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Serum levels of resistin and its relationship with some pro-inflammatory cytokines in a cohort of Egyptian patients with Alzheimer's disease

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Irritation may assume an imperative job in Alzheimer's Disease (AD) pathogenesis. Resistin has trademark administrative capacities in the provocative states. The point of this examination was to decide if plasma resistin levels would be helpful in the conclusion of patients with AD and to explore the connections among resistin and other fiery markers to be specific IL-6, TNF- α , and CRP. 95 AD patients and 35 sex and age matched healthy subjects were included in the present study. Subjects with the following conditions were excluded from the study; Diabetes Mellitus (DM) hypertension, liver or renal failure, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, stroke, subjects with BMI over 25, thyroid disorders, active infection or other inflammatory diseases, chronic use of antiinflammatory drugs. The diagnosis of AD was determined based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 4th edition, text revision (DSM-IV-TR) criteria and Mini–Mental State Examination (MMSE). Serum resistin, IL-6, TNF- α , and CRP were measured for all participants. Serum levels of resistin, IL-6, CRP, and TNF- α were significantly higher in patients with AD than healthy controls. The resistin levels were positively correlated with the levels of IL-6, CRP, and TNF- α . MMSE was negatively correlated with IL-6, CRP, and TNF- α , whereas the correlation is only significant with CRP. A high statistically negative correlation was found between MMSE and resistin levels. We concluded that serum resistin may be linked to neuro-inflammation of AD. Further studies with large patients' number are needed in order to investigate a novel therapy for reversing or arresting the disease in the case of AD.

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