The effect of calcitriol and all-trans retinoic acid on T-bet, IFN-?, GATA3 and IL-4 genes expression in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis.

Related Articles

The effect of calcitriol and all-trans retinoic acid on T-bet, IFN-?, GATA3 and IL-4 genes expression in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis.

APMIS. 2020 Aug 31;:

Abstract
Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is known as a neurodegenerative autoimmune disorder with a range of manifestations such as inflammatory lesions and demyelination in central nervous system (CNS) (1). It is responsible for substantial disabilities and causes considerable social and economic problems all around the world (2). At present, a total number of 2.5 million individuals are suffering from MS disease and a growing rate of morbidity has currently been observed worldwide (3). MS mostly affects the 20-40 years old subjects with 2-3 times higher rate among women compared to men (4).

PMID: 32865844 [PubMed — as supplied by publisher]


Related Articles


Acta Neurol Belg. 2020 Aug 31;:
Authors: Tutuncu M, Altintas A, Dogan BV, Uygunoglu U, Kale Icen N, Elmali Karakaya A, Coban E, Alpaslan BG, Sosyal A

Abstract
Predicting treatment failure and switching effective treatment immediately in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) is important. We aimed to evaluate the usefulness of Modified Rio score (MRS) in predicting treatment failure in MS patients. This is a retrospective study, which was conducted in two University Hospital. 129 MS patients treated with Interferon or glatiramer-acetate from 2 clinical sites, were retrospectively selected. MRS was calculated after the first year of therapy. Treatment failure was defined as the presence of a 1 point increase in EDSS, 2 clinical attacks, 1 clinical attack and progression, 1 clinical attack and new lesion on MRI except associated with an attack, or new lesion in 2 different MRI taken at least 3 months apart. The sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values of the MRS in predicting treatment failure were determined. 71 (55%) patients with score ‘0’, 41 (31.8%) patients with score ‘1’, 11 (8.5%) patients with score ‘2’, 6 (4.7%) patients with score ‘3’ were detected. 14 patients needed treatment switching during the first three years of the treatment. Sensitivity was 57%, specificity was 92%, positive predictive value was 95%, negative predictive value was 47% and accuracy was 89%. Modified Rio score (MRS) was found to be effective in determining the treatment failure as mentioned before. This study will be useful for clinicians who evaluate the treatment failure like us, and this study revealed that the MRS may also help predict treatment failure.

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Mild COVID-19 infection in a group of teriflunomide-treated patients with multiple sclerosis.

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Mild COVID-19 infection in a group of teriflunomide-treated patients with multiple sclerosis.

J Neurol. 2020 Aug 31;:

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Association between homocysteine levels and arterial stiffness in women with systemic sclerosis.

Related Articles

Association between homocysteine levels and arterial stiffness in women with systemic sclerosis.


Authors: Álvarez-Cienfuegos A, Cantero-Nieto L, García-Gómez JA, Sabio JM, González-Gay MA, Ortego-Centeno N

Abstract

OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this study was to evaluate homocysteine (Hcy) serum levels in women with systemic sclerosis (SSc) compared with healthy controls and to examine possible associations between Hcy and markers of arterial stiffness.

METHODS: A cross-sectional study was performed at a single hospital between November 2017 and May 2019: 62 women with SSc and 62 age- and sex-matched healthy controls were enrolled. Pulse wave velocity (PWV) was measured non-invasively along the carotid-femoral arterial segment. Serum Hcy was analysed using immunonephelometric method.

RESULTS: There was a significant difference in Hcy serum levels between SSc female patients and healthy controls (11.9±3.3 vs. 10.3±2.3 μmol/ml, p=0.002). Serum levels of Hcy were positively correlated with PWV (r=0.28, p