العنوان بالانجليزيه:

Study of memory dysfunction and interleukin-6 in euthymic Egyptian patients with bipolar disorder

الملخص بالانجليزيه:

Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) respond dramatically to molecular target therapy; imatinib (IM), a first generation tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKIs). Quantitation of cytokines like Interleukin□6, Interleukin□7 and Transforming growth factor□α plasma levels before IM therapy, could assess early molecular response (EMR) to IM and predict imatinib failure. A case□control study of 30 CML patients and 30 controls. Levels of IL□6, IL□7 and TGF□α were assayed by ELISA (R&D systems, USA) for both controls and patients. The patients' BCR□ABL1 transcript was assayed by real time□quantitative polymerase chain reaction, using ipsogen® BCR□ABL1 Mbcr Kit on the Rotor□Gene Q MDx (Qiagen, USA). Cytokines and BCR□ABL1 levels were done both before therapy and at 3 months follow up. Three months following IM therapy, the patients were divided into improved (n= 27) and non□improved (n= 3) groups; based on the establishment of EMR. Plasma levels of IL-7, IL-6 and TGF-α were significantly higher in CML patients ($p< 0.05$). Cytokines plasma levels dropped significantly after IM therapy ($p< 0.05$). Correlation studies revealed a strong positive correlation between pretreatment levels of both IL□6 and TGF□α and post-treatment levels of BCR□ABL transcript ($r= 0.89$ and 0.84, respectively). IL□7 showed a poor correlation with post-treatment levels of BCR□ABL transcript ($r= 0.32$). Our study revealed a possible role of IL□6, IL□7 and TGF□α as mediators of CML. The initial high levels of IL□6 and TGF□α was associated with the failure of achieving EMR. The initial high levels of IL□7 in CML patients appears to facilitate the disease process.

تاريخ النشر: 9/2018