina u BAL, i vrijednosti se izraze kao omjer količine citokina po mg albumina (standardizirana koncentracija citokina u BAL).

Rezultati: Koncentracija citokina u BAL pozitivno korelira sa standardiziranim koncentracijom citokina u BAL (za IL-1 beta $r = 0,999$, $P < 0,001$; za IL-6 $r = 0,7969$, $P < 0,05$, i za IL-8 $r = 0,976$, $P < 0,001$). Međutim, međusobno pozitivno koreliraju ove standardizirane koncentracije citokina.

Zaključak: Ovaj postupak standardizacije uklanja varijacije dilucije i omogućuje usporedbu između podataka raznih analiza i istraživača.

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P09 – Immunology**P09-1 (Oral presentation)****Standardization of cytokine concentrations in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) with albumin**Fijačko M¹, Fijačko V², Kristek J³, Dobrošević B¹, Pavela J¹, Cetina N¹¹Institute for Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics, Osijek University Hospital, Osijek, Croatia²Institute for Pulmonary Disease, Osijek University Hospital, Osijek, Croatia³Institute for Thoracic Surgery, Osijek University Hospital, Osijek, Croatia

Background: The technique of BAL is based on the concept that aliquots of sterile normal saline solution infused through the bronchoscope mix with epithelial lining fluid (ELF). When the saline solution is recovered by aspiration, the ELF and its components are recovered along with it. However, the recovered BALF is a variable mixture of saline solution, ELF and ELF components. The interpretation of BALF findings is still hindered because the procedure cannot be precisely standardized. In particular, there is still no satisfactory method of determining the dilution factor during lavage. Albumin is widely used as an internal marker as reference standard to assess dilution.

Material and methods: We dosed the BALF concentrations of IL-1 beta, IL-6, IL-8 and albumin in 24 patients (19 female and 5 male, age 36-65) affected by pulmonary sarcoidosis, using the ELISA and turbidimetric method. We also presented our data as ratios of the concentration of cytokines to the concentration of albumin in BALF, i.e. the crude BALF cytokine levels directly measured by ELISA were divided by the BALF albumin levels, and data were given as ratios of the amount of cytokine per milligram of albumin (standardized BALF cytokine levels).

Results: BALF cytokine levels correlated positively with standardized BALF cytokine levels (for IL-1 beta $r = 0.999$, $P < 0.001$; for IL-6 $r = 0.7969$, $P < 0.05$, and for IL-8 $r = 0.976$, $P < 0.001$). Moreover, these standardized cytokine levels were strongly mutually correlated.

Conclusion: This standardization method removes the variable of dilution and allows comparison between data from different subjects and investigators.

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P09-2**Eozinofilni kationski protein, IgE i eozinofili u astmatične djece**

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P09-2**Eosinophil Cationic Protein (ECP), IgE and eosinophils in asthmatic children**

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Uvod: Eozinofilni kationski protein (ECP) je bazični protein lokaliziran u matriksu eozinofila. Tijekom različitih upalnih stanja, uključujući astmu, ECP se oslobađa u procesu degranulacije eozinofila, a vrijednosti u serumu proporcionalne su jačini alergijske upale. Poznato je da je IgE marker za atopiju kod astmatičnih bolesnika.

Ciljevi istraživanja bili su: usporediti koncentracije ECP u serumu ispitanika sa astmom i kod ispitanika sa nespecifičnim respiratornim bolestima(NSRD) sa absolutnim brojem eozinofila u perifernoj krvi i koncentracijom IgE u serumu, te usporediti vrijednosti ovih parametara unutar obje skupine.

Materijali i metode: Kvantitativno mjerjenje ECP i IgE u serumu provedeno je automatiziranim komercijalnom metodom FEIA (ImmunoCAP 100,Sweden) u skupini kod 42 astmatične djece i kod 45 djece sa nespecifičnim respiratornim bolestima(NSRD). U uzorcima krvi eozinofili su određivani na hematološkom brojaču Abbott CD 3200.

Rezultati: Premda su pronađene veće koncentracije za sva tri parametra kod astmatične djece u odnosu na djecu sa NSRD, nije nađena statistički značajna razlika ($P > 0,05$). U skupini astmatične djece, koncentracije ECP i IgE pokazale su slabo prihvatljivu korelaciju ($r = 0,384$; $P = 0,012$), dok u istih pacijenata koncentracije ECP i broj eozinofila pokazuju umjerenu korelaciju ($r = 0,522$; $P < 0,01$). U skupini djece sa NSRD nije bilo statistički značajne razlike između koncentracija ECP i IgE ($r = 0,025$; $P = 0,87$), niti između ECP i broja eozinofila ($r = 0,06$; $P = 0,68$).

Zaključak: Naši rezultati ne ukazuju da je ECP kriterij za razlikovanje pacijenata sa astmom od onih sa NSRD-om, te da njegova koncentracija nije povezana sa razinom IgE i absolutnim brojem eozinofila u obje grupe ispitanika.

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Background: Eosinophil cationic protein is a basic protein located in eosinophil matrix. During variety of inflammatory conditions, including asthma, ECP is released through the degranulation process and can be determined in blood. ECP level is proportional to the intensity of allergic inflammatory process. IgE is a marker of atopy in the serum of asthmatics.

Aims of this research were: to compare the serum ECP concentration in asthmatic patients and in the patients with non-specific respiratory diseases (NSRD) with total eosinophil count in peripheral blood and with IgE level in serum, and to compare those parameters within both groups.

Materials and methods: Quantitative measurement of ECP and IgE in serum was performed with an automated commercial FEIA method (ImmunoCAP100,Sweden) in the group of 42 asthmatic children and in 45 children with NSRD. In blood specimens eosinophils were counted on Abbott CD 3200.

Results: We found higher concentrations of all three parameters in asthmatic children than in NSRD diagnosis but difference was not significant ($P > 0.05$). In the group of asthmatic patients concentrations of ECP and IgE showed weak to acceptable correlation ($r = 0.384$; $P = 0.012$), until the ECP concentration and eosinophil count showed moderate correlation ($r = 0.522$; $P < 0.01$). No correlation was found between concentrations of ECP and IgE ($r = 0.025$; $P = 0.87$) nor between eosinophil count and ECP ($r = 0.06$; $P = 0.68$) in the group with NSRD.

Conclusion: Our results do not suggest that ECP is criterion for distinction among patients with asthma and NSRD and ECP level is not associated with IgE level and total eosinophil count in both groups.

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P09-3

Značaj imunotesta s mikrokuglicama obilježenim fluorescentnim bojama u detekciji autoantitijela protiv nuklearnih antigena (ANA)

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Uvod: Antinuklearna autoantitijela (ANA-ENA) usmjerena protiv različitih jezgrinih autoantigena karakteriziraju sistemske reumatske bolesti. Neka od njih služe u klasifikaciji sistemskog eritematoznog lupusa (SLE), mješane bolesti vezivog tkiva (MCTD), sistemske skleroze (ScS) i Sjogrenovog sindroma (SS). Zbog ključne uloge ANA u dijagnozi sistemskih reumatskih bolesti, vrlo ih je važno precizno detektirati. Indirektna imunofluorescencija (IIF) na HEp-2 stanicama, ELISA i imuni test s polistirenским mikrokuglicama obilježenim s fluorescentnim bojama se koriste za pouzdanu detekciju ANA.

Materijali i metode: Cilj ove studije je usporedba osjetljivosti i podudarnosti tih metoda za detekciju ANA-ENA autoantitijela i njihovih ciljnih autoantigena (SS-A, SS-B, Sm, RNP, DNA topo I, ds-DNA, centromere B, Jo-1 i histoni) u 42 bolesnika sa SLE i 164 bolesnika sa sumnjom na sistemske autoimune bolesti.

Rezultati: Usporedba detekcije ANA sa metodom IIF (HEp-2), s ELISA i fluorescentnim testom baziranim na polistirenским kuglicama (AtheNa-Multi-Lyte ANA test sistem) pokazala je visoku razinu podudarnosti (Kappa vrijednost od 0,289-0,793 i podudarnost od 88-99%). Nepodudarni pozitivni rezultati nađeni su za ds-DNA u 12,5% (25/200) uzoraka Athene tehnologijom, dok su svi ti serumi bili negativni za to antitijelo ELISA metodom. Negativni nepodudarni rezultati nađeni su Athene testom za anti-ds-DNA (1,5%; 3/200). U 7 uzoraka seruma (3,5%; 7/200) nađeni su potpuno različiti ciljni antigeni ELISA metodom (ds-DNA) i Athene tehnologijom (SS-A, RNP ili SS-A, SS-B). Vrlo dobra podudarnost u detekciji individualnih ciljnih autoantigena opažena je između ELISA i Athene-ANA testa (kappa vrijednost od 0,306-0,782 i podudarnost od 90-98%).

Zaključak: Naši rezultati pokazuju da Athene Multi-Lyte ANA test sistem može biti korisno dijagnostičko sredstvo za određivanje ANA-ENA.

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P09-3

Evaluation of multiplexed fluorescent microspheres immunoassay for detection of autoantibodies to nuclear antigens

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Introduction: Anti-nuclear autoantibodies (ANA-ENA) directed against various cell nuclear autoantigens characterize systemic rheumatic diseases. Some of them have assigned in the classification for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), systemic sclerosis (ScS) and Sjogren syndrome (SS). Because ANA testing is a critical part of diagnosis in systemic rheumatic diseases, it is important to detect them very carefully. Indirect immunofluorescences (IIF) on HEp-2 cells, ELISA and polystyrene microsphere-based fluorescent assay have been used for this purpose.

Materials and methods: The aim of our study was to compare sensitivity and concordance of these tests for detection of ANA-ENA and determination of nine different target autoantigens in 42 patients with SLE and 164 patients with suspicious systemic autoimmune diseases.

Results: Comparison of ANA screening results by IIF with ELISA and Athene Multi-Lyte ANA test system, showed a high rate of concordance (Kappa value from 0.289-0.793 and agreement from 88-89%). Positive discrepant results were found for ds-DNA specificity in 12.5% (25/200) specimens by Athene technology, while all tested sera were negative for this antibody by ELISA. Negative discrepant results were observed by Athene system for anti-ds-DNA (1.5%; 3/200). In 7 serum samples (3.5%; 7/200) we found completely different target antigens by ELISA (ds-DNA) and by Athene technology (SS-A, RNP or SS-A, SS-B). Very good concordance in the detection of individual target autoantigens was observed between ELISA and microsphere-based assay (Kappa value from 0.306-0.708 and agreement from 90-98%).

Conclusion: Our results suggest that the Athene Multi-Lyte ANA test system may be a useful diagnostic tool for ANA-ENA determination.

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P09-4**Antitijela na Golgi-jevo tjelešce: Rani znak autoimune bolesti: Prikaz slučaja**

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Uvod: Antitijela na Golgi-jevo (AGA) tjelešce su antitijela prisutna u citoplazmi stanice koja se rijetko uočavaju tijekom rutinske analize. Pojava AGA antitijela se obično veže za bolesti kao što su SLE i Sjogronov sindrom iako neki izvještaji uočavaju prisutnost AGA antitijela i u reumatskom artritisu i kod HIV oboljelih pacijenata.

Prikaz slučaja: Pacijentica (52 god.) sa simptomima jutarnje ukočenosti i simetričnim poliartritisom tijekom posljednjih 15 godina. Laboratorijski nalazi pokazuju slijedeće: ANA (antinuklearna antijela) = negativan; RF (reuma faktor) = negativan; CCP (citrulinska antitijela) = 24,8 IU/mL (referentna vrijednost < 25 IU/ml); CRP (C-reaktivni protein) = 8,2 mg/L; ANF (antinuklearni fluorescentni test) = pozitivan. Na Hep-2 stanicama uočena je prisutnost perinuklearne fluorescencije što upućuje na prisutnost AGA. Titar je 1:3200. Godinu kasnije titar AGA je isti a dolazi do porasta titra CCP-a. CCP = 46,4 IU/mL. Dijagnoza je Polyarthritus rheumatoides.

Materijal i metode: AGA su određivane indirektnim imunofluorescentnim testom (IIFT) na Hep-2 stanicama, proizvođač Euroimmun. CCP je određivan ELISA testom, proizvođač ImunoScan.

Zaključak: Unatoč tome što je pojava antitijela na Golgi-jevo tjelešce rijetka i može predstavljati prolazni fenomen kod pacijenata sa virusnom infekcijom, njihova prisutnost u visokom titru a u odsutnosti jasne kliničke slike može upućivati na rani znak autoimune bolesti.

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P09-5**CD20+ T Non-Hodgkin limfom; Prikaz slučaja**

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Uvod: T-Ne Hodgkin limfomi (T-NHL) su dio limfoproliferativnih bolesti s incidencijom manjom od 15%, u kojih se vrlo rijetko opisuje pozitivnost biljega CD20. Imunofeno-

P09-4**Anti-Golgi antibodies: an early sign of autoimmune disease: Case report**

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Introduction: Anti-Golgi antibodies (AGAs) are a type of anticytoplasmic antibody rarely found during routine examination of pathological samples. Although AGAs are primarily associated with Systemic lupus erythematosus and Sjogren syndrome several reports described AGAs in rheumatoid arthritis and HIV infection.

Case report: A 52 years old women presented with morning stiffness with symmetrical inflammatory polyarthritis involving PIP of 15 years duration. Laboratory findings show: ANA test = negative; RF = negative; CCP = 24.8 IU/mL (reference value < 25 IU/mL); CRP = 8.2 mg/L; Anti-nuclear fluorescence test = positive, showed distinct perinuclear crescent shaped structure in Hep-2 cells AGAs antibodies. The titer was 1:3200. One year later laboratory findings were similar except rise CCP = 46.4 IU/mL. CCP. The diagnosis is Polyarthritis rheumatoides.

Materials and methods: Anti-Golgi antibodies were detected by indirect immunofluorescence test (IIFT) utilizes Hep-2 cell lines purchased from Euroimmun. Cyclic citrullinated peptide (CCP) antibodies were detected by ELISA test manufactured by IMUNOSCAN.

Conclusion: Although the detection of anti-Golgi antibodies is rare, and may represent a transitory epiphemonon on patients with a viral infection, their presence in high titre in the absence of a clear clinical picture may constitute an early sign of systemic autoimmune disease.

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P09-5**CD20+ T Non-Hodgkin lymphoma; Case report**

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Introduction: T Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (T-NHL) is part of lymphoproliferative disease with appearance less than 15%, in which is very rarely described positivism of CD20

tipizacija stanica metodom protočne citometrije je neodhodna za njegovo nedvosmisleno dokazivanje.

Materijal i metode: Muškarac, od 67 godina, s uvećanim čvorovima vrata, normalnog broja leukocita, trombocita i eritrocita, povišene sedimentacije eritrocita, zaprimljen je na Hematološki odjel Kliničke bolnice „Merkur“ poradi primanja terapije po shemi FED i proširenjem dijagnostike promjena u limfnom čvoru na molekularnu analizu klonalnosti stanica i imunofenotipizaciju stanica protočnom citometrijom. Morfološka analiza je urađena bojenjem po Pappenheim-u (MGG), a imunocitokemija postupkom alkalna fosfataza-anti alkalna fosfataza (AAPA) na staklu. Molekularna dijagnostika klonalnosti stanica je urađena po van Dongenu (Leukemia, 2003) multiplex PCR postupkom. Imunofenotipizacija stanica je urađena metodom protočne citometrije prema Rothe i sur. (Leukemia, 1996). Analiza je provedena na izoliranim mononuklearnim stanicama preko gradijenta gustoće, nakon obilježavanja direktno obilježenim protutijelima za protočnu citometriju firme Beckman-Coulter i Dako. Rezultati mjerena su bili u suglasju i unutar ciljnih vrijednosti unutarnje i vanjske kontrole kvaliete UKNEQAS Leukaemia Immunophenotyping.

Rezultati: Citološki nalaz punktata limfnog čvora govori o monomorfnoj populaciji limfatičnih stanica, koje su CD20+ (72%) i CD3+ (59%), patohistološki nalaz: CD20-CD3+-CD2+CD4+. Molekularnom dijagnostikom je dokazana klonalnost TCRb i TCRg, uz poliklonalan nalaz IgH. Fenotip stanica metodom protočne citometrije je bio: CD2+ (99,6), CD3+ (96,9), CD5+ (97,5), CD4+ (96,9) s pozitivnim CD20 na T limfocitima (CD3+CD20+ od 88,0%).

Zaključak: Rezultati nađenog fenotipa primjenjenih morfoloških dijagnostika su kontradiktorni, za razliku od protočne citometrije koja jedino može sa sigurnošću dokazati neuobičajeno prisustvo biljega jedne loze na stanicama druge loze.

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P09-6

Protutijela na ciklički citrulinski protein i reumatoidni faktor u bolesnika s kroničnom bubrežnom insuficijencijom na hemodializiji

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Uvod: Hemodializija kao postupak liječenja kronične bubrežne insuficijencije (ESRD) eliminira popratne smetnje, ali istovremeno dovodi do razvoja novih. Reumatoidni artritis (RA) je autoimuna bolest koja uzrokuje kroničnu

marker. Imunophenotyping of cells using flow cytometry is necessary for his undoubtedly proving.

Material and methods: A 67 years old man, with an enlarged neck lymph nodes, the normal number of leukocytes, platelets and erythrocytes, and elevated sedimentation erythrocytes rate, was received at the haematological department "Merkur" University Hospital, for treating by FED scheme and extending diagnosis of changes in lymph node on the molecular analysis of cells clonality and flow cytometry imunophenotyping. Morphological analysis was done according to Pappenheim (MGG staining), and immunocytochemistry procedures alkaline phosphatase anti-alkaline phosphatase (AAPA) staining. Molecular diagnostics of cells clonality was made by Van Dogen (Leukemia, 2003) using multiplex PCR method. Imunophenotyping is made by using flow cytometry according to Rothe et al. (Leukemia, 1996). The analysis was conducted on isolated mononuclear cells through density gradient, after stained with directly conjugated antibodies from Beckman-Coulter and Dako. Measurement results were in accordance and within the target value of internal and external quality assurance programme UKNEQAS Leukaemia Immunophenotyping.

Results: Cytological finding of lymph node aspirates speaks about monomorphous population of lymphatic cells that are CD20+ (72%) and CD3+ (59%), pathological findings are: CD20-CD3+-CD2+CD4+. Molecular diagnostics proved clonally TCRb and TCRg gene arrangement with polyclonal IgH finding. Cell phenotype using flow cytometry was: CD2+ (99.6), CD3+ (96.9), CD5+ (97.5), CD4+ (96.9) with positive CD20 on T lymphocytes (CD3+CD20+ from 88.0%).

Conclusion: Found phenotype results of applied morphological diagnostics are contradictory, unlike flow cytometry, which alone can prove with certainty the presence of unusual marker from one lineage at the others.

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P09-6

Anti-citrullinated protein antibody and rheumatoid factor in patients with end-stage renal disease on hemodialysis

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Introduction: Hemodialysis as a treatment for end-stage renal disease (ESRD) may eliminate some concurrent disorders, but it leads to the development of new ones. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune disorder

upalu zglobova i pogađa 1% odrasle populacije. Bolesniči s ESRD na terapiji hemodijalizom mogli bi imati povećanu incidenciju razvoja RA zbog smanjenog staničnog i humorarnog imuniteta.

Cilj: Cilj rada bilo je ispitati umanjuju li ESRD i hemodijaliza, kao i njeno trajanje, vrijednost određivanja protutijela na ciklički citrulinirani protein (anti-CCP) kao ranog prediktivnog biljega, i reumatoidnog faktora (RF) kao jedinog laboratorijskog kriterija za dijagnosticiranje RA.

Materijali i metode: U istraživanje je uključeno: 37 zdravih dobrovoljaca (dob: 50 ± 7 godina) i 57 bolesnika s ESRD (dob: 54 ± 13 godina), liječenih hemodijalizom od 1 do 12 godina. Hemodijalizirana skupina podijeljena je na dvije podskupine ovisno o duljini liječenja (N1: od 1-5 godina; N2: više od 5 godina). Anti-CCP određivan je metodom MEIA na analizatoru Abbott AxSym (IL, USA). RF je određivan imunoturbidimetrijski na analizatoru Olympus AU2700 (Tokyo, Japan). Kolmogorov-Smirnov test korišten je za testiranje normalnosti razdiobe, a Chi kvadrat test i jednosmjerna analiza varijance za usporedbu podataka, pri čemu se $P < 0,05$ smatrao statistički značajnim. Za statističku obradu korišten je program MedCalc9.2.0.0 (MedCalc, Mariakerke, Belgium).

Rezultati: Jednosmjernom analizom varijance nije nađena statistički značajna razlika u vrijednostima anti-CCP-a ($P = 0,11$) i RF-a ($P = 0,98$) među ispitivanim skupinama, a dobivene srednje vrijednosti bile su unutar referentnih vrijednosti (anti-CCP < 3 U/mL; RF < 14 IU/mL).

Zaključak: Dobiveni rezultati indiciraju da ESRD te postupak hemodijalize, kao i njeno trajanje, ne umanjuju vrijednost određivanja anti-CCP-a ni RF-a kao laboratorijskih alata u dijagnostici, te da postupak hemodijalize vjerojatno nije okidač razvoja RA.

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Anti-CCP – dijagnostički biljeg reumatoidnog artritisa

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Uvod: RA je kronična autoimuna bolest kod koje dolazi do progresivnog oštećenja zglobova. Najčešće napada male zglobove ruku i nogu. Teško ga se razlikuje od drugih oblika artritisa, a rana dijagnoza je važna zbog uvođenja odgovarajuće terapije kako bi se smanjilo irreverzibilno oštećenje zglobova. Osim RF (reuma faktora) kao biljega reumatoidnog artritisa koji može biti pozitivan (RF

which causes chronic joint inflammations, and affects 1% of the adult population. Patients with ESRD on hemodialysis are at increased risk of developing this condition, as they have defective immunity.

Aim: To examine whether ESRD as well as the procedure and the length of hemodialysis impair the importance of determining anti-CCP, as an early predictive marker, and RF as the only laboratory criteria for RA.

Materials and methods: Study included: 37 healthy volunteers (age: 50 ± 7 years) and 57 ESRD patients (age: 54 ± 13 years) who had been undergoing hemodialysis from 1-12 years. Hemodialysed patients were divided into two groups depending on the lenght of hemodialysis (N1: 1-5 years; N2: > 5 years). Anti-CCP was determined using the MEIA on Abbott AxSym (IL, USA). RF was determined by immunoturbidimetry on Olympus AU2700 (Tokyo, Japan). Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to test normal distribution. Chi square test and ANOVA were used for data comparison, $P < 0,05$ was considered statistically significant. MedCalc9.2.0.0 (MedCalc, Mariakerke, Belgium) has been used for statistical analysis.

Results: ANOVA has not shown significant difference in the values of anti-CCP ($P = 0,11$) and RF ($P = 0,98$) among the investigated groups. The values were within the reference range (anti-CCP < 3 U/mL; RF < 14 IU/mL).

Conclusions: Our results indicate that ESRD and HD, as well as the lenght of the procedure, do not impair the values of anti-CCP nor RF, and that hemodialysis is not likely the trigger of RA development.

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Anti-CCP – diagnostic marker for rheumatoid arthritis

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Introduction: RA is a chronic autoimmune disease, with progressive damage of joints. RA often affects the small joints of hands and feet. It is difficult to distinguish it from other forms of arthritis. Early diagnosis is very important because of introducing effective therapy which will minimize irreversible damage of joints. RF (rheuma factor) is the marker for rheumatoid arthritis, which can be positive

seropozitivni RA) ali i negativan, danas se sve više koristi određivanje anti-CCP-a. Anti-CCP su protutijela na citrulin (aminokiselinu nastalu posttranslacijskom modifikacijom argininskih ostataka uz enzim peptidil arginin deiminazu). Brojne studije su potvrdile veliku dijagnostičku vrijednost anti-CCP-a zbog velike osjetljivosti (60-80%) i specifičnosti (98%) za RA. Također je ustanovljeno da anti-CCP mogu biti povиšena i do 10-ak godina prije manifestacije RA.

Materijali i metode: Testiranje je vršeno anti-CCP testom tvrtke Abbott na AxSYM analizatoru, MEIA tehnologijom. Napravili smo raspodjelu dobivenih rezultata anti-CCP-a i uputnih dijagnoza da bi vidjeli u kojoj mjeri se slažu dobiveni rezultati s dijagozama.

Rezultati: Za seropozitivni RA smo u većini slučajeva dobili vrlo visoke vrijednosti anti-CCP-a, dok su kod ostalih oblika artritisa vrijednosti uglavnom bile niže - do normalne uz pojedinačne iznimke (pacijenti možda još nisu do kraja klinički obradjeni).

Zaključak: Visoke vrijednosti anti-CCP-a su svakako pomoć kliničarima pri obradi nediferenciranog poliartritisa jer upozoravaju na mogućnost da se radi o RA.

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(seropositive RA), but it can also be negative, because of that today anti-CCP is the marker of choice. Anti-CCP are the antibodies against citruline (amino acid generated by posttranslational modification of arginine residues by the enzyme peptidyl arginine deiminase). Multiple studies showed great diagnostic value of anti-CCP because of its great sensitivity (60-80%) and specificity (98%) for RA. The studies also showed that anti-CCP can be elevated up to 10 years before manifestation of RA.

Materials and methods: Testing was performed with anti-CCP test from Abbott on AxSYM analyzer with MEIA technology. We classified our results for anti-CCP with diagnosis to see in which proportion are the results in agreement with these diagnosis.

Results: For seropositive RA in most cases the results for anti-CCP were very high, in other cases of arthritis the results were lower or normal, with some exceptions (the patients who were not fully clinically examined).

Conclusion: Higher results for anti-CCP are of great help for physicians evaluating indistinguishing poliarthritis because they can predict the possibility of RA.

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Pregled najčešće traženih i najčešće pozitivnih alergena za područje grada Karlovca i okolice

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Uvod: Ova studija je osmišljena s ciljem određivanja serumskog specifičnog imunoglobulina E (slgE) na najučestalije alergene u pacijenata upućenih u Odjel za laboratorijsku dijagnostiku Opće bolnice Karlovac.

Materijali i metode: U ispitivanje je obuhvaćeno 223 uzorka pacijenata upućenih u naš laboratorij tijekom 6 mjeseci. Serumske koncentracije slgE-a na Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, Dermatophagoides farinae, Ambrosia elatior (ambrozija), Dactylis glomerata (pasji zub), Corylus avellana (lijeska), dlaku mačke i dlaku psa određivane su koristeći ImmunoCAP tehnologiju (UniCAP). Vrijednosti < 0,35 kU/L smatrane su negativnim rezultatom testa, dok su vrijednosti > 0,35 kU/L smatrane pozitivnim.

Rezultati: Od ukupnog broja pacijenata 54,7% su žene, a 45,3% muškarci. Također, 64,6% pacijenata su odrasle osobe, a 35,4% djeca mlađa od 18. Najčešće traženi alergeni su: D. pteronyssinus (80,7%), D. farinae (71,2%), am-

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The most frequently requested and the most frequently positive allergens in Karlovac region

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Background: This study was designed to determine the specific immunoglobulin E (slgE) to the most common allergens in samples routinely received by the Department of Laboratory Diagnostics in General Hospital Karlovac.

Materials and methods: During a six-month period, 223 samples were examined. Serum concentrations of slgE for Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, Dermatophagoides farinae, Ambrosia elatior (common ragweed), Dactylis glomerata (cocksfoot), Corylus avellana (hazel), cat dander and dog dander were measured by ImmunoCAP technology (UniCAP). Results of < 0.35 kU/L were considered to be of a negative value and results of > 0.35 kU/L a positive value.

Results: From the total number of patients, 54.7% were women and 45.3% men. Also, 64.6% were adults and 35.4% were children under 18 years. The most requested allergens are: D. pteronyssinus (80.7%), D. farinae (71.2%), am-

brozija (36,3%), lijeska (29,1%), dlaka mačke (27,8%), pasji Zub (26,5%) i dlaka psa (26,0%). Učestalost pozitivnih slgE rezultata za ispitivane alergene su slijedom: D. farinae (40,0%), D. pteronyssinus (39,8%), pasji Zub (32,2%), ambrozija (32,1%), lijeska (24,6%), dlaka psa (15,5%) i dlaka mačke (14,5%).

Zaključak: Na osnovi dobivenih rezultata može se zaključiti da su najtraženije pretrage slgE za Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus i Dermatophagoides farinae. Ujedno su to i pretrage s najvećim brojem pozitivnih rezultata za specifični IgE. Da bi pregled najčešće traženih i najčešće pozitivnih alergena bio vjerodostojniji u karlovačkoj regiji, potrebno je obraditi veći broj pacijenata kroz duži vremenski period čime bi se uključio utjecaj raspodjele alergena tijekom godine.

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common ragweed (36.3%), hazel (29.1%), cat dander (27.8%), cocksfoot (26.5%) and dog dander (26.0%). The prevalence of positive results is: D. farinae (40.0%), D. pteronyssinus (39.8%), cocksfoot (32.2%), common ragweed (32.1%), hazel (24.6%), dog dander (15.5%) and cat dander (14.5%).

Conclusions: On the basis of this study, it can be concluded that the most frequently requested allergens are D. pteronyssinus and D. farinae. At the same time, D. pteronyssinus and D. farinae are tests with the highest number of positive results. For the overview of the most frequently requested and the most frequently positive allergens to be more reliable, study should include more patients over longer period of time. That way we could include influence of allergens distribution during a year in Karlovac region.

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P10 – Onkologija i tumorski biljezi

P10-1 (Usmeno priopćenje)

Povezanost citosolnih koncentracije katepsina D i stope preživljjenja bolesnika s primarnim rakom dojke

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Uvod: Katepsin D je lizosomalna aspartat proteaza pojačano izražena u malignom tkivu. Na stanice tumora i strome katepsin D djeluje mitogeno i tako pospješuje invazivnu i metastatsku funkciju tih stanica. Cilj istraživanja je bio utvrditi povezanost koncentracija katepsina D sa stopom preživljjenja bolesnika s primarnim rakom dojke. Prognostička značajnost katepsina D je bila dokazana u studiji s 2810 bolesnika ($P < 0,0001$, HR = 1,5). U studiji s 276 bolesnika značajnost je bila prisutna u skupini bolesnika koje nisu primile adjuvantnu terapiju ($N = 119$, $P = 0,001$, RR = 4,0), a u skupini koja je primila adjuvantnu terapiju nije bilo značajnosti ($N = 52$, $P > 0,05$, RR = 1,2).

Materijali i metode: U citosolima tkiva tumora 253 bolesnice oboljele od primarnog raka dojke izmjerene su koncentracije katepsina D RIA metodom. Prikupljeni su kliničko-patološki i demografski podatci. Liječnici su bili upoznati s nalazima katepsina D. Podaci o preživljaju su dobiveni od Registra za rak RH. U svrhu utvrđivanja povezanosti koncentracija katepsina D i stope preživljjenja bolesnika s primarnim rakom dojke izračunate su univarijatna analiza i razlika Kaplan-Meierovih krivulja. Granična vrijednost je bila 45 pmol/mg proteina.

P10 – Oncology and tumor markers

P10-1 (Oral presentation)

Breast cancer cathepsin D expression and survival of patients

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Background: Cathepsin D is lysosomal aspartic protease upregulated in malignant tissue. Its activity is mitogenic on cancer cells and stromal cells and it may promote metastatic and invasive properties of both types of cells. The aim of this investigation was to correlate survival rate of primary breast cancer patients and cathepsin D antigen levels. It was significant prognostic marker in study with 2810 patients ($P < 0.0001$, HR = 1.5). In study with 276 patients it was significant for patients who received no adjuvant therapy ($N = 119$, $P = 0.001$, RR = 4.0), contrary to group who received adjuvant therapy ($N = 52$, $P > 0.05$, RR = 1.2).

Materials and methods: Cathepsin D was determined by RIA in tumor tissue cytosols of 253 patients. Conventional clinicopathological and demographic parameters were gathered. The physicians were aware of cathepsin D lab report. Survival follow-up data were provided by National cancer registry office. In order to estimate relationship of survival rate and cathepsin D antigen levels, Kaplan-Meier survival curves and univariate analysis were calculated. Cut-off value was 45 pmol/mg protein.