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AYBUMEDISC HAKKINDA

BİLİMSEL KOMİTE

PROF.DR. GÜLSEN YILMAZ

gyilmaz@ybu.edu.tr

YRD.DOÇ.DR. GÜLSÜM AKDENİZ

gakdeniz@ybu.edu.tr

ORGANİZASYON KOMİTESİ

MUHAMMED FATIH KALELİ

mfatihkaleli@gmail.com

ABDÜSSAMET ASLAN

aaslan@sibermen.com

AWAB MOHAMMAD

info@ybu.edu.tr

BATUHAN KİŞİ

info@ybu.edu.tr

MEHMET EMIR ARMAN

info@ybu.edu.tr

ESRANUR YILDIZ

info@ybu.edu.tr

IŞIL ÇUHACI

cuhaciisil@gmail.com

İREM SÜNGER

iremsnger@gmail.com

MERVE EMİN

info@ybu.edu.tr

MUHAMMED CANBOLAT

cnblt.mz@gmail.com

RABIA KİPEL

info@ybu.edu.tr

SALIHA GÜLŞEN MANSUROĞLU

glsnmnsroglu97@gmail.com

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Sayın Rektörümüz Prof. Dr. Metin Doğan'ı Kongremiz Hakkında Bilgilendirmek Üzere Makamında Ziyaretimiz

Sayın Dekanımız Prof. Dr. Selami Akkuş'u Kongremiz Hakkında Bilgilendirmek Üzere Makamında Ziyaretimiz

Bilimsel Komite Üyelerimiz Sayın Prof. Dr. Gülsen Yılmaz Ve

Sayın Yrd. Doç. Dr. Gülsüm Akdeniz 'in Organizasyon Komitesi İle Toplantıları

Mart ayının ilk haftasından itibaren, öğrencilerimiz projeleri için üniversitemiz tıp fakültesi anabilim dallarına başvuru yapmaya başladılar. Kongre süresine kadar projeler için her hafta düzenli olarak toplantılar yapıldı.

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi Fizyoloji Anabilim Dalı Başkanı

Sayın Prof. Dr. Fahri Bayiroğlu Ve Ekibi Proje Toplantısında

Bilimsel Komite Üyemiz ve Organizasyon Ekibi Danışman Hocamız

Sayın Yrd. Doç. Dr. Gülsüm Akdeniz Ve Çalışma Ekibi

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Kongre Hazırlıkları İçin Bir Araya Gelen Öğrenci Arkadaşlarımız

Tıbbi Biyokimya Alnında Proje Çalışmaları

Gastroenteroloji Alanında Proje Çalışmaları

9 Mayıs 2017 Salı Günü Hekimevi'nde Gerçekleşen Açılış Ve Tanışma Yemeğimiz

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi 1. Uluslararası Tıp Fakültesi Öğrenci Kongresi

10 Mayıs 2017

PROGRAM

09:00

AÇILIŞ TÖRENİ

09:45

MÜZİK KONSERİ

10:00

GENEL TIBBA TARİHSEL BAKIŞ

SÖZLÜ SUNUMLAR

PROF. DR. MURAD BAVBEK

BEYİN CERRAHİ ANABİLİM DALI

10:30

KAHVE MOLASI

10:45

ERASMUS: YAŞAMLARIN DEĞİŞİMİ, ZİHİNLERİN AÇILIŞI

SÖZLÜ SUNUM

PROF. DR. ÖZEN ÖZENSOY

ERASMUS KURUMSAL KOORDİNATÖRÜ

11:00

SÖZLÜ SUNUMLAR

12:15

MOLA

13:00

POSTER DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

13:30

SÖZLÜ SUNUMLAR

14:30

KAHVE MOLASI

14:45

SÖZLÜ SUNUMLAR

16:00

SÖZLÜ SUNUMLAR

HASAN YILDIZ

YAPIMCI & YÖNETMEN

16:15

ÖDÜL TÖRENİ

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi 1. Uluslararası Tıp Fakültesi Öğrenci Kongremizden
Fotoğraflar (10 Mayıs 2017)

Sayın Rektörümüz Prof. Dr. Metin Doğan'ın Açılış Konuşması

Sayın Dekanımız Prof. Dr. Selami Akkuş'un Açılış Konuşması

Kongre Başkanımız Sayın Prof. Dr. Gülsen Yılmaz'ın Açılış Konuşması

Nöroşirurji Anabilim Dalı'ndan Sayın Prof. Dr. Murad Bavbek'in Konuşması
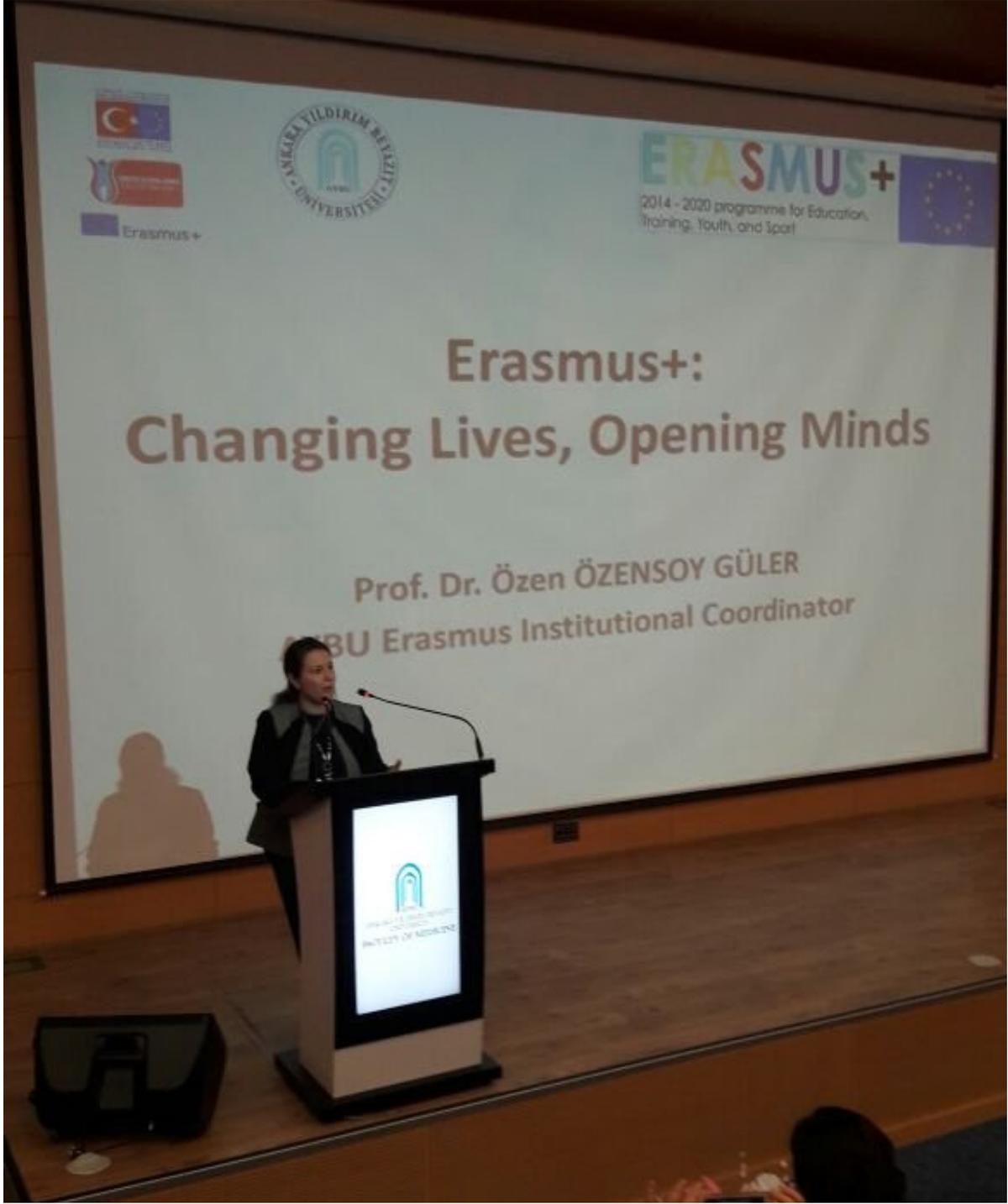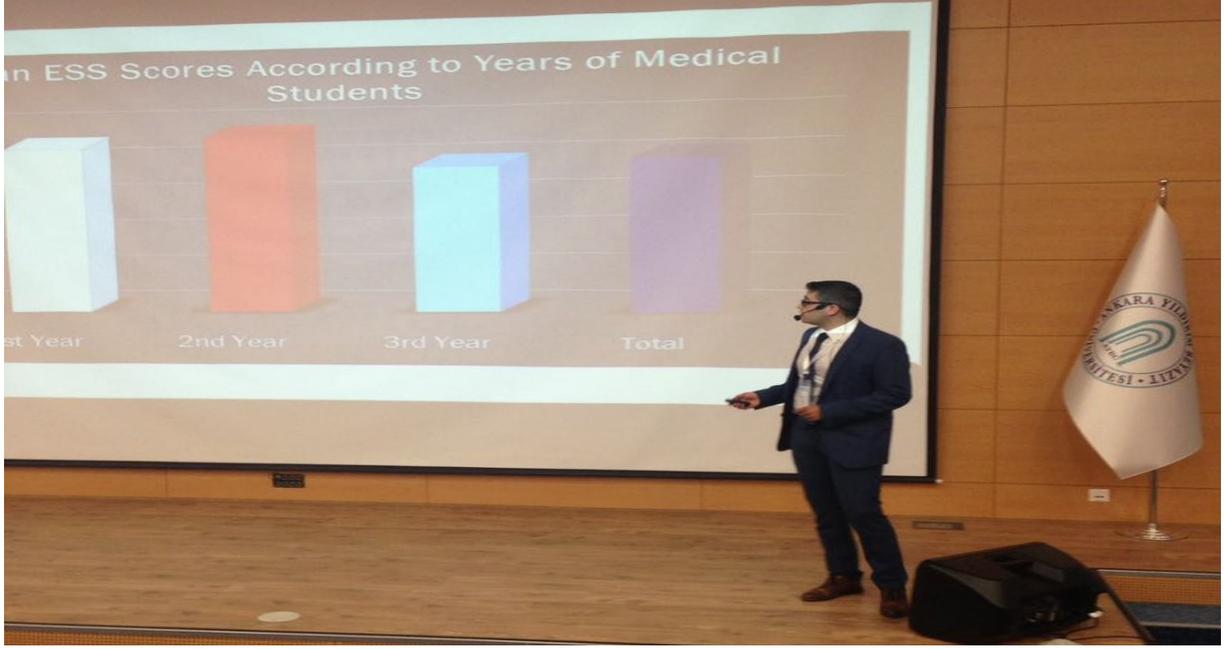
Erasmus Genel Koordinatörü Sayın Prof. Dr. Özen Özensoy Güler'in Konuşması

Sözlü Sunum Yapan Öğrenci Arkadaşlarımızın Fotoğrafları

Yazılı Poster Sunumu Yapan Öğrenci Arkadaşlarımızın Fotoğrafları

Ödül Alan Öğrenci Arkadaşlarımız

Sözlü Sunum Özetleri

S-01

DISTRUBITION OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM TUMORS

Eda Gül DOĞAN[1], Awab ALNEAMY[1], Yasmin MOHAMED[1], Amani ABUSAMHA[1], Abrar AMMAR[1], Sinan APAYDIN[2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: The aim of this study was investigate to analyse of cranial tumor surgeries at Ankara Atatürk Training and Research hospital.

Material and Methods: clinic of brain and nerve surgery, have been collected retrospectively in between February 2012 and March 2016. 90 male and 108 female, totally 198 patients have been operated for cranial and spinal mass in 4 years.

Results: General age average is 47.8 years which 47 years for cranial mass and 52.8 years for spinal mass. Also we figured out distribution of these masses by types and location. Post-op RT has been applied to 80% of the patients who have malignancy in pathology result, and average lifetime is 1.6 years.

Discussion: CNS malignancies should be searched like other system malignancies, especially with our country's data for a clear view about etiology and epidemiology. In our project, dominance of female and cranial mass have been observed in all mass surgeries.

Key Words: Cranial Tumor, Surgery, Pathology

CORRELATION BETWEEN LEVELS OF INFLAMMATORY MARKERS AND THIOL/DISULFIDE HOMEOSTASIS

Dursun NAR[1], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ [2,3], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN [2,3], Cemile BİÇER [2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[2]

[1] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3] *Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ERS) and C-ReactiveProtein (CRP) are acute phase reactants that their levels increase non-specifically during infection. White blood cell (WBC) count is another test used to inspect acute infection. Albumin is the main plasma protein which contain sulphydryl group (-SH) also called as thiols. Thiol/disulfide homeostasis is responsible from antioxidant protection, detoxification, apoptosis etc. in the body. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between levels of inflammatory markers and thiol/disulfide homeostasis.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=455) that applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 11.01.2016-03.23.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of native thiol with serum WBC, CRP and ESR values were investigated by using SPSS 22.0.

Results: All correlation tests were done by Spearman's test. Negative significant correlations were found between ESR and albumin (r= -0.63, $p<0.001$), ESR and native and total thiol values (r= -0.65, r= -0.66; $p<0.001$ respectively). While negative significant correlations were obtained between CRP and albumin (r= 0.66, $p<0.001$), CRP and native and total thiol values (r= -0.65, r= -0.68; $p<0.001$ respectively). Finally a negative significant correlations were observed between WBC and albumin (r= -0.38, $p<0.001$), WBC and native and total thiol values (r= -0.45, r= -0.43; $p<0.001$ respectively).

Discussion: Negative correlations between WBC, ESR and CRP with albumin, native and total thiol indicates that native thiol and albumin could be classified as negative acute phase reactant. Increased oxidative stress during inflammation cause oxidation of –SH groups on albumin and lead to decreased native thiol levels.

Keywords: Thiol/Disulfide Homeostasis, Inflammatory Markers, Acute Phase Reactant, ESR, CRP

MIGRAINE WITH VISUAL AURA OR OCCIPITAL ATTACK?

Hacer Su HACIİBRAHİMOĞLU[1], Yusuf KARADAĞ[1], Selda Keskin GÜLER[2], Gülsüm AKDENİZ[3], Tahir Kurtuluş YOLDAŞ[2]

[1] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student Ankara, TURKEY*
[2] *Ankara Training and Research Hospital, Department of Neurology, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Biophysics Department, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Migraine and epilepsy are two sicknesses we encounter fairly common in all societies. The goal of our project is to emphasize their similar characteristics and the important clues about their distinctive diagnosis.

Material and methods: 3350 epilepsy patient files at ATRH were investigated. We included patients with occipital lobe epilepsy. Those with unspecified headaches, who stopped their follow-up for the past 10 years, with mental retardation, with unclear diagnosis were excluded from our project.

Results: 77% of the patients were females and the mean age was 35%. 66% of them used a single medicine which is anti-epileptic, 3.3% had polytherapy. The incidence for focal seizure was 33.3% generalized seizure 48.1%, occipital seizure 11.1%, and the incidence of patients that are non-convulsive were 7.4%. 59.3% of the patients suffered headaches. Seizures related to temporary visual complaints were determined on all of them. 20 patients had complaints about visual hallucinations such as colored lights, circular rings and shiny balls. 15 patients complained about blind spots, blindness and partially lacking field of vision.

Discussion: Visual complaints related to epilepsy seizures carry fairly similar characteristics of aura that seen before headaches migraine patients. Furthermore, the only symptom may be these visual complaints, convulsion may not accompany. There is a probability that more than half of the patients would suffer headaches. OLE should be kept in mind for patients with temporary visual hallucinations or negative visual complaints of OLE patients that may be cause by false migraine diagnosis that delayed their treatment.

Key words: Migrain, Epilepsy, Occipital Lobe

PREANALYTICAL ERROR SOURCES IN ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE MEASUREMENTS: BLOOD COLLECTION TUBE SELECTION

Mariam ALİ[1], Fuat KARAOĞLAN [1], Gamze GÖK [2,3], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[2,3] ,Gülsen YILMAZ [2,3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3] *Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Tube selection plays an important role in the pre-analytical period of ALP measurement because EDTA, a common anticoagulant in blood collection tubes, chelates the cofactor of ALP: Magnesium. Our aim in this study is to show the importance of blood collection tube selection on ALP measurement and to investigate the effect of blood-EDTA contact time on ALP levels.

Material and Methods: Subjects who applied to the Atatürk Training and Research Hospital were included in the study and two groups (Groups 1 and 2) were formed from these individuals according to blood-EDTA contact time: > 4 hours in Group 1 and < 5 minutes in Group 2. Each of Groups 1 and 2 was divided into two subgroups according to ALP levels (Normal: ≤ 105 u/L, High: >105 u/L).

Results: Group 1's subgroup with ALP at normal level and subgroup with ALP at high level results were less than limit of detection (Lowest detection limit is 5 u/L). Group 2's subgroup with ALP at normal level results were less than limit of detection but the other subgroup having a high ALP level, 92,65% mean decrease was seen. In addition, a positive correlation and a statistically significant difference was observed in that subgroup. ($p = 0.014$) ($r=0,539$)

Discussion: If samples are poured firstly into an EDTA containing tube then to a biochemistry tube, serum ALP levels decreases according to time staying in an EDTA containing tube. Pouring samples from an EDTA conating tube into a biochemistry tube is a common pre-analytical error, and this may affect the clinician's diagnosis and may cause wrong therapy.

Key Words: Serum Alkaline Phosphatase, Pre-Analytical Error

COMPARISON OF DAILY LIVING ACTIVITIES AND EMOTIONAL STATES OF BASIC, INTERNAL AND SURGICAL BRANCH PHYSICIANS

Elif Nur ŞAHİN[1], Fatma Gülçin URAL[1], Gizem ÇAĞLAYAN[1], Selami AKKUŞ[2,3]

[1] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3] *Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Which branch that medical faculty students will choose in their career is one of the basic questions that occupy the minds of the medical faculty students. It should be prioritized which of the basic, internal and surgical medical sciences will be chosen by students before their branch preference. For this reason, daily life activities and emotional states of doctors in these sciences are being wondered by medical faculty students. In this study, it is aimed to compare the daily life activities and emotional states of physicians working in basic, internal and surgical medical sciences of our university.

Material and Methods Total of 82 physicians who are working in our university were involved in this research. 9 of them were in surgical medical sciences, 16 in basic medical sciences and 55 in internal medical sciences. All physicians' characteristics such as age, gender, body mass index, duration of medical career, titles were recorded. In addition; SF-36,Pittsburgh sleep scale, Beck depression scale questionnaires were done to all participants. Statistical analysis was performed by entering SPSS 21.0 for Windows. Oneway ANOVA test was used for intergroup comparison. The Tukey test was used for post hoc analysis. The correlation between the results obtained from the questionnaires and characteristics such as age, duration of career and titles was evaluated by Pearson test.

Results: Demographic data was summarized in Table 1. SF-36 and Pittsburgh sleep scale questionnaires scores were similar in all three groups. The Beck depression scale values differed between the groups (p=0,018). Post hoc analysis revealed that the difference was due to internal and surgical sciences. It was observed that Beck depression scale values were higher in doctors working in surgical medical sciences. There was no correlation between demographic data and the result of the questionnaire.

Discussion: According to the results of our research, physicians in surgical medical sciences have more depressive mood. Our results should be confirmed by studies in which more physicians are evaluated

Key Words: Living Activities, Emotional Stress, Physicians

RELATION BETWEEN ISCHEMIA MODIFIED ALBUMIN VALUES AND LEUKOCYTOSIS

Meliha Ceren ERKUL[1], Emine Feyza YURT[2], Özcan EREL [3], Cemile BİÇER[3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Medical Student, Ankara TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: N terminus of albumin is sensitive to reactive oxygen species and in oxidative conditions, it's modified into ischemia modified albumin (IMA). Increased leukocyte activity due to infection leads to the formation of reactive oxygen species. In this research, we aim to investigate the ischemia modified albumin levels in patients with leukocytosis and whether it can be used as a biomarker in infectious diseases.

Material and Methods: The data of samples with high leukocyte levels and IMA values in 2017 March were taken from laboratory information system. Samples with leukocyte levels above 10 K/uL are classified as disease group. A control group synonymous with disease group in age and sex is determined.

Results: Control group (n=41) consist of 19 females and 22 males with an age median of 62 years [interquartile range (IQR)54.5-72], whereas disease group (n=46) has 22 females and 24 males with an age median of 78 years (IQR 61.7-84). In control group, median of IMA/albumin is 17.44 (IQR 16.7-20.2); but in disease group IMA/albumin's median is 26.7 (21.9-30.2). There is a significant difference in IMA levels and IMA/albumin ratios among two groups are observed. (p=0.02; p<0.001) Furthermore, significant correlation between leukocyte, neutrophil levels and IMA/albumin is obtained. (r=0.64, p<0.001; r=0.70, p<0.001; respectively)

Discussion: It's concluded that; in patients with leukocytosis IMA/albumin is higher than in control group also a significant relation between leukocyte, neutrophil levels and IMA/albumin ratio is detected. We believe that the increased leukocyte activity during infection causes oxidative stress and this leads to increased IMA levels. IMA is a promising marker of diagnosis and severity of infectious diseases.

Key Words: Ischemia Modified Albumin, Leukocytosis, Oxidative Stress

MORPHOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATİONS UNDERLYING HEART TUBE FORMATION IN MICE

Rabia KİPEL[1], Radwan Abu-ISSA [2]

[1] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara TURKEY*
[2] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Histology and Embryology, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: During early embryogenesis, the heart crescent goes from a flat into a tubular shape but the underling morphological changes are poorly characterized. To shed light on these basic morphological processes, whole mount and histological sections of different stages of mouse embryos subjected to in-situ and immunohistochemistry were analyzed.

Material and Methods: The analysis was performed using optic and scanning electronic microscope and appropriate graphic software. This allowed to produce a 3-D digital reconstruction of the heart at critical stages showing the dynamic morphogenetic movements resulting from the two mechanical forces that the crescent is subject to. The heart crescent use the foregut endoderm as substrate and thus is subject to its morphogenetic movement in addition to its own intrinsic movement, the first event is the joining of the bilateral heart fields medially giving rise to the heart crescent at embryonic day 7.

Results: 7 (E7.7), then, the crescent is pulled caudally at E7.8. But soon after, the foregut pocket starts also bending the crescent from its caudal edge dorsally and concomitantly it

rotates $\sim 50^0$ at E7.9 cranio-caudally. In the next few hours the cranial edge of the crescent

bends ventrally and keep rotating $\sim 50^0$ further at E8.0. Then, the rotating caudal portion bulge

as a double vesicle and peristaltic beating is initiated at E8.1. Next, the two vesicles merge into one sphere at E8.2 and start elongating and a tube takes shape at E8.3.

Discussion: The results shows an unappreciated complexity and provides new coordinates of the developing heart parts involved in heart congenital disorders.

Key Words: Embryogenesis, Heart Tube, Transformation

S08

THE EFFECTS OF SUBMAXIMAL EXERCISE ON SOME BLOOD AND CARDIAC PARAMETERS ON OVERWEIGHT YOUNG ADULTS (18-25) WHO HAVE SEDENTARY LIFE STYLE

Mehmet Emir ARMAN[1], Kerem ÇAVUŞ[1], Buşra KALEM[1], Berat BAYRAMOĞLU[1], Tahire Direk[1], Kadir YENAL[1], Fahri BAYIROĞLU[2]

[1]*AnkaraYıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Physiology, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: It is a known fact that sedentary life style leads to high predisposition of some health problems such as cardiovascular and hormonal imbalances and is a one of the main causes of majority of chronic diseases which is associated with alterations of insulin, IGF-1, and IGFBPs levels. The aim of this study was to observe the effects of submaximal exercise using modified Bruce Protocol on growth hormone (GH), insulin like growth factor 1 (IGF-1), insulin, blood glucose, triglycerides, low density lipoprotein (LDL), high density lipoprotein (HDL), testosterone and heart rate (HR) on overweight (Body mass index (BMI)25-29.9) young adults (18-25) who have sedentary life style.

Materyal and Methods: In this research, a group of 10 overweight young adults (18-25) who have sedentary life styles are given an exercise program of 3 days a week for 2 weeks using a modified Bruce Protocol. Blood samples and Holter data will be taken before and after the exercise protocol. The following parameters: growth hormone, IGF-1, insulin, blood glucose, triglyceride, LDL, HDL, testosterone and HR will be evaluated.

Result: The acquired data show that the growth hormone was elevated while; the cholesterol, triglyceride, HR, and insulin were decreased.

Discussion: As a result of this study, it has been observed that in this short time given, the insulin sensitivity, GH, and blood lipid profile parameters were improved and HR values were affected just as expected. These observed changes seem to be backed up by data provided by similar studies in this field.

Key words: Exercise, IGF-1, Testosterone, Lipid Profile

DOES THE EXCESSIVE DAYTIME SLEEPING AFFECT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS?

<u>Cem OZGEN</u>[1], Ebru EVRAN[1], Gulsum AKDENİZ[2], Selda KESKİN GULER[3], Tahir Kurtuluş YOLDAŞ[3,4]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Biophysics, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Training and Research Hospital, Department of Neurology, Ankara,TURKEY*
[4]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Neurology, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Quality of sleep and excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) affect cognitive ability and performance of medical students. Burnout syndrome is a three-dimensional clinical syndrome caused by stress at work. Maslach Burnout Inventory has 3 subgroups Cynicism(MBI-C), Emotional Exhaustion(MBI-EE), Professional Efficacy(MBI-PE) Daytime sleepiness may be related with burnout syndrome in health science students. The study aimed to examine the prevalence of daytime sleepiness and Burnout Syndrome and the relationship between daytime sleepiness and Burnout Syndrome among medical students and Health Vocational school of higher education students and to explore its relationship with academic performance, living place and physical activity.

Material and Methods: This was a cross-sectional study that was conducted among 135 undergraduate 1st, 2nd, 3rd year medical students and Health Vocational school of higher education students, using the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS), Maslach Burnout Inventory(MBI) and a sociodemographic survey in Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University in term 2016-2017. Students were divided into 5 groups according to ESS score. SPSS 16.0 was used to analyze the data.

Result: 45 Students was men(%33,3) and 90 Students are women(%66,7). Average of age was 21,02 +/- 2,57(SD). Average of sleeping hours at night 7,5 +/- 1,3(SD). Average BMI 21,73 +/- 3,05(SD). Students with Academic success >=60 of 100 mean ESS score was

3,00+/-1,25(SD) and students with Academic success <60 of 100 mean ESS score was 1,78+/-0,84(SD)(p<0,01).

Discussion: ESS scores did not statistically correlate with sleep time and MBI scores. ESS scores were significantly higher in those who had academic success below 60 of 100 points.

Key Words: Daytime Sleepiness, Epworth Sleepiness Scale, Academic Performance, Burnout Syndrome, Medical Students

S10

THE PREVELANCE OF SMOKING HABITS ACCORDING TO AFFECT OF CARDİOVASCULAR DİSEASE TO DETERMİNE WHETHER SMOKING IS PHYSİOLOGIC DEPENDENCE OR PSYCHOLOGİCAL ADDICTION

Furkan OCAKLI[1], Merve NAZLI[1], Huseyin AYHAN[2]

[1] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Cardiology, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Smoking habit continues to increase in our country as it is all over the world and leads to important cardiovascular system diseases. For this reason, we conducted a study on the psychological effects of cardiovascular diseases on smoking habits and addiction. AIM: There are two types of dependence. These are physiological dependence and psychological dependence. We do not know what kind of dependence is on smoking addiction. Our goal is to monitor the effects of cardiovascular diseases on smoking cessation and to understand whether smoking addiction is psychological dependence or psychological dependence.

Material and Methods: First, we used a form showing the operation patient had and smoking habits of the patient. Our study was conducted in ANKARA ATATURK EDUCATION AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL AND ANKARA UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE (IBNI SINA HOSPITAL) over the 278 patient in cardiology clinics, cardiovascular surgery policlinics and cardiology service.

Results: Percentage of smoking cessation according to operation patient had: angiography:60/78(%76,9) stent:44/59 (%74,57) bypass:32/39 (%82,05) MI(syncope):11/11 (%100) .It means cardiovascular operations and disease are very effective on smoking cessation. So it shows that smoking habits can be changed and defeated with fear of death therefore this makes it psychological dependence.

Discussion: Smoking cessation dramatically increases with the increased severity of cardiovascular disease, with a large sense of regret in patients so we can say that the person can strongly overcome smoking habits by mentally

Key Words: Smoking Habits, Cardiovascular Disease

S11

THE COMPARISON OF TWO DIFFERENT URINE PH MEASUREMENT METHODS

Mohammed DABO[1], Haitham BADER[2], Gamze AVCIOĞLU[3], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[3], Gülsen YILMAZ[3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*International School of Capital Medical University, Beijing, CHİNA*
[3]*Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Urine pH is a biochemical marker for estimating treatment need and efficacy in many diseases, especially nephrolithiasis and who is receiving medical therapy for prevention or stone dissolution. Our objective is to compare the automated dipstick analyzer with the pH meter in urine pH analysis.

Material and Methods: A total of 90 urine samples of the patients was included in the study. The urine samples were analyzed using with the automated dipstick analyzer and the calibrated pH meter, respectively. The results divided into three groups (low, normal and high). RESULTS There was a high significant correlation between the automated dipstick analyzer and the pH meter (r=0.909, p<0.001). Bland-Altman analysis showed a high level of agreement between the automated dipstick analyzer and the pH meter (bias of -0.005) in all pH values. The automated dipstick analyzer showed a proportional error when compared with the pH meter (bias of 0.03) in low urine pH.

Discussion: To determine the urine pH in routine analysis, the automated dipstick analyzer must be coherent with the pH meter. The Bland-Altman test revealed that the automated dipstick analyzer was perfect agreement with the pH meter in all pH values. However, it was observed that the automated dipstick analyzer tended to over and underestimate true pH readings in high urine pH, because of the random errors.

Conclusion: The automated dipstick analyzer is convenient in determining urine pH. In clinical decision making process of patients with low or high urine pH, random errors in the analyzing process should be taken into account.
Key Words: Urine, Ph, The Automated Dipstick Analyzer, Ph Meter

S12

EVALUATION OF ISCHEMİA MODIFIED ALBUMIN IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

<u>Ömer Faruk BOĞAZLIYAN</u>[1], Emine Feyza YURT[2], Özcan EREL[3], Cemile BİÇER [3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: The N-Terminal of albumin which is sensitive to oxygen radicals and under oxidative stress it will change into ischemia modified albumin (IMA). Oxidative stress play a role in myocardial infarction (MI) pathogenesis. It is thought that IMA can be used as an indicator of ischemia in early phase of MI. Our purpose is to find if IMA levels have been exceeded in MI.
Material and Methods: The test results of hs Troponin-T(hsc TnT) and IMA of the patients who applied to Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital in March 2017, were received from the laboratory information system. Patients with high myoglobin, CK-MB and hs Troponin-T values which were increased during follow-up in MI as expected are determined as patient group. A control group with similar age and sex is included.
Results: Control group (n=32) consist of 17 females and 15 males with a median age 67.5 years [interquartile range(IQR) 47-75.25], whereas disease group (n=30) has 15 females and 15 males with a median age 67 years[IQR 53.7-79.5]. Median of IMA/albumin is 19.2 [IQR 17.4-20.6] in control group, and 22.6 [IQR 20.0-25.1] in disease group. A significant difference in IMA/albumin ratios among two groups are observed ($p =0.001$). Furthermore, significant correlations between IMA/albumin ratio and hsc TnT, myoglobin are obtained ($r=0.58$, $p<0.001$; $r=0.31$, $p=0.01$ respectively.)

Discussion: IMA values increase in MI and there is a correlation between IMA and hsc TnT, and early marker myoglobin. IMA is believed to be a new biomarker that can be used in MI.
Key Words: Acute Myocardial Infarction, Ischemia Modified Albumin, Reactive Oxygen Species, Ischemia.

S13

IDENTIFYING ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE STUDENTS' NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND KNOWLEDGE LEVEL

Rahime E. KARAKAYA[1], Ebru YÜCEL[2], Büşra UÇAN[2], Vahide SÜKAN[2],Mustafa İŞTAHLI[2], Emine UĞUZ[2], Maide Hazel YILDIRIM[2], Nevzat CANPOLAT,[2] Said DOĞANCIK[2], Behzat UĞUR[2], Simge KOLBUDAK[2], Berfin ŞENOL[2],
Reyhan ERSOY[3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nutrition and Dietetics, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: The aim of this study is to identify Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine students' nutritional knowledge level and habits.
Material and Methods: This descriptive study was carried with 331 students who studies at Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine. Data was collected with a questionnaire with three section including questions about socio-demographic characteristics, nutritional habits and nutritional knowledge level between April 03-24, 2017
Results: Students' BMI values were similar compared to their semester, living place, income and physical activity status.Regular physical activity rate was found higher in semester III students (%48.1), and lower in semester V students (%21.9).Skipping meal rate was; %36.4 for breakfast, %35.6 for lunch and %18.1 for dinner. 13 of 331 students (%3.9) specified that they had never eaten, 13 (%3.9) of them every day, 58 (%17.5) of them 3-4 times a week, 113 (%34.1) of them 1-2 days a week, 118 (%35.6) of them remarked to eat rarely. 16 (% 4.8) of students didn't answer this question.Students' eating habits at night were investigated. 101 (%30.5) of students remarked that they didn't consume any meal or snacks at night, 94

(%28.4) student consumed every night, 133 (%40.2) student sometimes consumed meal for snacks at night. 3 (%0.9) students didn't answer this question.

Conclusion: As adequate nutritional knowledge improves nutritional habits, it is important to educate students about healthy nutrition.It is expected that this study will contribute developing necessary standarts on behalf of increasing students' knowledge level and improving nutritional status.

Key Words: Nutritional Status, Knowledge Level, Fast Food

S-14

AWARENESS OF CLINICIANS AND PATIENTS REGARDING URINARY CATHETERS

Berna BABACAN[1], Batuhan KİŞİ[1], Reyhan ERSOY[2-]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, School of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Preserving and developing of health in young individuals depends on adequate and balanced nutrition.In order to maintain success during education, students need to be healthy, physically active and correctly fed. Not only being unable to adapt to new environment, low economical level and living away from family but also physical inactivity is among risk factors which affects nutritional status in young individuals. Identifying students' nutritional habits is important for promoting these habits and inhibiting the issues caused by unhealthy nutrition.The aim of this study is to identify Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine students' nutritional knowledge level and habits.

Material and Methods: This descriptive study was carried with 331 students who studies at Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine. Data was collected with a questionnaire with three section including questions about socio-demographic characteristics, nutritional habits and nutritional knowledge level between April 03-24, 2017.Data was analyzed with SPSS 16.0 package program.

Results: Students' BMI values were similar compared to their semester, living place, income and physical activity status.Regular physical activity rate was found higher in semester III students (%48.1), and lower in semester V students (%21.9).Skipping meal rate was; %36.4 for breakfast, %35.6 for lunch and %18.1 for dinner. 13 of 331 students (%3.9) specified that they had never eaten, 13 (%3.9) of them every day, 58 (%17.5) of them 3-4 times a week, 113 (%34.1) of them 1-2 days a week, 118 (%35.6) of them remarked to eat rarely. 16 (% 4.8) of

students didn't answer this question.Students' eating habits at night were investigated. 101 (%30.5) of students remarked that they didn't consume any meal or snacks at night, 94 (%28.4) student consumed every night, 133 (%40.2) student sometimes consumed meal for snacks at night. 3 (%0.9) students didn't answer this question. In the third section of questionnaire 25 sentences were given to answer as true-false in order to identify students' knowledge level about nutrition. Students gave true answers between %56.8 - %94 ranges.

Conclusion: Unhealthy nutritional habits not only affects health but also class performance among young individuals causing chronic diseases' early development such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and hypertension. It is expected that this study will contribute developing necessary standarts on behalf of increasing students' knowledge level and improving nutritional status.

Key Words: Nutritional Status, Knowledge Level, Fast Food

S15

THE PREVALANCE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI FROM THE ANTRAL BIOPSIES OF PATIENTS WHO WERE REFERRED FOR ENDOSCOPY FOR VARIOUS REASONS WITH CLINICOPATHOLOGIC FEATURES

Ahmet FarukYAĞCI[1], Ali KUŞŞAN[1], Mustafa TAHTACI[2,3], Öykü TAYFUR YÜREKLİ[2,3],Osman ERSOY[2,3]

[1]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY
[2]Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Ankara, TURKEY
[3]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Gastroenterology, Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Helicobacter pylori (HP) infection plays a role in the pathophysiology of many gastric and extragastrointestinal diseases as well as being a common health problem in Turkey. We conducted a study to determine the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori in the antral biopsies taken for any reason within a defined period and the clinicopathologic features of these patients. Aim of this to determine the distribution of HP according to age and investigate the relationship between the development of intestinal metaplasia and age and HP infection.

Material and methods: We reviewed the records of patients from whom antral biopsies were taken during upper gastrointestinal endoscopy at the Endoscopy Unit of the Atatürk Training and Research Hospital for 8 months (January,February and July to December).The study included 351 HP negative (Group 1) cases and 424 HP positive (Group 2) cases.Patients with a gastric mass lesion were not included to study.

Results: The mean age of Group 1 cases was statistically significantly higher than Group 2 (53.97 ± 15.3 vs 49.18 ± 15.1, p = 0.000, respectively).The presence of intestinal metaplasia was significantly higher in the Group 1 than in the Group 2 (17.9 vs 12%, p = 0.021, respectively).

Discussion: It is known that HP prevalance increase with age.But HP negative group were found to be older.This may be related to the patients in this group had been previously given HP eradication treatment. Intestinal metaplasia was more common in the HP negative group, which may be explained by the fact that the patients in this group are older.

Key words: Helicobacter Pylori, Endoscopy, Antral Biopsy

S16

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS AND PATIENTS ABOUT ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS

Buse Duru DİKMEN[1], Furkan BAHÇECİ[1], Berna BABACAN[1], Batuhan KİŞİ[1]
Müge AYHAN[2], Rahmet GÜNER[2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Ataturk Education and Research Hospital, Department of Infectious Disease and Clinical Microbiology, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Isolation precautions are measures taken to prevent spread of microorganisms in healthcare settings. Although healthcare workers' commitment is important, the attitude of the patient and their relatives is also equally important. The aim of this study is to reveal the knowledge and attitude of the healthcare workers, patients, and their relatives regarding the isolation precautions.

Material Methods: A point prevalence study is conducted in Ankara Atatürk Education and Research Hospital. Separate surveys were applied for each group. Data were recorded in number sand percentages.

Results: A total of 17 patients and 79 health workers were included in the study. Mean age of the relatives of the patients and the healthcare workers were 45 and 29 years, respectively. Both physicians (53%) and nurses (52.9%) were aware of the isolation guidelines. Nurses were more educated about isolation precautions when compared to doctors. Compliance to isolation precautions rate was higher in the nurse group. It was observed that all the healthcare workers are aware of the importance of hand hygiene. Most of the relatives of the patients (80%) had information about the reason for isolation. Only 29% of the patients and their relatives were informed about isolation precautions by health workers. Seventy-six percent of the patients' relatives stated that they had washed their

hands   aftercontactwiththeirpatients.
Conclusion: Isolation precautions are essential for infection control. The success of these methods depends on compliance of healthcare workers, patients and their relatives in unison.
Key Words: Isolation, Prevention, Education

S17

SEEİNG FAMOUS AND FAMELESS PEOPLE: COMPARİSON OF EEG-BETA WAVES İN TEMPORAL LOB

Rumeysa SAYIT[1,] Gamze DOĞAN[2],Farouk TALEB[3], Gülsüm AKDENİZ[4,]
[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, School of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Hacettepe University, School of Medicine, Department of Biophysics, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Odessa National Medical University, Medical Student, UKRAINE*
[4]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, School of Medicine, Department of Biophysics and Electroneurophysiology Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: R. Q. Quiroga and his colleagues investigated single neurons in the brain which are devoted to single people or objects in 2005. Various pictures of Jennifer Aniston elicited a response in a single neuron inside the temporal lobe and they named the neuron as Jennifer Anderson Neuron. In this study we aimed to explore bioelectrical aspects of this phenomena by electroencephalography (EEG).

Material and Methods: EEG recordings were taken from 2 healty volunteer participants while they were watching pictures of famous (20) and fameless (15) people with a 32 channel EEG recording system. Beta power values were calculated from the EEG recordings for the temporal lob.

Results: Beta power value for famous people was 20, 15µV2 while it was 12, 25 µV2 for fameless people in the temporal lobe.

Conclusion: Beta is one of the EEG waves which responsible for higher cognitive functions and also visual neurons are located in the temporal lob. We interpreted higher beta power value for famous people as famous-specific neurons create more electrical activity than non-specific visual neurons in the temporal lob. These findings are primary results of our research

we hope that this study pave the way to explore the electrical source of 'Jennifer Anderson Neuron'.
Key Words: Eeg-Beta Waves, Temporal Lob, Visual Neurons

S18

THE EFFECT OF CENTRIFUGATION ON URINARY PROTEIN ANALYSIS IN HEMATURIC AND NON-HEMATURIC URINE SAMPLES

Mubarek Mohamed JES[1], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[2,3], Eid Hassan ABDİ[4]
Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[2,3], GülsenYILMAZ[2,3]
[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Ankara, TURKEY*
[4]*Hargeisa University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, SOMALIA*

Introduction: It is recommended that urine samples should be centrifuged prior to protein analysis. The present study was carried out to investigate the impact of centrifugation on protein levels by analysing urine samples with normal and elevated erythrocyte count.
Material and Methods: 68 routine urine specimens were divided into 5 groups according to erythrocyte count (negative, +1, +2, +3, +4) based on urine strip analysis. Protein levels were measured in the same specimens before and after centrifugation at 1000 x g for 5 min. Total protein measurement was done by using Cobas 501 auto analyser. All statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS (version 22.0).
Results: In our study, centrifuged urine had significantly lower levels of protein than uncentrifuged urine, regardless of erythrocyte count (P<0.001 all). The mean urinary protein levels of the groups before and after centrifugation were determined as 9.8mg/dL, 17.8 mg/dL, 18.6 mg/dLand 63.7 mg/dL and 8.7 mg/dL, 17.4 mg/dL, 16.5mg/dL and 61.9 mg/dl for negative, +1, +2, > +3 positive hematuric samples, respectively.

Discussion: Protein levels in urine declined with centrifugation, regardless of hematuria levels determined, but the magnitude of the decline was largest when specimens had erythrocyte count over +3. Hemoglobine in heamaturic samples might cause false elevated protein levels and centrifugal processing causes these proteins to precipitate. Proteinuria and hematuria are findings in the urine that can be symptoms of kidney disease and we should be aware of the effect of centrifugation on urinary protein measurement.

Key Words: Hematuria, Protein Measurement, Centrifugation, Urine Strip Analysis.

S19

EFECT OF BLOOD PLASMA ANTIBODIES ON MESENCHYMAL STEM CELL PROLIFERATION

Mücahit AYDOĞDU[1], Gökçe AKAY[1], Tuğçe UYKUN[1], Meltem ÖZGÜNER[2]

[1]*AnkaraYıldırım Beyazıt University, School of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Histology and Embryology, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Observing and evaluating the effect of using human plasma instead of animal plasma that use in mesenchymal stem cell culture.

Material and Methods: The study performed in the Stem Cell Laboratory of Ankara Dışkapı Yıldırım Beyazıt Training and Research Hospital. At first, the mesenchymal stem cell that obtained from bone marrow cultured with animal plasma. Then the study divided into 2 groups. In the first experiment, human plasma that contains different titer of antibody added to mesenchymal stem cells. In the second experiment, human plasma that obtains from different blood groups added to mesenchymal stem cells. In both experiments, cells observed with invert microscope and performed vitality test method. After all of these, cells cultured with animal plasma and observed their proliferations.

Results: In the first experiment, we observed the plasmas that have a different titer of antibody show a different effect on cells' proliferations. In the second experiment, plasmas obtained from different blood groups show a different effect on cells' proliferations. For the first experiment, the plasma has a low titer of antibody showed an assistive effect on cells' proliferations. On the other hand, in the second experiment, plasma that has a high titer of antibody showed a pressor effect on the cells' proliferations.

Conclusion: As a result, experiments show that the antibodies have effect on mesenchymal stem cells. Antibodies have apoptotic effect on mesenchymal stem cell. Our study in progress with various.

Key Words: Blood Plasma, Antibodies, Stem Cell

S20

RELATION BETWEEN THIOL GROUPS AND CORTISOL LEVEL

Ulviye Esra ERBAŞ[1], Cemil NURAL[2,3], Ahmet Rıfat BALIK[2,3], Emine Feyza YURT[2,3], Ceylan BAL[2,3] , Özcan EREL[2,3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University,Medical Faculty, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Department of Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Cortisol is an important glucocorticoid hormone. It effects activity of antioxidant enzymes so it is thought to be associated with oxidative stress. Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) are formed during a variety of biological processes for all cells. Thiols contain a sulfhydryl group (-SH) that plays an essential role against ROS, and they are important for the antioxidant cascade. In the present study, it was aimed to investigate the relationship between thiol levels and cortisol levels.

Material and method: The patients' cortisol and native thiol levels were screened retrospectively between January 2017 and March 2017 in laboratuary information system of Ataturk Training and Research Hospital. A total of 59 patients were included in this study. All data were analyzed in SPSS 23.0 version.

Results: Mean values of cortisol and thiols are 13.72 µg/dL and 285.1 µmol/L. The results showed a significant negative correlation (r= - 0.465, p <0.0001) between thiol and cortisol level.

Discussion: There are numerous known interactions between the endocrine system and metabolism.The present studies showed that cortisol increases in response to an acutely

stressful event have the potential oxidative damage. Thiol groups are located on the antioxidant balance side in the defense mechanism of the body against this damage. As expected, there is a negative relationship between thiol and cortisol that is known as the stress hormone.

Keywords: Oxidative Stress, Cortisol, Thiol.

MEASURING THE COGNITIVE DISTINGUISHING POWER OF THE NEUROLOGY PATIENTS WITH THE MONTREAL COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT SCALE

Hanifa Hamza YAHYA[1], Gülsüm AKDENİZ[2], Esra YILDIRIM[1], Gönül VURAL[3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University faculty of medicine, Biophysics Department, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University faculty of medicine, Neurology Department, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: The Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale (MOCA) is a test that can be used to detect mild cognitive impairment. Our aim in this study is to determine the power of cognitive discrimination between groups and between sets by measuring the functions of visual spatial functions, naming, memory, attention, language, abstract thinking, delayed recall and orientation among healthy volunteers with neurological disease with MOCA.

Material and methods: The MOCA test was administered by researchers to 21 volunteer participants (9 males, 12 females) and 39 healthy volunteer participants (14 males, 25 females). The MOCA test consists of 8 sets of visual spatial functions, naming, memory, attention, language, abstract thinking, delayed recall and orientation and the ability to distinguish the cognitive measurement from the answers given by the participants was evaluated.

Results: The mean total MOCA score of the neurological patients was 18.71 while the mean total score of the volunteers was 25.53. Healthy individuals were found to be 17% higher in visual spatial functions, 14% in naming, 24% in attention, 26% in language, 23% in abstract thinking, 25% in delayed recall, and 12% in orientation from neurological patients. The highest mean score difference (1.54) between neurological patients and healthy subjects was obtained from the attention set, and the lowest mean score difference (0.43) from the nomenclature set.

Discussion: The MOCA test showed that cognitive perceptions decreased, primarily in language and attention, in neurological patients. This interpreted the MOCA test as having the greatest power to distinguish the attention and language from the cognitive processes from the other cognitive processes.

Key words: The Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale, Attention, Neurology

S-22

EFFECT OF TIME ON WHOLE BLOOD PARAMETERS

Yasemin EKİM[1], Emine Feyza YURT[2], Özcan EREL[3], Cemile BİÇER[3]
[1]Hacettepe University, Medical Faculty, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY
[2]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Biochemistry, Ankara,TURKEY
[3]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Department of Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Stability of cellular components stored in EDTA is limited. Sometimes delayed arrivals of the samples to the laboratory is observed especially in large hospitals. This preanalytical error's effect on the tests might be overlooked. Our aim in this study is to examine the effects of waiting period on complete blood count parameters in our hospital.

Material and Methods: Thirty blood samples stored in K_2-EDTA, which were analysed on a SYSMEX XE-2100 haemotology analyser in Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital routine laboratory were used. After first analyses within 1 hour, the samples were stored in room temperature (RT) for 6 hours, and then reanalysed. A third analysis of samples were performed at 24 hours. Results of 0, 6 and 24 hours were transferred to SPSS software.

Results: WBC**,** RBC, HGB and MCH levels were stabil until 6 hours, whereas percentage of

MON, NEU and LYM were stabil until 24 hours. Percentage of EOS, level of PLT and MCV were stabil less than 6 hours.

Discussion: This study provides evidence that helps defining acceptable delay times and storage conditions when a short time between sample collection and processing is not possible.

Key Words: Storage Time, Whole Blood Count, SYSMEX XE-2100

Poster Özetleri

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COPPER AND CARBOHYDRATE ANTIGEN 19-9

Gamze GÖK[1,2], Cemil NURAL[1,2], Mariam ALİ[3], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Ceylan BAL[1,2]

[1] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Copper is essential for living organisms, in many metabolic enzymes it acts as a cofactor. Cancer progression is associated with increased cellular copper concentrations. Carbohydrate antigen 19-9 is a serum marker and it is used for diagnosis and management of patients with pancreatic cancer. In this study we just aim to investagate the association between copper and Carbohydrate antigen 19-9 in all kind of aplicants.

Material and Methods: Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, patients who had both copper and Carbohydrate antigen 19-9 parameters were screened retrospectively. These were the patients who were admitted to Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital. IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 statistical program was used for the analysis.

Results: A statistically correlation wasn't observed between copper levels and Carbohydrate antigen 19-9 levels. ($p = 0.544$, $r = -0.60$)

Discussion: In some studies it was showed that cancer cells have increased copper levels. Carbohydrate antigen 19-9 also increases in some kind of cancer disease so in this study we were expecting a positive correlation between these two groups. We did not observe a positve corelation. We belive more studies must bu done about this subject.

Key Words: Copper, Carbohydrate Antigen 19-9

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HIGH DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN (HDL) AND THIOL HOMEOSTASIS

Gamze GÖK[1,2], Cemil NURAL[1,2], Fuat KARAOĞLAN[3], Ceylan BAL[1,2],
Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY

[2]Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY

[3]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student TURKEY

Introduction: High Density Lipipoprotein particles have an important role of antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antiapoptotic processes. Thiols are composed of a hydrogen and sulphur atom connected to a carbon atom. They play role for protecting tissues from reactive oxygen radicals. In this study we aim to invastigate the association between HDL and Thiol Homeostasis.

Material and Methods: Between February 1, 2017 and April 5, 2017, patients who had both serum High Density Lipipoprotein and native thiol parameters were screened retrospectively

for patients who were admitted to Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital. IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 statistical program was used for the analysis.

Results: In our study a positive correlation was observed between native thiol levels and High Density Lipipoprotein levels. ($r = 0.273$, $p < 0.0001$)

Discussion: As expected the positive correlation occurred between serum High Density Lipipoprotein levels and native thiol levels. Oxidized low density lipoprotein increases in cardiovascular diseases. High density lipoprotein can protect low density lipoprotein from oxidation. Apoptosis triggered in foam cells. High Density Lipipoprotein also inhibits this mechanism by its antioxidant activity. Thiols have protective mechanisms against oxidative cell damage. Thiols (RSH) can undergo oxidation reaction via oxidants. As both thiols and High Density Lipipoprotein have antioxidant activity a significant positive correlation occurred.

Key Words: High Density Lipipoprotein, Thiol Homeostasis, Antioxidant

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN INSULIN RESISTANCE AND THIOL HOMEOSTASIS

Onur KAYAPINAR[1], Derya CANBERİ[1], Gamze GÖK[2,3], Gülsen YILMAZ[2,3], Ceylan BAL[2,3]

[1] Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY
[2] Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY
[3]Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Insulin is a hormone secreted from the beta cells of the pancreas. Insulin resistance is defined as inefficient glucose uptake and utilization in peripheral tissues in response to insulin stimulation. Thiols are composed of a hydrogen and sulphur atom connected to a carbon atom. They play role for protecting tissues from reactive oxygen radicals. Some studies showed that reactive oxygen radicals and oxidative stress increase in insulin rezistance. In this project, we aimed to investigate the assaciation between thiol homeostasis and insulin resistance.

Material and Methods: Between January 1, 2017 and March 31, 2017, patients with fasting glucose, native thiol, fasting insulin parameters were screened retrospectively for patients who were admitted to our hospital. While patients with a HOMA index of less than 2.5 were not considered as having insulin resistance, Those above 2.5 were assessed as having insulin resistance. IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 statistical program was used for the analysis.

Results: In our study, the native thiol average of healthy subjects was 430.31 umol/L band the native thiol average of patients with insulin resistance was 450.96 umol/L. A statistically significant difference was observed between these two groups ($p = 0.025$)

Discussion: When insulin resistance occurs, response to insulin decreases. Reactive oxygen radicals and oxidative stress rises in insulin resistance. But in our study we couldn't find this result. So we think more studies must be done about this subject.

Key Words: Insulin Rezistance, Thiol Homeostasis.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SELENIUM AND CARBOHYDRATE ANTIGEN 19-9

Gamze GÖK[1,2], Gamze AVCIOĞLU[1,2], Onur KAYAPINAR[3], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Ceylan BAL[1,2], Gülsen YILMAZ[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Cancer cells are shown to have increased reactive oxygen spices' levels in comparison to their normal counterparts. Carbohydrate antigen 19-9 is a serum marker and İt is used for diagnosis and management of patients with pancreatic cancer. As Selenium is an antioxidant and oxizidation increases in cancer disease; in this study we aim to investagate the association between Selenium levels and Carbohydrate Antigen 19-9 levels in all kind of aplicants.

Material and Methods: Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, patients who had both Selenium and Carbohydrate Antigen 19-9 parameters were screened retrospectively for patients who were admitted to Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital. IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 statistical program was used for the analysis.

Results: A statistically correlation wasn't observed between selenium levels and Carbohydrate antigen 19-9 levels. ($r = -0.67$, $p = 0.515$)

Discussion: In some studies it was showed that cancer cells have increased reactive oxygen levels. We were expecting a negative correlation between these two parameters, because the antioxidant function of Selenium. Carbohydrate Antigen 19-9 has high positive predictive value as a stand-alone marker. We think more studies must bu done about this subject.

Key Words: Selenium, Carbohydrate Antigen 19-9

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COPPER AND CARBOHYDRATE ANTIGEN 72-4

Gamze GÖK[1,2], Cemil NURAL[1,2], Derya CANBERİ[3], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical of Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student TURKEY*

Introduction: Copper is essential for living organisms, in many metabolic enzymes it acts as a cofactor. Cancer progression is associated with increased cellular copper concentrations. Carbohydrate antigen 72-4 is a serum marker and it is used for diagnosis and management of patients with gastric, overian and colorectal cancer. In this study we just aim to investagate the association between copper and Carbohydrate antigen 72-4 in all kind of aplicants.

Material and Methods: Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, patients who had both copper and Carbohydrate antigen 72-4 parameters were screened retrospectively. These were the patients who were admitted to Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital. IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 statistical program was used for the analysis.

Results: A statistically correlation wasn't observed between Carbohydrate antigen 72-4 levels and copper levels. ($r = 0.10$, $p = 0.907$)

Discussion: In some studies it was showed that cancer cells have increased copper levels. Carbohydrate antigen 72-4 also increases in some kind of cancer disease so in this study we were expecting a positive correlation between these two groups. We think more studies must bu done about this subject.

Key Words: Copper, Carbohydrate Antigen 72-4

CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE COLONOSCOPY DUE TO IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

Mücahid UĞUR[1], Zeynep ERDEM[1], Zeynep ALPARSLAN[1], Mustafa TAHTACI[2,3], Öykü TAYFUR YÜREKLİ[2,3], Osman ERSOY[2,3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Gastroenterelogy, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Atatürk Traning and Research Hospital, Department of Gastroenterelogy, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a major health problem because it generally carries a poor prognosis. CRC is an important cause of iron deficiency anemia (IDA) in men and in postmenopausal women. In our study, we investigated the clinicopathologic features of

patients with colonoscopies due to IDA.To determine the prevalence of CRC in colonoscopies due to IDA and to investigate the relation between age and gender.

Material and Methods: We reviewed the records of 274 patients who had colonoscopy for investigation of IDA in the Colonoscopy Unit of the Atatürk Training and Research Hospital for 1 year (2016).

Results: No pathological findings were observed in 157 (57.3%) of 274 patients whose records were reviewed. 13 (4.7%) patients had cancer-mass. 5 (1.8%) of these patients are female and 8 (2.9%) are male. The cancer patients' mean age is 63. (Females' 70; Males' 58.6).

Discussion: Despite the absence of any pathology in the majority of colonoscopies due to IDA, clinical guidelines suggest colonoscopy for patients with IDA in men of any age and postmenopausal women. According to our results, 1 out of every 21 patients undergoing colonoscopy because of IDA have colorectal cancer.

Key Words: Iron Deficiency Anemia, Colorectal Cancer, Colon Polyp, Age, Gender, Colonoscopy.

COMPARISON OF URINARY SEDIMENT ANALYSIS RESULTS OF AUTOMATIC URINARY ANALYZER AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION METHODS

Esmanur OĞUZ[1], Emine Feyza YURT[2,3], Özcan EREL[2,3], Cemile BİÇER[2,3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, , Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Urine analysis is one of the most frequently requested diagnostic tests in clinical practice because it gives important information about renal function. For the analysis of urine sediment, manual microscopy and many automatic urine analyzers are used. Manual microscopy requires intensive work and takes time. Accuracy and precision of the tests have

been increased with automatic urine analyzers which make quantitative measurements. Our aim in this study is to investigate whether urine analysis results obtained by urine microscopy and automatic urine analyzer methods are different.

Material and Methods: Freshly collected urine samples from 30 patients who came to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital Medical Laboratory for analysis were centrifuged after SYSMEX UF 1000 i automatic urine analyzer was tested and analysis was completed, and a drop from the bottom sediment examined microscopically. Autoanalyzer and microscopy data of the samples were transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and analyzed by SPSS software.

Results: Significant correlation was found between erythrocyte, leukocyte, squamous epithelium, casts, crystal and yeast cells between the two methods. ($r = 0.970$, $p < 0.001$, $r = 0.985$, $p < 0.001$; $r = 0.982$, $p < 0.001$; $r = 0.922$, $p < 0.01$, $r = 1$, $p < 0.001$, $r = 1$, $p < 0.001$)

Discussion: Two urine analysis methods showed good correlation with urine sediment examination. This allows quick and accurate results in practice with analyzers. However, there is still a need for experienced laboratory technician to distinguish some shaped elements such as casts.

Key Words: Urine Sediment, Automatic Urine Analyzer, Urine Microscopy

CORRELATION OF CARDIAC MARKERS AND THIOL-DISULFIDE HOMEOSTASIS

Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Batuhan Berk DEMİR[3], Ece BATUR[3], Leyla Didem KOZACI[1], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Yeditepe University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Istanbul, TURKEY*

Introduction: Troponin (hsTnT), myoglobin and creatine kinase-myocardial isoenzyme (CK-MB) are most important and widely used tests to detect myocardial ischemia. With the onset

of ischemia or cardiac damage radical amount begins to increase in tissues. Thiols which are the sulphydryl groups (-SH) of the serum albumin, play an important role in removal of radicals. Thiol-disulfide homeostasis is a recently used test to show oxidative stress. Aim of this study is to assess the correlation between native-thiol and cardiac markers.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=111) who applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital from 10.10.2016-04.23.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of native-thiol with hsTnT, CK-MB and myoglobin values were analysed by using SPSS 22.0.

Results: Correlations of hsTnT with native-thiol and albumin were significant ($r=$ -0.554; $r=$ -0.630, $p<0.001$ respectively). Significant high positive correlations were seen between myoglobin and native-thiol ($r=$ 0.539, $p<0.001$) and between myoglobin and albumin ($r=$ 0.574, $p<0.001$). Correlations of CK-MB with both native-thiol and albumin were negative and significant ($r=$ -0.308, $p=0.001$; $r=$ -0.281, $p=0.002$).

Discussion: According to our findings there is a significant negative correlation of native-thiol with both hsTnT and CK-MB. In myocardial damage hsTnT and CK-MB levels increase and due to the ischemia, radical levels elevate in blood. Native-thiol level decrease since reduction of the radicals. In contrast to CK-MB and hsTnT, myoglobin has a positive correlation with native-thiol. As stated in recent studies myoglobin has a negative relationship with both troponin and CK-MB. Our data suggest that positive correlation between myoglobin and native-thiol is associated due to negative correlation of myoglobin either with troponin and CK-MB.

Key Words: Thiol-Disulfide Homeostasis, Hstnt, Ck-Mb, Myoglobin, Oxidative Stress

CORRELATION OF ISCHEMIA-MODIFIED ALBUMIN AND MICROALBUMINURIA

Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Dursun NAR[3], Leyla Didem KOZACI[1], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Microalbuminuria is the daily excretion of 30-300 mg of albumin. The presence of albumin in the urine is generally considered abnormal even in trace amounts, although some healthy individuals exhibit albuminuria following intense exercise. Ischemia-modified albumin (IMA) is a form of albumin in which the first two amino-acids (Asp-Ala) at N-terminus has cleaved due to ischemia. Goal of this study is to find a relationship between serum IMA and 24-hour urine microalbumin.

Material and Methods: 45 patients were enrolled in the study who applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital from February 2017 to April 2017. Correlation of IMA and 24-hour urine microalbumin values were investigated by using SPSS 22.0.

Results: 24-hour urine microalbumin levels were significantly correlated with IMA (r=0.462, p=0.001). Also significant high negative correlation was found between 24-hour urine microalbumin and serum albumin (r=-0.716, p<0.001).

Discussion: As the level of albumin excretion in urine increases, the serum albumin levels decrease. This relationship reveals the significant high negative correlation between microalbuminuria and albumin. According to some studies, elevation of oxidative stress in body results increase in IMA concentration. Microalbuminuria indicates an injury in kidneys which are responsible from excreting waste and oxidant products by urine. Deterioration of this mechanism cause increased oxidative stress in body and this state may lead to elevated IMA levels. Moreover negative correlation of IMA and microalbuminuria can be explained by the inverse correlation between IMA and albumin.

Key Words: Ischemia-Modified Albumin, Microalbuminuria, Proteinuria, Protein

CORRELATION OF ISCHEMIA-MODIFIED ALBUMIN AND THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Yıldırım Han BOZAL[3],
Leyla Didem KOZACI[1], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Yeditepe University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Istanbul, TURKEY*

Introduction: Thyroid function tests are used to assess activity of hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axis. Routine tests include triiodothyronine (T_3), thyroxine (T_4) and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH). T_3 and T_4 hormones are carried in body by thyroid-binding globulin (TBG), albumin and thyretin. Ischemia-modified albumin (IMA) is a form of albumin in which the N-terminal amino-acids have been modified by ischemia. Aim of this study is to investigate the relation of IMA with thyroid function tests.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=548) who applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 10.02.016-03.23.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of IMA with T_3, T_4 and TSH values were investigated by using SPSS 22.0.

Results: Significant negative correlations were found between T_3 and IMA ($r= -0.354$, $p<0.001$). Correlation of T_3 with albumin was positive ($r=0.565$, $p<0.001$). There were no correlations between T_4 and IMA ($r= -0.029$, $p=0.487$), also no correlations had found between T_4 and albumin ($r=0.015$, $p=0.733$). TSH and IMA correlation was significant ($r= -0.157$, $p<0.001$) and correlation of TSH with albumin was positive ($r=0.243$, $p<0.001$).

Discussion: Significant positive correlation between T_3 and albumin is a result of physiologic mechanism. Because 55% of the free T_3 in blood is transported to the target tissues by albumin. The higher amount of T3 secrete, the more albumin binding observed. Also, significant negative correlation between T3 and IMA is caused from the inverse correlation of albumin with IMA. But, no significant correlation had found between neither T4 and IMA nor T4 and albumin. Transport of 70% of T_4 with TBG may be the reason for why there is no correlation between T4 and albumin.

Key Words: IMA, TSH, T_3, T_4, Albumin

EVALUATION OF BLOOD GAS REJECTION CRITERIONS

Ahmet Rıfat BALIK[1,2], Gamze AVCIOĞLU[1,2], Yavuz Selim ÇOLAK[3], Cemile BİÇER[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Clinical follow-up of respiratory and metabolic diseases usually depends on rapid and accurate measurement of blood gases. Measurement of blood gases plays an important role in the identification of acid-base balance disorders. The use of modern instruments for measuring blood gases gives simple, fast and reliable results. However, there are some sample rejection reasons that will affect these results in the negative. In this study blood gas rejection criteria in our hospital were evaluated.

Material and Methods: Blood gas analysis was taken on standard blood gas injectors with heparin content. Samples were examined with ABL 800 device. All reasons for rejection of the blood gas between 01.03.2016 and 02.02.2017 were recorded. The collected data were evaluated in the SPSS statistical program.

Results: 2429 rejections were made during the specified period. The reasons of rejections and number are respectively; hemolysis; 8 (0.33%), clotted; 2245 (92.42%), insufficient sample; 128 (5.27%), wrong operation; 1 (0.04%), standing sample; 3 (0.12%), wrong tube container; 12 (0.49%), the other 12 (0.49%), improper container; 1 (0.04%), improper transport; 8 (0.33%), wrong patient; 6 (0.25%), incorrectly sampled sample; 4 (0.16%), lipemia; 1 (0.04%).

Discussion: Blood gas rejection rates are highest with 92.42% clotted samples. With 92.42%, the coarse samples are the highest in blood gas rejection rates. Importance should be attached to personnel training in this regard.

Key Words: Blood Gas, Rejection Criteria, Lipemia, Clotted Sample.

EVALUATION OF ISCHEMIA MODIFIED ALBUMIN LEVELS IN HYPERGLYCEMIC PATIENTS

Mustafa SÜNEL[1], Emine Feyza YURT[2,3], Özcan EREL[2,3], Cemile BİÇER[2,3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2] *Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: N-terminal of albumin is sensitive to free oxygen radicals and modified in oxidative stress. This form of albumin is called as ischemia modified albumin (IMA). The association of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) with oxidative stress is known from previous studies. Our aim in this study is to investigate IMA levels in patients with type 2 DM.

Material and Methods: The results of the HbA1c, glucose and IMA test samples which were analyzed in March 2017 in Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, were obtained from the laboratory information system. A control group with age and gender distribution similar to the patient group was identified.

Results: In the control group (n = 37) with median age 58 years [interquartile range (IQR) 39.5-73] 20 women, 17 men are included; in the patient group (n = 30) 17 women and 13 men are included, median age 62 years [IQR 48-68]. Median of IMA/albumin values is founded 17.5 [IQR 16.8-18.4] in the control group and median of IMA/albumin values is 18.6 [IQR 17.5-20.6] in the patient. There was a significant difference in IMA/albumin between the two groups (*p*=0.03). There is a weak correlation between HbA1c and IMA/albumin levels in the patient group (*r*=0.22, *p*=0.06).

Discussion: In Type 2 DM patients, IMA/albumin ratio increase significantly. It shows that in Type 2 DM patients oxidative stress modify the proteins which participates in antioxidant mechanism and IMA might be helpful in the evaluation of type 2 DM.

Key Words: Ischemia Modified Albumin, Type 2 DM, Free Oxygen Radicals, Oxidative Stress

EVALUATION OF LEVELS OF ISCHEMIA MODIFIED ALBUMIN IN PATIENTS WITH HIGH BNP LEVELS

Bircan Beyza KORKMAZ[1], Emine Feyza YURT[2,3], Özcan EREL[2,3], Cemile BİÇER[2,3]
[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory,*

Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Ischemia modified albumin (IMA) is a new test used as a marker for the early detection of ischemia caused by different pathologies. Oxidative stress cause an increase in IMA levels. Pathologic conditions which cause an increase in BNP (Brain Natriuretic Peptide) levels are also associated with oxidative stress. The aim of this study is to analyze the relation between levels of BNP and IMA.

Material and Methods: Pro-BNP and IMA test results between December 2016 and March 2017 are used. Patients with pro-BNP levels above 285 pg/ml are determined as the patient group. A control group with the similar age and gender is enrolled.

Results: The control and patient groups are formed by 13 female, 17 male (n=30) with median age 66.5 years [interquartile range (IQR)62-67.25]; and 17 female, 13 male (n=30) with median age 70 years [IQR 60-79.75], respectively. In the control group, median IMA/albumin ratio is 17.5 [IQR 15.9-18.8], median pro BNP is 64 pg /mL [IQR 30.2-121.5] whereas in the patient group median IMA /albumin ratio is 23.9 [IQR 19.2-31.8] and median pro BNP is 2148.5 pg/ml [IQR 637.5-4636.7]. There is a significant difference between IMA/albumin levels of the two groups. ($p<0.001$) There is a correlation between pro-BNP and IMA/albumin levels in the patient group. ($r=0.68$, $p<0.001$)

Discussion: IMA/albumin ratio is higher in patient group. A significant correlation between high BNP levels and IMA/albumin is confirmed in patient group. The high correlation between IMA and BNP indicates that IMA increases in conditions where BNP levels are also increase such as vascular, pulmonary and cardiac events.

Key Words: BNP, Ischemia-Modified Albumin, Cardiovasculer Disease, Oxidative Stress

TOP TEN LABORATORY TESTS WHICH WERE MADE THE MOST REQUEST IN 2016 AT ANKARA ATATURK TRAINING AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL

Hasan Basri ÖZBAY[1], Hanaa KHAZNAWİ[1], Gamze GÖK[2,3], Gülsen YILMAZ[2,3], Ceylan BAL[2,3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: The medical laboratories play an important role in diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of patients. Our aim in this project is evaluating top ten laboratory tests which were wanted from the patients at Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital in 2016.

Material and Methods: Laboratory tests conducted at all outpatient clinics of our hospital for screening from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 were screened retrospectively. The obtained data was transferred to the Excel Program.

Results: 119 different tests were run our hospital in 2016. The total number of tests runed in 2016 was 8.297.724. The maximum testing period was in March. (772.680 units) Minimum testing period was in July (566.149 units) At our hospital, the most wanted first 10 tests in 2016 were as follows 1) Hemogram 438.764 units 2) Creatinine 423.208 units 3) Glucose 397.324 units 4) Urea 391.416 units 5) Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) 375.813 units 6) Aspartate transaminase (AST) 360.913 units 7) Sodium 321.942 units 8) Potassium 321.455 units 9) Calcium (Ca) 279.354 units 10) Albumin 233.879 units.

Discussion: In this study we found that the most wanted test by the clinicians at our hospital during January 1, 2016 to December 31 ,2016 was hemogram. Hemogram is in relationship with lots of diseases such as anemia and infection.

Key Words: Laboratory Tests

EVALUATION OF OGTT THRESHOLD USED IN DIAGNOSIS OF GESTATIONAL DIABETES

Ahmet Rıfat BALIK[1,2], Cemil NURAL[1,2], Onur FİLİZ[3], Cemile BİÇER[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[1]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory*

Ankara, TURKEY

[3]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Gestational diabetes (GDM) is known as pregnancy diabetes. A two-stage test is used in our hospital for the investigation of GDM. The first step is a 50 g glucose screening test. If serum glucose level is ≥140 mg/dl after 1 hour, we doubt diabetes. And the second step, 100 g glucose scan test. In this study, we were aimed to investigate that, what kind of changes might occur if the threshold value of 140 mg/dl is taken to 130 mg/dl in the GDM screening test performed in our hospital.

Material and Methods: Patients screened for GDM between 01.01.2016 and 31.12.2016 were screened from the laboratory information system. GDM results of 784 patients were recorded. The mean age of the patients was 29.47(age; 17-45).

Results: 136 results were ≥140 mg/dl and in these patients the second stage was passed. 218 results ≥130 mg/dl and 82 results were found to be 130-140 mg/dl.

Discussion: If the limit was accepted as 140 mg/dl at first stage, 17.35% of the patients were found to be at risk. If the limit was accepted as 130 mg/dl, 27.80% of the pregnancies would be at risk. There is a high difference between the two limits. This may cause some GDM patients to be skipped. Therefore, lowering the limit to 130 mg/dL can be discussed.

Key Words: Gestational Diabetes, Glucose, Pregnant.

EVALUATION OF THE GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE LEVELS IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

İlayda AYHAN[1], Emine Feyza YURT[2,3], Özcan EREL[2,3], Cemile BİÇER[2,3]

[1]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY
[2]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY
[3]Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory,

Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Oxidative stress plays an important role in the pathogenesis of early and late complications of diabetes mellitus (DM). Recent studies have shown that serum GGT levels are associated with oxidative stress and subclinical low-grade chronic inflammation. Leukocyte count is widely considered a marker of inflammation. Our aim in our study is to investigate GGT levels and leukocyte count in Type 2 DM patients.

Material and Methods: The test results of HbA1c, glucose, fasting blood glucose, whole blood count and GGT of patients which analyzed in Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital in March 2017 is taken from labarotary information system. A patient group and age-gender matched control group were included.

Results: The control group (n=32) consist of 19 females, 13 males (median age 57.5 years; Interquartile Range -IQR 51-66.5); the patient group (n=30) consist of 18 women and 12 men (median age 64.5 years; IQR 57.7-70.2). In the control group, median leukocyte count is 6.73 K/uL (IQR 5.6-7.4), median GGT is 17 U/L (IQR 15-22); In the patient group, median leukocyte count is 7.65 K/uL (IQR 6.3-8.5) median GGT is 24 U/L (IQR 15-34.2). There was a significant difference between the GGT and leukocyte levels among the two groups (p=0.02, p=0.036, respectively). There was a correlation between HbA1c and GGT (r=0.31, p=0.013); HbA1c and leukocyte (r=0.31, p=0.014) and leukocyte and GGT levels (r=0.40, p<0.001).

Discussion: GGT and leukocyte levels were found to be significantly higher in Type 2 DM patients. GGT and leukocyte levels may be showing the inflammation and oxidation status of the patients in Type 2 DM.

Key Words: Diabetes Mellitus, Ggt, Oxidative Stres, Leukocyte, Inflammation

INVESTIGATION OF PLASMA SIGNAL TRANSDUCER AND ACTIVATOR OF TRANSCRIPTION 3 (STAT3) AND BCL-2 ASSOCIATED X PROTEIN (BAX) LEVELS IN RATS FED HIGH FAT AND HIGH SUCROSE DIET

Kübra FİDAN[1], Berivan UNAT[1], Fatma Hümeyra YERLİKAYA[2], Bülent KAYA[3], Emir Kaan İZCİ[3], Gökhan CÜCE[4], Ümmü Gülsüm CAN[4]

[1]Necmettin Erbakan University, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Graduate Student, Konya,

TURKEY
[2]Necmettin Erbakan University, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Konya, TURKEY
[3]Necmettin Erbakan University, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Department of Neurological Surgery, Konya, TURKEY
[4]Konya Education and Research Hospital, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Konya, TURKEY

Introduction: Consumption of a diet high in saturated fats and sucrose is an important factor in the increasing occurrence of these metabolic disorders. Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) and Bcl-2 associated X protein (Bax) are multifunctional protein that are important for immune responses, cell survival, apoptosis, and proliferation. However, ıt is unknown about the relationship between the STAT3/ Bax and high sucrose/ high fat diet

Material and Methods: Konya Necmettin Erbakan University, KONÜDAM Experimental Medicine Research and Application Center which was available from 28 adult Wistar albino postnatal (8-12 weeks) male rats fed, accompanied by a high-fat, high-sucrose or standard chow. It was divided into several groups, in its blood (plasma) STAT3 and Bax levels were studied with the ELISA method.

Results: Plasma STAT levels of fed with standard feed, fed with high sucrose diet, fed with high fat diet and fed with high fat and high sucrose diet were found as (X + SD) 0.25 ± 0.007, 0.26 ± 0.02, 0.27 ± 0.02 and 0.29 ± 0.04 pg/ml respectively. Plasma Bax levels of fed with standard feed, fed with high sucrose diet, fed with high fat diet and fed with high fat and high sucrose diet were found as (X + SD) 0.35 ± 0.02, 0.34 ± 0.02, 0.35 ± 0.01 and 0.33 ± 0.01 ng/ml respectively. There were no significant differences between plasma STAT3/ Bax levels of the groups.

Discussion: Our findings show that there was no relationship between the STAT3/ Bax and high sucrose/ high fat diet.

Key Words: High Fat Diet, High Sucrose Diet, STAT3, Bax

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN HYPERLIPIDEMIA AND SERUM GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE LEVELS

Sevdenur AKKAYA[1], Emine Feyza YURT[2], Özcan EREL[3], Cemile BİÇER[3]
[1]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY
[2]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Department of Medical Biochemistry,

Ankara, TURKEY
³Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory,
Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: There is a relation between cardiovascular diseases and hyperlipidemia. GGT levels are associated with inflammation, oxidative stress and it is shown that increased serum GGT will be a predictor of cardiovascular disease in recent studies. Leukocyte count is also considered a marker of inflammation. The aim is to evaluate leukocyte and GGT levels association with hyperlipidemia.

Material and Methods: The results of leukocyte, GGT, lipid profiles of patients analyzed in Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital in March 2017 is taken from laboratory information system. A patient group and age-gender matched control group were enrolled.

Results: The control group (n=36) consist of 21 female,15 male; median age is 42 years [Interquartile range(IQR) 28-59] and hiperlipidemic patients (n=32) consist of 23 female, 9 male; mean age is 51 years (IQR 40-61.5). In control group median of total cholesterol (TC) is 168 mg/dl (IQR 154.2-180.7); TC median in patient group is 220 mg/dl (IQR 213-257.5). Median GGT and leukocyte levels are 14 U/L (IQR 11-21), 6.7 K/uL (IQR 5.8- 7.5) in the control group and 19 U/L (14-27), 7.7 K/uL (5.7-8.7) in the patient group, respectively. GGT levels were significantly higher in the hiperlipidemic group (*p*=0.014). GGT is positively correlated with TG (*r*=0.42, *p*=0.001) and negatively with HDL levels (*r*=-0.39, *p*<0.001).

Discussion: Higher GGT levels, positive correlation of GGT with TG and negative correlation with HDL suggest that GGT levels may show the inflammation and oxidation status of the patients with hyperlipidemia.

Key Words: Hyperlipidemia, GGT, Leukocyte, Inflammation, Oxidative stress

**INVESTIGATION OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PROTEINURIA
AND THIOL/DISULFIDE HOMEOSTASIS**

Niyazi ALBAYRAK[1], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ [2,3], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[2,3],
Cemile BİÇER[2,3], Leyla Didem KOZACI[2]
¹Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara,

TURKEY

[2]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY

[3]Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Normal urinary protein excretion in healthy individual is <150 mg/24 hour or <30 mg/day. Microalbuminuria is the excretion of 30-300 mg of albumin daily or 20-200 µg of albumin per minute. Serum albumin levels highly associate with serum thiols which are protective compounds of the cells and tissues against radicals' harmful effects. Main objective of this study is to search the correlation between microalbuminuria and thiol-disulfide homeostasis.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=63) who applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 01.01.2016 - 04.18.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of 24-hour urine microalbumin levels with serum albumin, native thiol and total thiol values were analyzed by using SPSS 22.0.

Results: Significant negative correlations were found between 24-hour urine microalbumin and native and total thiol values ($r= -0.658$, $r= -0.654$; $p<0.001$ respectively). The correlation of 24-hour urine microalbumin and albumin was ($r= -0.69$, $p<0.001$).

Discussion: We have found significant high negative correlation between both microalbuminuria - native thiol and microalbuminuria - albumin. Thiols are the sulphydryl groups (-SH) of albumin therefore their concentrations are affected by serum albumin levels. Body mainly loses serum albumin during proteinuria. This evidence explains the negative correlation of microalbuminuria with both native thiol and albumin.

Key Words: Thiol/Disulfide Homeostasis, Proteinuria, Microalbuminuria, 24-Hour Urine

MISSING INTRAUTERINE DEVICE

Ayşe Filiz YAVUZ [1,2], Raziye DESDİCİOĞLU[1,2], Özgenur AKPINAR[3], Sevde Nur AYDIN[3]

[1]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Gynecology, Ankara, TURKEY

[2]Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: The Intrauterine Device (IUD) is a highly effective contraceptive method. An IUD is a small, T shaped plastic devices that is wrapped in copper or contains hormones. The IUD is inserted into patients uterus by physicians.

Material And Methods: This methods have some complications like menstrual problems, infection risks, ectopic pregnancy, perforation and expulsion. In this case, our patient applied to complain about vaginal discharge. When the patient was evaluated, hyperechogenic foreign material was observed in endometrial cavity.Patient has a history about removing of IUD in other health center two weeks ago.

Result: Therefore, this material is considered as a part of IUD that was broken off during removing. We chose this case presentation because this complication has very low frequency among the other complications.

Discussion: Every physicians should contol in term of integrity of IUD.

Key Words: Intrauterine Device, Uterus, Contraceptive Methods

MONTHLY CHANGES IN VITAMIN D LEVELS

Onur FİLİZ[1], Ahmet Rıfat BALIK[2,3], Almila Şenat AYDIN[2,3], Leyla Didem KOZACI[2], Cemile KOCA[2,3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

³*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Vitamin D is essential for calcium and bone homeostasis. Vitamin D has a dual origin: as nutritional intake of vitamin D is usually low, the main source is photosynthesis in the skin during exposure to UVB irradiation by sunlight. To assess a persons' vitamin D status, 25(OH)D is the metabolite that is measured in serum. People have D_3 form and it synthesized at skin with sunlight effect. In this study, we aimed to investigate the changes of vitamin D concentrations in women and men according to the season for 12 months.

Material and Methods: Between 01.03.2016 and 28.02.2017, 51.227 female (age; 1-102) and 20.070 male (age; 1-98) patients who applied to Atatürk Training and Research Hospital were screened for vitamin D results. 25-OH vitamin D is measured by electrochemiluminescence method. The reference range is 10-80 μg/L.

Results: Mean vitamin D concentrations for male and female by month respectively; January: 20.73 VS 24.21 μg/L, February: 23.63-27.55 μg/L, March: 16.47-19.88 μg/L, April: 19.63-21.97 μg/L, May: 22.82-24.74 μg/L, June: 26.05-26.74 μg/L, July: 25.58-23.53 μg/L, August: 27.40-24.44 μg/L, September: 26.25-24.74 μg/L, October: 22.47-21.29 μg/L, November: 25.00-25.24 μg/L, December: 21.67-23.47 μg/L.

Discussion: Vitamin D concentrations increase from March and in both sexes during the summer months. İncreased levels in January and February is thought to be due to patients taking medication. This shows us that D vitamine synthesis is directly proportional to sunlight.

Key Words: Vitamin D, Sunlight, Electrochemiluminescence.

NEAR STEREOPSIS IS NOT RELATED TO READING SPEED

Serhan SORKUN[1], Murhaf HAJ LATOUF[1], Enes ERTEKİN[1],
Mohamed ELGAHLAN[1], Fatma YÜLEK[2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

²*Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Department of Ophtalmology, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Medical students spend most of their time studying; therefore, that can affect their eyesight. By performing a simple eye test and calculating the reading speed, we could evaluate the near stereopsis and its relationship with reading speed in medical students. Will the depth perception of people affect their reading speed?

Materials and Methods: The near stereopsis is measured with Randot test (Stereo Optical Co, Inc., Chicago, IL., U.S.A.) and reading speed is recorded by first grade medical students of AYBU Medical Faculty. The information related to refraction, use of eye glasses, any neurological or systemic disease was recorded as well. Students with high refractive errors more than 4 diopters were excluded.

Results: 100 medical students (mean age: 19.7, range: 18-25, 56 female) had a mean reading speed of 249 words per minute (WPM range: 100-577). The stereopsis ranged from 20 to 200 seconds of arc (median: 60, mode: 70). The correlation (r) between stereopsis and reading speed was weak ($r = -0.01$, p-value (p) = 0.34). There was no difference between students who were ametropic and emmetropic in terms of stereopsis ($p = 0.75$) and reading speed ($p = 0.09$).

Discussion: The speed of reading which is a unique human cognitive activity is not related to high binocular functions like stereoacuity and moderate refractive errors.

Key Words: Near Stereopsis, Refractive Errors, Reading Speed.

QUANTITATIVE EEG BETA FREQUENCY RESPONSE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO MANGANESE

Nurşen ÖZEN[1], Gülsüm AKDENİZ[2], Gamze DOĞAN[3], Gülay ÇELİKER[4]

¹Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY

[2] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Biophysics and Electroneurophysiology Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Hacettepe University, School of Medicine, Department of Biophysics, Ankara, TURKEY*
[4]*Occupational Diseases Hospital, Department of Neurology, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Chronic exposure to Manganese (Mn) by inhalation in workers is associated with neurotoxicological effects including neurobehavioral changes and parkinsonism. Alterations in the electroencephalography (EEG) data may reflect pathological conditions which are caused by toxin agents in the central nervous system (CNS). The aim of this study was to investigate to toxic effects of Mn on the cognitive functions as mediated by frontal lobe through quantitative EEG analyzing.

Material and Methods: Resting state-EEG recordings were taken from 27 patients with chronic occupational exposure to manganese and 16 healty volunteer participants (control group) with a 32 channel EEG recording system. The beta power values were obtained from the EEG recordings with the BESA program. For quantitative EEG analysis, artifact free 45 epochs lasting 2 s each were selected and the beta frequency power values were calculted for frontal lob.

Results: Beta power values of the chronic occupational exposure to manganese patients (9,20 μV^2) decreased compared to control group (16,92 μV^2) in frontal lobe.

Discussion: The major function of the frontal lobe is carring out higher mental processes such as thinking, decision making, and planning. It's a known fact there is a relationship between beta waves and cognitive functions. According to our findings the low beta values (frontal lobe) in patients with chronic occupational exposure to manganese show long term manganese exposure affect the higher mental processes.

Key Words: Exposure To Manganese, EEG, Beta Waves, Cognitive Function.

RELATION BETWEEN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND THIOL DISULPHIDE HOMEOSTASIS

Burhaneddin Burak YURT[1,2], Emine Feyza YURT[4,5], Bircan Beyza KORKMAZ[3], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[4,5], Özcan EREL[4,5], Cemile BİÇER[4]

[1]Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Department of Emergency Medicine, Ankara, TURKEY
[2]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Department of Emergency Medicine, Ankara, TURKEY
[3]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY
[4]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY
[5]Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Alcohol is one of the most socially accepted addictive drugs in modern society. In the literature, it is known that reactive oxygen species (ROS) are generated during alcohol metabolism. Thiol-disulphide homeostasis is a new concept that shows oxidative status of the patient. The object of the study is to investigate the relation between alcohol consumption and thiol disulphide homeostasis.

Material and Methods: The alcohol test results, thiol-disulphide levels and liver function tests of patients which were examined in Ankara Ataturk Research and Training Hospital between 2015 and 2017 were taken from laboratory data system.

Results: Our study consists of 30 patient's results (n=30). There is negative weak correlation between alcohol levels and disulphide levels (r=-0.22, p=0.2) and also negative weak correlation with disulphide/native tiyol ratio which shows oxidative stress (r=-0.21, p=0.24) but these are non significant.

Discussion: We did not found significant correlation between alcohol levels and disulfide levels which shows oxidative stress. The characteristics of the alcohol consumption (time, dosage etc.) are not known in this study. It needs further researches to investigate the thiol disulphide homeostasis in chronic alcohol consumption.

Key Words: Alcohol, Oxidative Stress, Thiol Disulphide Homeostasis

RELATION BETWEEN THIOL AND CARBON DIOXIDE LEVEL

Seda NUR ÖRÜN[1], Cemil NURAL[2,3], Gamze GÖK[2,3], Ceylan BAL[2,3], Özcan EREL[2,3]

[1] Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY
[2] Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical

Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY
[3]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Oxidative stres is caused by an imbalance between production and detoxification of reactive oxygen species (ROS). ROS are able to oxidize all macromolecular constituents of cells such as phospho-lipids of membranes, proteins and DNA. Acidosis resulted from increased carbon dioxide (CO_2) levels can cause production of ROS. Thiols contain sulfhydryl group (–SH) that plays an essential role against ROS at biological pathways. They are important to antioxidant cascade. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the relationship between thiol and CO2 levels.

Material and Method: The CO_2 and thiol levels were screened for the last 5 months period as retrospectively in laboratuary data system of Ataturk Training and Research Hospital. 172 patients were included in this study. The datas were analyzed in IBM SPSS 23.0 version.

Results: Mean values of CO_2 and thiols are 43.38 mmHg and 258.35 μmol/L. The results showed a significant negative correlation ($r = -0.266$, $p < 0.0001$) between thiol and CO_2 level.

Dıscussıon: The low pH values caused by the increase in CO_2 affect the viability of cells and antioxidant enzyme activities. In our study, it was observed that thiol groups, which are part of the antioxidant system, decrease with increasing CO_2 values.

Key Words: Oxidative Stress, Thiol, Carbon Dioxide.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSA AND THIOL GROUPS

Yavuz Selim ÇOLAK[1], Ahmet Rıfat BALIK[2,3], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[2,3], Cemile BİÇER[2,3], Leyla Didem KOZACI[2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY
[3]Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Thiols are essential and potent anti-oxidant molecules containing a functional sulfhydryl groups are important anti-oxidants and essential molecules protecting organism against the harmful effects of reactive oxygen species. Oxidative modification of proteins may affect a variety of cellular functions, and cause cell damage and death or mutations and carcinogenesis. Increased oxidative stress in prostate cancer patients may cause metabolic disturbance and have a role in the aetiopathogenesis of prostate cancergroup protecting organism against the harmful effects of oxidative stress damage. Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) is widely considered as an important biomarker used for diagnosing prostate cancer. In this study we aim that, investigate the relationship between PSA and thiol groups.

Material and Methods: 255 male patients (age; 29-90) applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Reserch Hospital between 01.09.2016 and 15.04.2017 were included in this study. Parameters of thiol disulphide homeostasis were measured by colorimetric method on an automatic analyzer. PSA and fPSA were measured by electrochemiluminescence assay. Patients were divided into 3 groups according to PSA result (<4 ng/mL, 4-10 ng/mL, >10 ng/mL). The results were evaluated with Spearman's correlation in SPSS.

Results: There was a weak negative correlation and a significant correlation between native thiol and PSA in only group 3 ($r= -580$; $p= 0.001$).

Discussion: There was a weak negative correlation between PSA with Native Thiol. Native Thiol decreases in oxidative stress and PSA increases in prostate cancer. The result shows that oxidative stress has increased as the risk for prostate cancer increases (for group 3).

Key Words: Thiol Disulphide, PSA, Oxidative Stres, Prostate Cancer.

RELATIONSHIP OF LIVER FUNCTION TESTS AND ISCHEMIA-MODIFIED ALBUMIN

Aslı YÜCE[1], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[2,3], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[2,3], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[2,3], Leyla Didem KOZACI[2], Özcan EREL[2,3]

[1]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY

[2]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY

[3]Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Liver is the most complex organ of the gastrointestinal tract and responsible for many functions such as protein synthesis, metabolism of glucose, amino acid and dicarboxylic acid interconversions via transaminases, albumin and coagulation factor protein synthesis, metabolism and transport of bilirubin. Ischemia-modified albumin (IMA) is a form of albumin which has reduced binding capacity to transitional metals at the N-terminal compared to albumin. Ischemia, oxidative stress and acidosis may result in IMA formation. Aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between IMA and liver function tests.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=96) who applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 02.15.2016-03.31.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of IMA with ALT (alanine amino transferase), AST (aspartate amino transferase), ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase), GGT (γ-Glutamyl Transferase) and PT (prothrombin time) were investigated by using SPSS 22.0.

Results: Correlation values were as follows: IMA and ALT ($r=0.056$, $p=0.585$), IMA and AST ($r=0.090$, $p=0.385$), IMA and ALP ($r=0.072$, $p=0.487$), IMA and GGT ($r=-0.171$, $p=0.096$), IMA and PT($r=0.245$, $p=0.017$). Significant correlation of albumin with analyzed tests was only found with PT ($r=-0.318$, $p=0.002$).

Discussion: Albumin and PT indicate synthesis capacity of liver. In hepatic injury, levels of albumin decrease and PT increase. Negative correlation between albumin and IMA is the reason of positive correlation between PT and IMA. Based on this findings IMA can be used as a marker to show the liver synthesis capacity. ALT and AST are indicators of hepatocyte injury, ALP and GGT are usually related with biliary tract pathologies. The reason for no correlation of these tests with IMA is that they do not show the liver synthesis capacity.

Key Words: ALT, AST, IMA, ALP, GGT, PT

RELATION BETWEEN ISCHEMIA MODIFIED ALBUMIN AND CARDIOVASCULAR TESTS

Mert DELKHAH[1], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[2,3], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[2,3], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[2,3], Leyla Didem KOZACI[2], Özcan EREL[2,3]

[1]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY

[2] Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY

[3]Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Creatine kinase myocardial isoenzyme (CK-MB), myoglobin and high sensitive troponin (hsTnT) are important markers of the cardiac function. According to some studies Ischemia-Modified Albumin (IMA) is reported as an early and useful molecule to evaluate ischemic heart events. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between IMA and cardiac markers.

Material and Methods: In this retrospective study hsTnT, CK-MB, myoglobin and IMA values of 143 patients were chosen randomly. Test results were obtained from Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital Laboratory Data System. Correlation of IMA with hsTnT, CK-MB and myoglobin values were analyzed by using SPSS 22.0.

Results: All correlations were obtained by using Spearman's test. No significant correlation was found between both IMA and CK-MB or IMA and hsTnT values ($r= 0.114$, $r= 0.084$; $p>0.05$ respectively). However negative significant low correlation was found between IMA and myoglobin levels ($r=-0.176$; $p=0.05$).

Discussion: Data presents a significant but low correlation between IMA and myoglobin. Some recent studies report significant interaction with myocardial injury and serum IMA levels, serum samples taken from patients within the first 3 hours of applying to emergency department. In contrast to this finding, some reports IMA elevations show no significant difference between first and second days after myocardial injury. In our study, most of the patients' serum samples were taken 3 hours after myocardial damage which may be the reason for the lack of correlations between IMA and CK-MB or IMA and hsTnT.

Key Words: IMA, Ischemic Heart Event, Troponin, Myoglobin, CK-MB

RELATION BETWEEN THIOL GROUPS AND AGING

İrem YEŞİLYURT[1], Cemil NURAL[2,3], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[2,3], Ceylan BAL[2,3], Özcan EREL[2,3]

[1]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara,

TURKEY
²Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY
³Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Aging is a basic biological process. There are numerous irreversible changes in metabolism in the aging process. One of the most important of these is the accumulation of damage products caused by reactive oxygen species (ROS) formed during metabolism. Oxidative stress occurs when the balance between antioxidants and ROS are disrupted. The human body contains various antioxidants, such as thiol, which serve to balance the effects of oxidants. Thiols are a class of organic compound that contain sulfhydryl (-SH) group formed by combination of a hydrogen and a sulfur atom with a carbon atom. In this study, the effect of aging on thiol exchange was studied.

Material and Method: The patients' thiol levels were screened retrospectively between for the last 4 months in laboratuary information system of Ataturk Training and Research Hospital. A total of 2568 patients were included in this study. Patients were divided into 4 groups according to their age. (Grup1: 1-25, grup 2: 26-50, grup 3: 51-75, grup 4:76-100). IBM SPSS 23.0 Statistical Program was used for the analysis.

Results: The results showed a statistically significant difference between thiol levels and aging period in all grups ($p < 0.0001$).

Discussion: In recent years, research on aging has focused more on oxidative stress and has been suggested to play an important role in the aging process. In our study, the reduction of antioxidant capacity with aging was shown by the increase in age and the decrease in the amount of serum thiol.

Key Words: Oxidative Stress, Thiol, Age.

RELATION OF ISCHEMIA-MODIFIED ALBUMIN AND ACUTE-PHASE REACTANTS

Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Batuhan Berk DEMİR[3],
Leyla Didem KOZACI[1], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2] *Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3] *Yeditepe University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Istanbul, TURKEY*

Introduction: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ERS) and C-reactive protein (CRP) are acute-phase reactants and non-specific markers which are commonly employed in daily practice to investigate acute inflammation. Ischemia-modified albumin (IMA) is a good marker for indicating oxidative stress as a result of ischemia. Moreover, recent studies have shown significant higher relation between IMA and chronic oxidative stress in metabolic syndrome, hyperlipidemia and type 2 diabetes mellitus. Objective of this study is to inspect the relationship between IMA and acute-phase reactants.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=197) who applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between January 1st to April 15th 2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of IMA with CRP and ESR values were investigated by using SPSS 22.0.

Results: Significant correlations were both found between CRP and albumin ($r= -0.548$, $p<0.001$), CRP and IMA ($r= 0.549$, $p<0.001$). Moreover, significant correlations were obtained between ESR and albumin ($r= -0.543$, $p<0.001$), ESR and IMA ($r= 0.447$, $p<0.001$).

Discussion: According to the statistical findings, there is a significant high negative correlation between CRP and IMA same as the correlation of ESR and IMA. This relationship may be caused from the emergence of reactive oxygen species in the presence of acute inflammation. Moreover, significant positive correlation of albumin with both ESR and CRP also suggest a relation of oxidative stress. In conclusion, IMA has a correlation with acute phase reactants.

Key Words: IMA, ESR, CRP, Acute Phase, Inflammation

RELATION OF THYROID FUNCTION TESTS AND THIOL/DISULFIDE HOMEOSTASIS

Ahmet Selçuk ÇOBANOĞLU[1], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[2,3], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[2,3], Cemile BİÇER[2,3], Leyla Didem KOZACI[2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Thyroid function tests include triiodothyronine (T3), thyroxine (T4) and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) tests which are used to evaluate the activity of the thyroid gland. Thiols are the sulphydryl group (-SH) of albumin and responsible for many functions in body such as detoxification, signal transduction, regulation of enzymatic activity and transcription and cellular signal mechanisms. Aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between thyroid function tests and thiol-disulfide homeostasis.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=869) who applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 11.01.2016-03.31.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of serum native thiol with T_3, T_4 and TSH values were investigated by using SPSS 22.0.

Results: All correlation tests were done by Spearman's test. Significant positive correlations were found between T_3 and native thiol values (r= -0.644, $p<0.001$). There were no correlations between T_4 and native thiol (r=0.038, p=0.271). Significant positive correlations were observed between TSH and native thiol (r=0.197, $p<0.001$).

Discussion: We found a significant correlation between native thiol and T_3 levels. Moreover, there were also a low but significant correlation between native thiol and TSH values. TSH is responsible for stimulating the thyroid gland to secrete T_3 hormone. After secretion, T_3 is transported by thyroid-binding globulin and albumin in the body. Significant positive correlation of native thiol with T_3 and TSH levels may be due to the high relation of thiols with albumin.

Key Words: Thiol/Disulfide Homeostasis, TSH, T_3, T_4, Albumin

THE RELATION OF SERUM COPPER AND ZINC LEVELS WITH COGNITIVE FUNCTION: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

Rumeysa BAHADIR[1], Gülsüm AKDENİZ[2], Emine Feyza YURT[3,4], Gülsen YILMAZ[3,4]
[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Biophysics, Ankara,*
TURKEY
[3] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[4] *Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: It is known that trace elements like copper, zinc, cadmium, selenium play a role in metabolic processes and oxidation-reduction reactions in central nervous system and could have a possible effect on cognitive function. The aim of this study to investigate the relation of copper and zinc levels with cognitive functions.

Material and Methods: 22 healthy volunteers participated in this study were tested with MOCA test which reflects cognitive functions. Also their bloods were drawn simultaneously and copper and zinc levels were measured with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS). The correlation between copper, zinc levels and MOCA test result were investigated.

Results: There is a negative significant correlation between age and zinc level (r=-0.707, p<0.001); attention and copper level (r=-0.469, p= 0.028); also age and visual perception (r=-0.43, p=0.04).

Discussion: A negative correlation between age and zinc level was found in this study in line with researches suggesting decreasing amount of zinc with age. Visual perception is decreased with age as expected but it is not related with copper and zinc levels. The negative correlation between copper and attention is consistent with other studies. The mechanism for copper's effect on cognition is believed to be its interaction with Aβ peptide causing Aβ aggregation and the production of hydrogen peroxide, an oxidant and neurotoxin.

Key Words: Trace Element, Cognitive Intelligence, Zinc, Copper.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DYNAMIC THIOL/DISULPHIDE HOMEOSTASIS AND BILIRUBIN

Gamze AVCIOĞLU[1,2], Ahmet Rıfat BALIK[1,2], Tunahan KILIÇ[3], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2],

Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship among serum total and direct bilirubin concentrations and thiol/disulphide homeostasis tests in different groups of the patients.

Material and Methods: The serum total, direct bilirubin, albumin concentrations and thiol/disulphide homeostasis tests of the patients were screened retrospectively by using the laboratory information system of Atatürk Training and Research Hospital. The 343 patients included in the study were divided into three groups, based on the reference limits of the total bilirubin concentration (normal, mildly elevated and high). The relationship between serum total, direct bilirubin and thiol-disulphide homeostasis was analyzed using with IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0.

Results: There was a significant difference between the native thiol, total thiol and disulphide averages of the groups ($p<0.001$). There was a negative correlation between total bilirubin concentrations and native thiol ($r=-0.52$, $p<0.05$). The mean native thiol values of the groups were 381.5, 242.5 and 211.6, the mean disulphide values of the groups were 12.6, 11.4 and 15.0 and the mean albumin values of the gropus were 3.5, 2.7 and 2.6, respectively.

Discussion: In this study, the thiols have been affected by the physiological status and act as an antioxidant in the normal and mildly elevated group. Mildly elevated bilirubin levels have been shown to be protective against many of diseases related with increased oxidative stress. But, the native thiol concentration was decreased proportional to the albumin concentration which is the major indicator of the serum thiol concentration and hepatic synthesis ability in the third group. To conclude, thiols may be an indirect indicator of liver's ability to synthesize.

Key Words: Total Bilirubin, Oxidant-Antioxidant, Thiol/Disulphide Homeostasis.

SEPARATION ANXIETY PREDICTS ANXIETY IN ADULTHOOD

Gökçe BAYRAM[1], Esra YILDIRIM[1], Elif İrem KIZILAY[1], Kamran NAGHİZADA[1],

Sevgi ÖZTEMİZ[1], Murat İlhan ATAGÜN[2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara,*
TURKEY
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Ankara,*
TURKEY

Introduction: Separation Anxiety (SA) is a particular type of anxiety, due to an imaginary or an actual separation from an attachment figure. SA might become manifest both in behavior and emotional responses and diminishes with adjustment (1,2). Although SA itself is a conditional and temporary type of anxiety, it is not clear whether SA is a premise of other anxiety types over time. It was aimed to assess the potential relationship between SA and adult type anxiety.

Material and Methods: 21 subjects were males with a mean age of 23 (SD=7.3) years and 23 were females whose mean age was 22 (SD=6.9) years, with the overall mean age of the 44-subject sample being 22 (SD=6.6) year. Subjects were randomly asked to participate in the study. Separation Anxiety Symptom Inventory (SASI) is a 15-item inventory questioning childhood SA(3) and Adult Separation Anxiety Checklist (ASA) is a 27-item self-assessment questionnaire that assess adulthood SA (4). The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) (5) has two inventories, state (STAI-S: how subjects feel at a particular moment)and trait (STAI-T: how subjects generally feel). Measurement tool was 4- point likert scale.

Results: There was significant correlation between state/trait anxiety, childhood and adult SA (Table 5). The results also showed that SA in childhood was a predicted by trait anxiety (p=0.032) in the linear regression [F (3.43) =10.08, p<0.001] and SA in the adulthood was predicted by state anxiety (p=0.009) in the linear regression [F(3.43)=11.78,p<0.001].

Discussion: Adult SA was determined by state anxiety, whereas childhood SA was predicted by trait anxiety. This relationship may indicate that childhood anxiety progresses into generalized anxiety with development, whereas adulthood anxiety is more likely to remain state dependent. SA is also a state dependent type of anxiety.

Key Words: Separation Anxiety, State Anxiety, Trait Anxiety

**SERUM CALCIUM LEVELS AND ITS CORRELATION WITH
THIOL-DISULFIDE HOMEOSTASIS**

Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Mert DELKHAH[3],
Leyla Didem KOZACI[1], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: The single most abundant protein in normal plasma is albumin, usually constituting up to two-thirds of total plasma protein responsible from transporting many substances (thyroxine, bilirubin, penicillin, cortisol, calcium, magnesium). Approximately 80% of the protein-bound calcium fraction is associated with albumin. Albumin also comprise sulphydryl group (-SH) also called as thiols. Aim of this study is to investigate the relation between thiol and calcium levels.

Material and Methods: In this retrospective study calcium, albumin and thiol data of 495 patients were included randomly. Test results were obtained from Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital Laboratory Data System. Association between calcium and thiol were analyzed by using SPSS 22.0.

Results: According to the Spearman rank correlation test, results were as follows: Thiol and calcium (r=0.624; p<0.001), albumin and calcium (r=0.71; p<0.001), albumin and thiol (r=0.823; p<0.001). Multiple linear regression model has been made useful to discuss the potential relationship between both the increase on the thiol and albumin level and increase on thiol and calcium level. In this study, albumin and calcium levels have been designed as continuous independent variable and, thiol level has been designed as continuous dependent variable. According to the analysis results, although serum calcium and thiol level do not have a significant correlation (*β coefficient*: -0.024, standard error:4.354; p=0.492); calcium and albumin level have significant correlation (*β coefficient*:0.819, standard error:4.869; p<0.001).

Discussion: Albumin concentrations are vital to interpret calcium levels because it is bound to albumin, so decreases in albumin is directly responsible for depression of calcium concentrations. Significant high positive correlation between calcium and thiol results from their direct relation with albumin.

Key Words: Calcium, Albumin, Thiol-Disulfide Homeostasis

A LOOK AT THE FUTILE TREATMENT OPTIONS OF TERMINAL CANCER

Gülce KARACA[1], Perihan Elif EKMEKÇİ[2]

[1] TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Faculty of Medicine, Ankara, TURKEY

[2] TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Department of Medical History and Ethics, Ankara, TURKEY

Introduction: Cancer is a depressive and painful disease with a high mortality rate and only a few possibilities for successful treatment. When a patient is diagnosed with end-stage cancer, it is usually the physician and the family of the patient who determine the treatment options. However, can we state that treatment of terminal cancer is worth the effort and not futile?

Material and Methods: I had help from articles on pubmed and Acıbadem University's symposium about end of life care.

Discussion: Futile treatment is an intervention given to a patient that has neither a positive nor negative effect on a disease's course. The Hippocratic Oath includes a promise not to treat patients who are "overmastered by their disease," which means that we should not provide futile treatment if a patient is likely to die. When treatment of a terminal illness is found to be ineffective, it is often considered a waste of time, money, and resources. The supply of resources for critical care is already limited. Since survival rates from treatment for end-stage cancer are poor, a patient may not want to pursue any treatment at all.

Results: As an observer from Turkey and a person who has seen many family members overmastered by cancer, I believe that stopping futile treatment is the best option for the sake of patients and the country's medical care system. Hospice care and palliative care —both available in Turkey—may be better options than futile treatment.

Key Words: Futile Treatment, Hospice Care, Palliative Care, Terminal Cancer

STRESS AND ANXIETY ARE ASSOCIATED WITH POOR COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN YOUNG ADULTS

Cemal DEMİRLEK[1], Ufuk Berat ARSLAN[1], Buket KİZİR[1], Merve EMİN[1],
Ayşe Aybike GÜNGÖR[1], Murat İlhan ATAGÜN[2]

[1] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: It is evident that anxiety deteriorates cognitive performance in health and disease. Characteristics of anxiety may vary, in particular intermittent (state) and continuous (trait) subtypes differ both in clinical course and pathophysiology. It was aimed to assess the effects of specific anxiety types on cognitive performance in this study.

Material and Methods: Healthy subjects (n=80, Mean Age=21,74±1,908) were assessed with the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) and Perceived Deficits QuestionnaireDepression (PDQ-D). The STAI measures anxiety as state (intermittent) and trait (continuous) anxiety.

Results: There was strong correlation between cognitive dysfunction and stress, state and trait anxiety (p<0.001). Cognitive dysfunction was determined by trait anxiety (p=0.014), in a linear regression model where stress, state and trait anxiety were independent variables [F (3,79) =10.71, p<0.001]. Attention/concentration subscale of the PDQ-D was predicted by state anxiety (p=0.005) subscale of the STAI [p<0.001, F (3,79) =12.34]. Prospective memory (p=0.002) and organization/planning (p=0.016) were determined by trait anxiety [F (3,79) =9.25, p<0.001; F (3,79) =8.78, p<0.001 respectively].

Discussion: These results indicate that cognitive dysfunction in general is related with trait, rather than state anxiety. Specific types of anxiety were related with specific types of cognitive dysfunction. It can be concluded that specific types of anxiety differently effect cognitive performance. State anxiety may affect attention through acute cathecolaminergic activation, whereas trait anxiety may disturb cognitive function by activating stress hormones.

Key Words: Anxiety, Stress, Cognitive Functions

THE AVERAGE LEVELS OF VITAMIN A AND VITAMIN E IN THE PATIENTS ADMITTED TO OUR HOSPITAL

Gamze GÖK[1,2], Cemil NURAL[1,2], Hasan Basri ÖZBAY[3], Ceylan BAL[1,2], Gülsen YILMAZ[1,2], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Vitamin A and its derivatives, are involved in several important cellular processes. They have anti-oxidative properties and the ability to regulate gene expression. Vitamin E occurs naturally in the diet. It has several biological activities, including functioning as an antioxidant to scavenge toxic free radicals. In this project we aimed to invastigate the avarage levels of vitamin A and vitamin E in the patients admitted to our hospital.

Material and Methods: Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, patients who had both vitamin A, vitamin E parameters were screened retrospectively for patients who were admitted to Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital. IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 statistical program was used for the analysis.

Results: The mean value of vitamin A is 708.27 mg/L and the mean value of Vitamin E is 11.89 mg/L. We also found a positive correlation between Vitamin A levels and Vitamin E levels ($r = 0.114$, $p = 0.045$)

Discussion: Vitamin E defincy effects on cell growth. Vitamin E modulates the activity of several signal transduction enzymes with consequent alterations of gene expression. Vitamin A effects on gene expression. They are both strong antioxidants and so important for human metabolism. In this study we also found a positive correlation between these parameters.

Key Words: Vitamin A, Vitamin E

THE COMPARISION OF FERROXIDASE ACTIVITY IN SERUM AND PLASMA SAMPLES

Beyza ALKAYIŞ[1], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Murat ALIŞIK[1,2], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[2], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Ferroxidase (Ceruloplasmin) also known as Fe(II):oxygen oxidoreductase is an enzyme that catalyzes the oxidization of iron II to iron IIIFerroxidase exhibits antioxidant activity and involved in many biological processes. Ferroxidase is very important to covert Fe^{+2} to Fe^{+3} by using this coverting iron binds transferrin and ferritin. The aim of this study is to evaluate how change ferroxidase activity in serum and plasma samples.

Material Method: We used to waste serum and plasma samples belonged to same person for evaluating ferroxidase activity. 40 patients applied to Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital were included in this study. Feeroxidase activity measurement was done by using Cobas 8000 auto analyser. The results were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: According to our result, the mean of ferroxidase activity in serum was 494.14 U/L and in plasma was 368.25 U/L. A high positive correlation was found between serum and plasma ferroxidase activity $p<0.0001$; r: 0.972.

Discussion: Ferroxidase activity measurement uses iron ions. Plasma tubes with ETDA, used commonly in routin laboratory, binds some of iron ions. Because EDTA is one of the most known metal chelator. There is a reasonable decrease plasma samples for ferroxidase activity. Since plasma tubes with EDTA results from some decreases ferroxidase activity, it is not recommented for using plasma tubus with EDTA for ferroxidase measurement.

Key Words: Plasma Tubes With EDTA, Ferroxidase, Serum.

THE COMPARISION OF ISCHEMIA MODIFIED ALBUMIN (IMA) LEVELS IN SERUM AND PLASMA SAMPLES

Mustafa Mert ÇEVEN[1], Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[2,3], Murat ALIŞIK[2,3],
Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[2,3], Leyla Didem KOZACI[2], Özcan EREL[2,3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Myocardial ischemia alters the N-terminus of albumin reducing the ability of cobalt to bind to albumin. The generation of ROS can transiently modify the N-terminal region of albumin and produce an increase in the concentration of ischemia-modified albumin (IMA). The aim of this study is to evaluate how change IMA levels in serum and plasma samples.

Material Method: We used to waste serum and plasma samples belonged to same person for evaluating IMA levels. 40 patients applied to Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital were included in this study. IMA measurement was done by using Cobas 8000 auto analyser. The results were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: According to our result, the mean of IMA level in serum was 70.0 ABSU and in plasma was 0,8 ABSU. It was no significant correlation between serum and plasma by using Spearman's test.

Discussion: IMA measurement uses Co^{+2} ions for determining intact albumin or undamaged albumin. Plasma tubes with ETDA, used commonly in routin laboratory, binds nearly Co^{+2} ions. Because EDTA is one of the most known metal chelator. Therefore, IMA measurement can not be done in plasma tubes with EDTA. That is the reason why serum IMA levels are normal one the other hand IMA values in plasma are abnormal.

Key Words: Plasma Tubes With EDTA, IMA, Serum.

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SERUM LIPID PROFILE AND FERROXIDASE

ACTIVITY

Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Cem DURMUŞ[3],
Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[1], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Lipid profile or lipid panel is a panel of blood tests that serves as an initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, such as cholesterol, triglycerides and LDL. This test is used to identify dyslipedemia (various disturbances of cholesterol and triglyceride levels), many forms of which are recognized risk factors for cardiovascular disease and rarely pancreatitis. Oxidative stress is a unbalance stiation between oxidant and antioxidant molecules. This stiation is associated with coronery artery disease like increased serum lipid levels. Ferroxidase (Ceruloplasmin) exhibits antioxidant activity and involved in many biological processes. The aim of this study that evaluate relationship serum lipid profile with ferroxidase activity.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=109) that applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 02.08.2016-04.18.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of serum lipid profile with ferroxidase activity were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: According to Pearson test, positive significant correlation was found between cholesterol levels and ferroxidase. For cholesterol $p<0.03$; $r:$ 0.281. There is no significant correlation of LDL, HDL and triglyceride levels with ferroxsidase activity $p>0.05$

Discussion: In literature, there are a lot of study reported lipid induced oxidative stress, especially cholesterol. According to our results, a slightly correlation between total cholesterol levels and ferroxidse activity. Because ferroxidase has an antioxidant property, its activity could be increase for compensating oxidative stress induced high lipid levels.

Key Words: Lipid Profile, Cholesterol, Ferroxidase, Oxidative Stress

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FERRITIN VALUES AND THIOL/DISULPHIDE

HOMEOSTASIS

Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Yusuf AYNIGÜL[3],
Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[1], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Ferritin, present in much tissues, is a cytoplasmic protein. It is important for storage of intracellular iron. Serum ferritin is recognized as an acute phase reactant and marker of acute and chronic inflammation. Thiol/disulphide homeostasis is responsible from antioxidant protection, detoxification, apoptosis etc. in the body. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between levels of ferritin and thiol/disulphide homeostasis.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=57) that applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 10.01.2016-02.23.2017 were enrolled in this retrospective study. Correlation of native and total thiol with ferritin values were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: According to Spearman's test a significant negative correlation was found between ferretin and native/total thiol levels ($p<0.0001$; r:0.612, and $p<0.0001$; *r*:- 0,575, respectively).

Discussion: Ferritin is an acute phase reactant and its level increases in inflammation. Native thiols are –SH groups. In the presence of oxidative status, -SH groups convert to S-S; disulphide bounds in proteins, causing this negative correlation between native thiol and ferritin levels.

Key Words: Thiol/Disulphide Homeostasis, Ferritin Acute Phase

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN LEVELS OF FERROXIDASE AND ISCHEMIA MODIFIED ALBUMIN (IMA) WITH FERRITIN

Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Kübra ÇELİK[3], Ahmed Rekik REKIK[4], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[1,2], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, TURKEY*
[4]*University of Tunis El Manar, University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, TUNISIA*

Introduction: Serum ferritin is described as an acute phase reactant and marker of acute and chronic inflammation. Ferroxidase (ceruloplasmin) exhibits antioxidant activity and involved in many biological processes. Ferroxidase is very important to covert Fe^{+2} to Fe^{+3} by using this converting iron binds transferrin and ferritin. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between levels ferroxidase and ischemia modified albumin (IMA) with ferritin.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=55) who applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 01.08.2016-04.13.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of ferroxidase and ischemia modified albumin (IMA) with ferritin were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: According to Pearson test positive significant correlation was found between ferroxidase and Ferritin levels. For ferroxidase levels $p<0.001$; $r:0.523$. On the other hand, there was no correlation between ferritin and IMA.

Discussion: Ferroxidase, a very important enzyme in iron metabolism, converts Fe^{+2} to Fe^{+3} and carries ferric iron ions to transferrin and ferritin. Decreased ferroxsidase activity fails iron absorption causing a diminished in iron levels. Our results showing a negative correlation between ferritin and ferroxidase may suggest an increased ferritin synthesis to compensate decreased iron levels in body.

Key Words: Ferroxidase, IMA, Iron Metabolism

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN LEVELS OF FERROXIDASE AND ISCHEMIA MODIFIED ALBUMIN (IMA) WITH HBA1C

Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Nida Nur ŞAHİN[3],
Farouk TALEB[4], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[1], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2] *Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

[4] *Odesa NationalMedical University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, UKRAINE*

Introduction: Glycated hemoglobin or HbA1c is one of the hemoglobin species showing the three-month average plasma glucose concentration. In diabetes mellitus, higher amounts of glycated hemoglobin, indicating poorer control of blood glucose levels, have been associated with cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, neuropathy, and retinopathy. Ferroxidase (ceruloplasmin) exhibits antioxidant activity and involved in many biological processes. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between levels ferroxidase and ischemia modified albumin (IMA) with HbA1c.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=75) who applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 11.08.2016-04.13.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of ferroxidase and ischemia modified albumin (IMA) with HbA1c were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: According to Spearman's test a significant positive correlation was found between ferroxidase and HbA1c levels ($p<0.0001$; r:0.504). On the other hand, there was no correlation found between HbA1c and IMA levels.

Discussion: Ferroxidase is an acute-phase-responsive oxidase enzyme. The prior reports in literature indicates an association between increased ferroxidase levels and diabetes mellitus. This correlation may be due to the increased oxidative stress in diabetes mellitus, causing an increase in ferroxidase activity to compensate oxidative status. Our result suggest that, ferroxidase acts as an antioxidant in diabetes mellitus to diminish the effects oxidative stress.

Key Words: Ferroxidase, IMA, HbA1c.

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SERUM FERRITIN LEVELS AND AGE

Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Nisan PETEK[3],
Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[1], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Ferritin, a cytoplasmic protein, is present in many tissues. It is important for storage of intracellular iron. The aim of this study to evaluate correlation between serum ferritin levels and age.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=41) who applied to Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital between 02.08.2017-03.18.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of ferritin levels with age were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: According to Spearman's test positive significant correlation was found between ferritin levels and age. Patients have 18-21 age range. In nonparametric correlation analysis, ferritin levels have positive correlation with age ($p<0.008$; r: 0.421).

Discussion: In our results, ferritin and age have a positive correlation. Since iron storage increases with aging, ferritin synthesis also scales up in body to compensate increasing iron levels.

Keywords: Ferritin, Age, Iron, Acute Phase

THE CORRELATION OF FERROXIDASE ACTIVITY WITH AMILASE AND LIPASE ENZYMES VALUES

Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Mustafa Mert ÇEVEN[3,]
Halima TAHIR[4], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI [1], Özcan EREL[1,2]
[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[4]*MUHAS Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Medical Student, TANZANIA*

Introduction: Amylase and lipase are key digestive enzymes. Amylase helps your body break down starch. Lipase helps your body digest fats. The pancreas, a glandular produces both of these enzymes. Ferroxidase (Ceruloplasmin) exhibits antioxidant activity and involved in many biological processes. Ferroxidase is very important to covert Fe^{+2} to Fe^{+3} also iron metabolism. The aim of this study to investigate association of ferroxidase levels with serum amilase and lipase activities.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=63) that applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 05.01.2016-02.23.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of amilase and lipase levels with ferroxidase values were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: Our result were analysed by using Pearson correlation test. There is no significant correlation between amilase and lipase activites with ferroxidase values (p>0.05; r: -0.11 and *p*>0.05; *r:* 0.231,resepectively).

Discussion: Amilase and lipase enzymes activity increases in blood samples in acute pancreatitis which is an inflammatory condition. On the other hand ferroxidase is one of the acute phase reactant molecules. When inflammation begins in body, ferroxidase levels increase. However in our results, there is no significant correlation between amilase and lipase enzymes and ferrosidase activity. This may be due to the small number of patients included in our study.

Key Words: Ferroxidase, Amilase, Lipase

THE DETERMINATION OF THE CAUSES OF HEMOLYZED SPECIMEN

Fırat UYGUR[1], Said DOĞANCIK[1], Gamze AVCIOĞLU[2,3], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[2,3],
Gülsen YILMAZ[2,3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: The aim of this study is to evaluate the frequency and the causes of hemolysis by classifying the rejected specimens, sent to the Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital medical biochemistry laboratory, because of hemolysis.

Material and Methods: Data were screened via the laboratory information system retrospectively, the hemolysis rates were evaluated and classified according to the departments from which tests were requested. A total of 20 observations were performed in outpatient clinics and emergency department by using The Hemolysis Event Check List to obtain preanalytical error sources.

Results: A total of 237,516 specimen rejections were analyzed. 49 of the specimens were rejected due to hemolysis (0.02%). The highest hemolyzed sample rejection rate was in the emergency department (17 samples). Based on the observations, "giving no adequate time for drying the alcohol after cleaning the venipuncture site" (n=6) and "incorrect mixing of vacuum tubes" (n=7) were the most common preanalytical error source.

Discussion: We found that the highest numbers of hemolyzed specimens were sent from emergency department. Having a greater number of patients and critical patients care, lack of qualified and experienced staff and complying the preanalytical rules not properly owing to the need for urgent care might be possible causes of the increased error rates in the emergency departments. Drawing, processing, transferring and storing of the blood samples are the main preanalytical steps prone to hemolysis. The frequency of specimen rejections due to the hemolysis can be decreased with improved education and training of the staff involved in the preanalytical process.

Key Words: Hemolysis, Preanalytical Error, Emergency Department.

THE EFFECT OF BODY MASS INDEX ON SURVIVAL IN ADVANCED STAGE NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

Muhammed CANBOLAT[1], Muhammed Fatih KALELİ[1], Burak BİLGİN [2], Didem DEDE [2]

[1] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazit University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazit University, Department of Medical Oncology, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Lung cancer is a malignant tumor characterized by uncontrolled cell growth in tissues. Body mass index (BMI) is calculated by dividing the body mass (kg) by the square of the length (m). We investigated the association of BMI and survival of the lung cancer.

Material and Methods: Patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who admitted to the Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Department of Medical Oncology were retrospectively analyzied. Patient information was obtained through patient files and the hospital information system. Survival rates were calculated using Kaplan-Meier survival analysis.

Results: 42 patients with advanced NSCLC were included to the study. The median age of the patients were 66.5years. 85.7% of the patients were male and 14.3% were female. At diagnosis, ECOG performance scores 0,1,2 and 3 were 21.4%, 42.9%, 28.6% and 7.1%, respectively. 48% of the patients were found to have a BMI >25 and 51.4% were ≤25. Patient's demographic characteristics didn't differ between BMI>25 and ≤25. Median overall survival(OS) of all patients are 6.2 months. There was no statistically significant difference between groups with BMI>25 and ≤25.

Discussion: There is emerging evidence that obesity is associated with increased risk of certain types of cancers. However, evidence is less convincing and somewhat controversial for lung cancer, because of the small number of patients, studies with larger patient groups are needed.

Key Words: Body Mass ndex, Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Survival

THE EFFECT OF INHIBITOR OF P97/VALOSIN CONTAINING PROTEIN, DBEQ, ON SERTOLI CELL'S AUTOPHAGY

Mojtaba JALİSS[1], Cansu SAHİN[2], Tuba ÖZDEMİR SANCI[3], Hilal GÖKTÜRK NAKKA[2], Sevil CAYLİ[2]

[1]*Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Histology and Embriology,Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: A specific inhibitor of p97/Valosin containing protein (VCP), DBeQ, would provide an important tool to investigate diverse functions of p97/VCP and to evaluate its potential to be a therapeutic target in human disease. It is known that DBeQ blocks multiple processes including degradation of ubiquitinlated proteins and endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation pathway proteins, as well as autophagosome maturation. However, the effect of DBeQ on male reproduction system especially on Sertoli cell autophagy has not been studied until now. The aim of this study is to investigate the role of DBeQ in the formation of autophagosome in mouse Sertoli cells.

Material and Methods: Sertoli cell lines (15P1, ATCC) was used and maintained in DME supplemented with penicillin/streptomycin, 10% fetal bovine serum. Autophagy was induced with rapamycin (10 μg/ml) in mouse Sertoli cells. The expressional differences of autophagosomal (LC3B and p62) and autolysosomal markers (LAMP1 and LAMP2) in mouse Sertoli cells examined after blocking of p97/VCP activity with specific p97/VCP inhibitor, DBeQ. Cells were incubated with 5, 10 and 15 μM DBeQ for 3 h and then cytosolic LC3II, p62 and p97/VCP levels were determined by using Western blotting and immunofluorescence. Analysis of proteins were done by Image J programme.

Results: The expression of p97/VCP and autophagosomal proteins (LC3B and p62) were shown in the cytoplasm of Sertoli cells by using immunoflorescence and Western blotting studies. Loss of p97/VCP activity with p97/VCP inhibitor result in autophagosome accumulation. 5 μM DBeQ had little effect on the expression of LC3B and p62, whereas 15 μM DBeQ completely stabilized LC3-II and p62 levels on Sertoli cells.

Discussion: These data implicate that functional p97/VCP is required for autophagosome maturation and spesific inhibitor of p97/VCP, DBeQ, impairs the autophagy pathway in Sertoli cells. Our results provide a preliminary data for targeting p97/VCP in Sertoli cell related diseases.

Key Words: p97/VCP, Autophagy, Sertoli Cell, İnhibitor Of p97/VCP, Mouse

THE EVALUATION OF REASONS OF THE SPECIMEN REJECTION IN THE PREANALYTICAL PHASE

Tunahan KILIÇ[1], Hüseyin KARAKAYALI[1], Gamze AVCIOĞLU[2,3], Gülsen YILMAZ[2,3], Ceylan BAL[2,3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: The aim of this study was to investigate the reasons and the frequency of specimen rejection that are sent to the laboratory of Atatürk Training and Research Hospital.

Material and Methods: Data were screened retrospectively via laboratory information system to determine the number of specimens that were sent to the center laboratory of Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine Atatürk Training and Research Hospital. Between Agust 2016 and February 2017 the screening of the data were performed. All results were analyzed with the programme of Microsoft Excel.

Results: The total number of specimens accepted in the laboratory was 125,785, of which 1.159 (9%) were rejected. When analyzing the causes of specimen rejection, 676 clotted samples (58%), 155 insufficient samples (13.37%), 145 incorrect tubes/containers (12.5%), 67 false positives (5.78), 86 other causes (7.42%, 36 hemolysis (3.1%), 32 inappropriate transports (2.76) and 25 false claims (2.16%). When the distribution of specimen rejections were analyzed by the department of the hospital, 769 samples (66%) from the emergency department were rejected.

Discussion: In our study, it was determined that the most frequently rejected samples were clotted samples similar to the other studies. It was observed that the preanalytical error rate in the emergency department was higher than the other departments because the number of the patients were high and the working conditions were severe. To reduce the specimen rejection rate, the frequency of education programme given to the personnel working in the high rejection departments should be increased, the preanalytical errors can be minimized.

Key Words: Specimen Rejection, Preanalytical Error, Clotted Specimen.

THE EVALUATION OF RELATION BETWEEN SERUM NATIVE THIOLS AND ALBUMIN WITH AMILASE AND LIPASE ACTIVITIES

Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Beyza ALKAYIŞ[3], Hunaina ISMAIL[4],
Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[1], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*
[4]*Kilimanjaro Christian Medical College, Medical Student, TANZANIA*

Introduction: Amylase and lipase are key digestive enzymes. Amylase helps your body break down starch. Lipase helps your body digest fats. The pancreas, a glandular produces both of these enzymes. Albumin is the main plasma protein which contain sulphydryl group (-SH) also called as thiols. Thiol/disulphide homeostasis is responsible from antioxidant protection, detoxification, apoptosis etc. in the body. The aim of this study to investigate levels of native thiol and albumin association with serum amilase and lipase activities.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=63) that applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 05.01.2016-02.23.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of native and total thiol with ferritin values were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: According to Pearson test negative significant correlation was found between native thiol levels with amilase and lipase levels. Negative correlation between native thiol and amilase $p<0.001$; r:-0.414, lipase $p<0.0001$;r:-0.488 respectively.

Discussion: Amilase and lipase enzymes go up in acute pancreatitis. This disease is an inflammation status. Native thiols have –SH fuctional groups as served antioxidant molecules. In nflamamtion stuation, thiol levels go down for tolareting oxidative stress. This could be a reason negative correlation between and amilase and lipase with native thiols level.

Key Words: Thiol/Disulphide Homeostasis, Ferritin Acute Phase

THE RELATION OF LIPID PROFILE TESTS WITH SERUM THIOL LEVELS

Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ[1,2], Rana YAVAŞ[3],
Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[1], Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, TURKEY*

Introduction: Lipid profile or lipid panel is a panel of blood tests that serves as an initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, such as cholesterol, triglycerides and LDL. This test is used to identify dyslipedemia many forms of which are recognized risk factors for cardiovascular disease and rarely pancreatitis. Thiol groups, responsible from antioxidant properties, is found abonduntly on albumin molecules. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between serum lipid tests and serum thiol levels.

Material and Methods: Patients (n=66) that applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 07.01.2016-02.23.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of lipid tests with serum thiol levels were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: According to Spearman's test positive significant correlation was found between HDL and thiol values. For HDL $p<0.0001$; $r:0.627$ and there is no significant correlation between cholesterol, TG and LDL with native thiol levels $p>0.05$.

Discussion: Our findings show that high positive correlation between HDL and serum tiol levels. In literature, there are a lot of studies reported positive relationship between HDL and thiol molecules. The mechanism of this linkage between HDLcholesterol level and plasma thiol level still unknown. In conclusion, our result are suitable for reported studies in literature.

Key Words: Thiol, Lipid Tests, HDL

THE INVESTIGATION OF APOPTOSIS IN RATS FED HIGH FAT AND HIGH SUCROSE DIET

Kübra FİDAN[1], Berivan UNAT[1], Fatma Hümeyra YERLİKAYA[2], Bülent KAYA[3], Emir Kaan İZCİ[3], Gökhan CÜCE[4], Ümmü Gülsüm CAN[4]

[1]*Necmettin Erbakan University, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Graduate Student, Konya, TURKEY*
[2]*Necmettin Erbakan University, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Department of Biochemistry, Konya, TURKEY*
[3]*Necmettin Erbakan University, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Department of Neurological Surgery, Konya, TURKEY*
[4]*Konya Education and Research Hospital, Department of Biochemistry, Konya, Turkey*

Introduction: High-fat and high-sucrose intakes were shown to contribute to syndromes such as hyperlipidemia, glucose intolerance, hypertension, and atherosclerosis. Numerous studies showed that a high-fat and/or high-sucrose diet induces insulin resistance in rodents. The effect of a long-term high-fat, high-sucrose diet on the apoptosis has not been clarified.

Material and Methods: This research project aims to investigate plasma Caspase 3 (CASP3) levels in High-fat and High-sucrose Fed Rats. For this purpose, Konya Necmettin Erbakan University, KONÜDAM Experimental Medicine Research and Application Center which was available from 28 adult Wistar albino postnatal (8-12 weeks) male rats fed, accompanied by a high-fat, high-sucrose or standard chow. It was divided into several groups, in its blood (plasma) CASP3 levels (markers of apoptosis) were studied with the ELISA method.

Results: The plasma CASP3 levels of fed with standard feed, fed with high sucrose diet, fed with high fat diet and fed with high fat and high sucrose diet were found as (X + SD) 0.34 ± 0.007, 0.36 ± 0.03, 0.36 ± 0.01 and 0.35 ± 0.02 ng/ml respectively. There were no significant differences between plasma CASP3 levels of the groups.

Discussion: Our findings shown that high fat and high sucrose diet may not cause apoptosis. We belive that our finding will contribute to further understanding of the etiopathogenesis of feeding a high-fat and high-sucrose diet-related diseases.

Key Words: High Fat Diet, High Sucrose Diet, Apoptosis

THE RELATION OF THE DYNAMIC THIOL-DISULPHIDE HOMEOSTASIS AND URIC ACID

Ahmet Burhan TOMBUL[1], Gamze AVCIOĞLU[2,3], Gamze GÖK[2,3], Gülsen YILMAZ[2,3], Ceylan BAL[2,3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship among serum uric acid concentrations and thiol–disulphide homeostasis tests in different groups of the patients.

Material and Methods: Patients' uric acid and thiol–disulphide homeostasis data were screened retrospectively between November 2016 and February 2017 using the laboratory information system of Atatürk Training and Research Hospital of Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University Medical Faculty. The 389 patients included in the study were divided into three groups, the uric acid concentration being below the reference limits (45), within the reference limits (256) and above the reference limits (88). The relationship between serum uric acid levels and thiol-disulphide homeostasis was evaluated in three groups. All data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0.

Results: There was a significant difference between the native, total thiol and disulphide averages of the groups ($p < 0.001$). The disulphide values of the groups were 15.4, 15.8 and 20.7 and the native thiol values of the groups were 353.9, 432.3 and 383.4, respectively. There was a poor positive correlation between uric acid and disulphide values ($r = 0.281$, $p < 0.05$).

Discussion: Several studies have reported that uric acid has an antioxidant function at normal concentrations and has a prooxidant function at high concentrations. In this study, it was observed that oxidative stress was increased and thiol–disulphide homeostasis was impaired in the third group. The correlation between the uric acid and thiol was lower than expected because the antioxidant mechanism of the uric acid and thiol was different from each other.

Key Words: Uric Acid, Oxidant-Antioxidant, Thiol–Disulphide Homeostasis

THE RELATION BETWEEN IMA LEVELS AND DISLIPIDEMIA

Almila ŞENAT AYDIN[1,2], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ [1,2], Vahide Nur SUKAN[3],
Daniel Amos RODGERS[4], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI [1]
Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*
[3] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[4] *Hubert Kairuki Memorial University, Medical Student, TANZANIA*

Introduction: Lipid profile blood tests that serves as an initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, like cholesterol, triglycerides(TG) and LDL. Myocardial ischemia alters the N-terminus of albumin reducing the ability of cobalt to bind to albumin. The generation of ROS can transiently modify the N-terminal region of albumin and produce an increase in the concentration of ischemia-modified albumin (IMA). The aim of this study is evaluate relationship of serum lipid profile testes with ischemia modified albumin.

Material and Methods: Patients(n:32) that applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 02.08.2016-04.18.2017 were enrolled in the study. All patients had above 200 mg/dl cholesterol levels and had a range 130-219 mg/dl for LDL, 145-294 mg/dl for TG and 33-46 mg/dl for HDL. Correlation of serum lipid profile with IMA were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: According to Pearson test, there was no found relation of cholesterol LDL, TG and HDL levels with IMA. For cholesterol $p>0.05$; r:0.262, LDL $p>0.05$; r:0.258, TG $p>0.05$; r:0.063 and for HDL $p>0.05$; r:0.063.

Discussion: In literature, there are a lot of study reported association between lipid induced oxidative stress, especially cholesterol and IMA. According these studies, hypercholesterolemia and the increase in inflammatory response are associated with higher levels of IMA. However, we did not any correlation between dislipidemia and serum IMA levels.

Key Words: LDL, Cholesterol, IMA, Oxidative Stress

THE RELATION BETWEEN ISCHEMIA MODIFIED ALBUMIN (IMA) WITH AMILASE AND LIPASE ACTIVITIES

Almila ŞENAT AYDIN [1,2], Betül ÖZBEK İPTEÇ [1,2], Jumaa Mwindadi JUMAA[3],
Rebecca Jacobs MWAMBEGELE[4], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Leyla Didem KOZACI[1],
Özcan EREL[1,2]

[1] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2] *Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3] *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

[4] *Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Medical Student, TANZANIA*

Introduction: Amylase and lipase are key digestive enzymes. Amylase helps your body break down starch. Lipase helps your body digest fats. The pancreas, a glandular produces both of these enzymes. Ischemia alters the N-terminus of albumin reducing the ability of cobalt to bind to albumin. The generation of ROS can transiently modify the N-terminal region of albumin and produce an increase in the concentration of ischemia-modified albumin (IMA). The aim of this study to investigate association of levels of IMA with serum amilase and lipase activities. **Material and Methods:** Patients (n=63) that applied to Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 05.01.2016-02.23.2017 were enrolled in the study. Correlation of amilase and lipase levels with IMA values were investigated by using IBM SPSS 22.0.

Results: Our Result were analysed by using Pearson correlation test. There is no significant correlation between Amilase and Lipase activites with IMA values. For Amilase $p>0.05$; r: -129 and for Lipase $p>0.05$; r: 0.023.

Discussion: Recently, introduced IMA as novel oxidative biomarker may be included some process resulting from oxidative stress. There is some reported about IMA, they have shown that IMA has a strong relation with Amilase enzyme activity. But, in our study, there is no relationship amilase and Lipase levels with IMA. This result may be due to the small number of patients included in study.

Key Words: IMA, Amilase, Lipase

THIOL-DISULPHIDE HOMEOSTASIS IN PATIENTS WITH ALKALOSIS

Emine Feyza YURT[1,2], Burhaneddin Burak YURT[3], Ahmet ÇİÇEK[4],
Meryem Eda KÖKSAL[4], Salim NEŞELİOĞLU[1,2], Özcan EREL[1,2], Cemile BİÇER[1,2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Medical Biochemistry Laboratory, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Department of Emergency Medicine, Ankara, TURKEY*

[4]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Medical Faculty, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Thiol-disulphide homeostasis is a new concept that shows oxidative status of the patient. Recently, studies show that chronic acidosis may lead to increased generation of reactive oxygen species and increased oxidative activity. But there is not enough studies about relation between thiol disulphide homeostasis in diseases which cause alkolosis. The project's object is to investigate the oxidative status in patients with alkalosis.

Material and Methods: Blood gas and thiol-disulfide results of samples which were analyzed in Ankara Ataturk Training and Research Hospital were taken from laboratory data system. The correlation between disulphide levels and pH levels were investigated.

Results: This study consists of 130 patient's test results. There is a significant correlation between disulphide levels and disulphide/native thiol ratio with blood gas pH ($r=0.27$, $p=0.002$; $r=0.17$, $p=0.04$; respectively).

Discussion: It is found that there is a positive correlation between oxidative stress markers (disulphide and disulphide/native thiol ratio) and pH levels. This indicate that thiol-disulphide homeostasis is disrupted in diseases which cause alkalosis. Thiol disulphide homeostasis and ph homeostasis is affected in pathological situations.

Key Words: Thiol-Disulfide Homeostasis, Ph Homeostasis, Oxidative Stress, Alkalosis

THIOL/DSULFIDE HOMEOSTASIS IN PATIENTS WITH GLIOBLASTOME MULTIFORME

Fatma Betül ASAN[1], Didem Şener DEDE[2], Muhammed Fatih KALELİ[3], Burak BİLGİN [2], Muhammed CANBOLAT[3], Bülent YALÇIN[2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Ankara, Turkey*
[2]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Oncology, Ankara, Turkey*
[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, Turkey*

INTRODUCTION: Oxidative stress represents a biochemical state characterized by an excessive presence of free radicals and reactive metabolites harmful for the organism. It has been well known that a prominent association between the level of oxidative stress and cancer development exists. (1,2) Thiol/disulfide homeostasis is a marker for oxidative stress.
The aim of this study was to examine the dynamic thiol/disulfide homeostasis in glioblastome multiforme.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The data of patients with glial tumor who were followed up between January 2014 and December 2016 in Yıldırım Beyazıt University Medical Oncology Department were retrospectively reviewed. Thirty-six patients with diagnosis of glioblastoma multiforme according to WHO classification criteria were included in this study. Patient age, gender, presence of necrosis and rate of ki-67 in pathology preparations, preoperative peripheral blood thiol/disulfide levels were evaluated.

RESULTS: The median age of the patients was 58.8 years (min–max: 37.9–79). Necrosis could be evaluated in 35 patients. According to this, 33(%94,3) patients had necrosis at pathology preparations. The mean value of ki-67 was %20 (min %1- max%60) median follow up time was 16.5 months. Median overall survival was 15.6 ±3.8 months. Median native thiol value was 396.6(min 155-max. 518) and median disulfid value was 17.7(min 3.6-max 28.6)

DISCUSSION: Glioblastome multiforme is a quite aggressive malignancy despite various treatment modalities. The identification of factors involved in etiopathogenesis will be promising for new treatment modalities. For this purpose, further researches with large patient population are needed.

Key Words: Glioblastome Multiforme, Thiol/Disulfide Homeostasis, Oxidative Stress

OVARIAN METASTASIS FROM SMALL CELL LUNG CARCINOMA: A RARE ENTITY

Ayşe Filiz YAVUZ[1,2], Raziye DESDİCİOĞLU[1,2], Dilara Ülkü İLBAŞ[3]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ankara, TURKEY*

[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ankara, TURKEY*

[3]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Ovarian cancer is arising from the cells in and around the ovary and the fallopian tube. There are many different types of ovarian tumours classified by the types of cells and tissue they originate from. One of the types of the ovarian tumours are the metastatic ovarian tumours because the ovaries are the most common metastatic sites from both genital and extragenital primaries, mostly originating in the gastrointestinal tract, and ovarian metastasis represent about 5% to 30% of all ovarian tumors. But the metastasis originating from Small Cell Lung Carcinoma(SCLC) to the ovary is extremely rare.

Materials and Methods: This presentation describes a case of ovarian metastasis from small cell lung carcinoma along with its diagnostic challenges, clinical management, and review of the literature. A 51-year-old post menopausal woman with a oncological history of small cell lung cancer. The patient underwent chemotherapy and was followed up by the oncology department. Total abdominal hysterectomy, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, omentectomy, tumoral mass excision from small intestine were performed due to the detection of a left adnexial mass.

Results: Pathologic examination showed that is small cell lung cancer metastasis to ovary.

Discussion: Therefore; we should not forget when we observe a mass, It can be a metastasis from primary sites. The management of female patients with carcinoma should consist of a multidisciplinary approach to include the diagnosis of any distant organ metastasis.

Key Words: Ovarian Carcinoma, Small Cell Lung Carcinoma, Metastatic Tumours.

THE VACCINATION OF SIXTY-FIVE AND OVER AGE PATIENTS

Ayşenur KARACA[1], Şeyda Özden ÇALIŞ[1], Kübra ÖZBAY[1], Kamile SILAY[2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Reseach Hospital Department of Geriatrics, Internal Medicine, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: Today, the 65 years of age and over age adults live a healthy, fit and independent life at a later age. They're careful to protect themselves against increasing chronic and epidemic diseases. Preventive health services that will be offered to this age group gain importance in terms of the continuity of healthy and functional life in future ages. The purpose of this study was to determine the vaccination status, the knowledge and awareness of vaccinations of patients aged 65 years and over.

Materials and Methods: The recommended influenza, pneumococcal and tetanus vaccinations, vaccination status and the knowledge levels about these vaccinations of 81 patients in Geriatrics policlinic of Ataturk Training and Reseach Hospital.

Results: The study group consists of 81 individuals, ranging in age from 65 to 88 years. 27 of them were female and 54 were male. 20 people (24.6%) don't know whether they've any of the pneumococcal, influenza and tetanus vaccinations that should be done during the vaccination period. 9 (75%) M and 3 (25%) FM out of the 12 pneumococ. In the study group, 49 (60.4%) did not have tetanus and 11 of them (91.6)'re M and 1 (8.3%)'re FM. 22 (48.7%) M and 3 (9.6%) FM out of 32 who were vaccinated by influenza.

Discussion: Prophylactic health services offered to persons aged 65 years and over should be increased and informed about community immunization. This will provide a better quality of life for adults in the geriatric age group.

Key Words: Geriatrics, Vaccination Status

CORRELATION BETWEEN 2007-2017 KIDNEY TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS' IN TURKEY OPINIONS BEFORE AND AFTER THEIR SURGERY

Utku YILDIZ[1], Merve ÜNVER[1], Ersin Gürkan DUMLU[2]

[1]*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Medicine, Medical Student, Ankara, TURKEY*
[2]*Ankara Atatürk Training and Reseach Hospital Department of General Surgery, Ankara, TURKEY*

Introduction: A kidney transplant is a surgical procedure to place a healthy kidney from a live or deceased donor into a person whose kidneys no longer function properly. According to Ministry of Health in 2016 there were 22.146 kidney transplantation took place in Turkey. Some of those transplant recipients may continue their lives without any complications or some may be unpleased as well. We aim to examine the patients' -who had kidney transplant between 2006 to 2016- postoperative lives and if/how changed their perspective to organ donation in general.

Material and Method: We asked 15 question to 80 patients about their transplantion. All test are done by using cell phone and questions are asked to patients personally.

Results: Nearly half of patients who had kidney transplantation don't want to be a organ donor. But all of our patients encourage their friends and relatives to become a organ donor. %90 of our patients took transplanted organ from their relatives. (Mother-father-son-sibling-cousin) Patients think that being an organ donor is underestimated and ignored.

Discussion: By examining results, we can say that "Although kidney transplatantion elevates life quality of patients, give them a comfortable life and give them longer life than without kidney transplantation they would have, some patients don't want to be an organ donor. All of our patients are now have a comfortable life and they are healthy with their new kidneys.

Keywords: Kidney Transplantation, Postoperative