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**ENDOKRINOLOGIJA,
DIJABETES,
METABOLIČKI
EFEKTI BOLESTI**

**ENDOCRINOLOGY,
DIABETES, METABOLIC
EFFECTS OF ILLNESS**

D39

**KONTROLA KVALITETA:
MERENJE ČETVRTOG
INTERNACIONALNOG STANDARDA
HORIONSKOG GONADOTROPINA (75/589)
METODOM STANDARDNOG DODATKA
U IRMA HCG (INEP)**

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Zemun*

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**QUALITY CONTROL:
MEASUREMENT OF RECOVERY
OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD FOR CHORIONIC
GONADOTROPIN (75/589)
BY THE IRMA HCG (INEP)**

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Humani horionski gonadotropin (hCG) je glikoprotein molekulske mase od 37 900 kDa koji se sintetiše u ćelijama sinciotrofoblasta u placenti. Sastoji se od dve nekovalentno vezane podjedinice, alfa i beta. Alfa podjedinica je zajednička za hCG, TSH, FSH i LH a velika homologija postoji između beta podjedinica hCG i LH. Određivanje serumskog hCG je veoma korisno u praćenju trudnoće i pacijenata sa tumorima poreklom iz germ ćelija, ili drugim tumorima koji produkuju hCG. Savremeni testovi za kvantitativno određivanje hCG, koji se koriste u kliničkim laboratorijama, su imunotestovi zasnovani na monoklonskim antitelima specifičnim za beta podjedinicu glikoproteina. Standardizacija testova zasnovana je na referentnom materijalu koji obezbeđuje Svetska zdravstvena organizacija (SZO). Kalibracija imunotestova je otežana usled korišćena monoklonskih antitela specifičnih za različite epitope u različitim testovima, kao i usled prisustva brojnih formi hCG u serumu i trudnica i pacijenata sa tumorom. Kao deo kontrole kvaliteta u INEP-u, sledljivost merenja pomoću IRMA hCG (INEP) proverena je korišćenjem sadašnjeg referentnog preparata za hCG. četvrti internacionalni standard (IS) za hCG (NIBSC kod 75/589), ustanovljen 1999. godine, nabavljen je od Nacionalnog instituta za biološke standarde i kontrolu (NIBSC), Internacionalne laboratorije za biološke standarde SZO. INEP-ov kit je prethodno kalibrisan prema trećem IS 75/537, ustanovljenom 1986. godine. U zajedničkoj studiji, novi IS 75/589 nije se značajno razlikovao u biološkim i imunološkim testovima od prethodnog standarda, i na taj način, omogućeno je da zameni treći IS. Rezultat dobijen metodom standardnog dodatka u IRMA hCG (INEP), 89,8% do 119% određivanja četvrtog IS, zajedno sa specifičnošću testa (nema unakrsne reaktivnosti sa LH) i analitičkom preciznošću ($K_v < 10\%$ unutar- i između testova) pokazao je da se ovaj test može koristiti za tačno određivanje hCG u humanom serumu.

Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) is a glycoprotein with a molecular mass of approximately 37 900 kDa synthesized in the syncytiotrophoblast cells of the placenta. It is composed of two noncovalently bound subunits, alpha and beta. Alpha subunit is common for hCG, TSH, FSH and LH and extensive homology exists between the beta subunits of hCG and human luteinizing hormone (LH). Measurement of serum hCG is very useful in pregnancy management and monitoring of patients with germ cell-derived neoplasms and other hCG-producing tumours. Present assay techniques used in clinical laboratories for quantitative determination of hCG are immunoassays based on monoclonal antibodies specific for beta subunit of glycoprotein. Standardization of assays depends on reference material which is provided by the World Health Organization (WHO). Calibration is complicated due to using of monoclonal antibodies specific for different epitopes in different immunoassays and existence of many forms of hCG found in sera of both pregnant woman and tumour patients. As a part of quality control at INEP, traceability of measurement by IRMA hCG (INEP) to current reference preparation for hCG is assessed. The fourth international standard (IS) for chorionic gonadotrophin (NIBSC code 75/589), established in 1999, was purchased from National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC), WHO International Laboratory for Biological Standards. INEP's kit was previously calibrated against 3rd IS coded 75/537 established in 1986. In the collaborative study the new IS 75/589 did not differ significantly from the previous standard in biological or immunological assays studied, and so appeared to be suitable to replace the 3rd IS. The results obtained for recovery by IRMA hCG (INEP), 89.8% to 119%, together with assay specificity (no cross-reactivity with LH) and analytical precision ($CV < 10\%$ both for intra- and -inter assay measurement) showed that the present assay could be used for accurate quantitative measurement of hCG in human serum.

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ODREĐIVANJE NEONATALNOG TSH U CILJU RANOG OTKRIVANJA HIPOTIREODIZMA U NOVOROĐENČADI

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Na Odeljenju za laboratorijsku dijagnostiku našeg Instituta od 01. 03. 2003. godine se sprovodi zakonom obavezno »screening« određivanje neonatalnog TSH (NTSH) za celokupno područje pokrajine Vojvodine. Kao posledica nedostatka tireoidnih hormona razvija se mentalna retardacija kod takve dece. Hipotireoidizam je najčešći endokrini poremećaj neonatalnog doba. Mogućnosti lekara za rano otkrivanje ove bolesti na osnovu kliničke slike su ograničene jer su simptomi nespecifični. Rano otkrivanje ove bolesti je presudno za razvoj deteta i zato je određivanje koncentracije NTSH u krvi najbolji dijagnostički pristup. Ako se lečenje započne u prva tri meseca života rezultati su izuzetno povoljni, za razliku od dece gde se sa uvođenjem supstitucione terapije počne posle ovog perioda. Određivanje koncentracije NTSH vršeno je fluorimetrijskom metodom. Ova metoda se zasniva na direktnoj »sendvič tehnici« u kojoj postoje dve vrste monoklonskih antitela dobijenih od miševa. Za uzimanje materijala štampane su specijalne filter kartice sa kružićima, koje je potrebno natopiti krvlju deteta i poštom poslati na adresu Instituta. Fluorometar je povezan sa kompjuterom, a fluorescencija svakog uzorka je proporcionalna koncentraciji NTSH. Referentne vrednosti NTSH su od 0,01–15 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$. Nakon statističke obrade podataka za period od 01. 03. 2003. godine do 01. 02. 2004. godine u toku kojeg je urađeno 15 050 analiza zaključeno je da je najveća distribucija rezultata od 0,01– 5 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$ (93%), zatim od 5,1–10 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$ (6%) i od 10,1– 15 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$ (1%). U toku ispitivanog perioda otkriveno je 10 novorođenčadi sa kongenitalnim hipotireoidizmom (ageneza ili ektopija štitaste žlezde). Dovoljan je i samo jedan otkriven slučaj kongenitalne hipotireoze da bi se ekonomski opravdalo određivanje NTSH u toku cele godine. Troškovi »screeninga« novorođenčadi na TSH za 18 000 analiza, koliko se procenjuje da ima godišnje porođaja u Vojvodini, iznose nekoliko puta manje nego doživotno izdržavanje jedne retardirane osobe čiji je uzrok kongenitalni hipotireoidizam.

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EVALUATION OF NEONATAL TSH IN EARLY DETECTION OF HYPOTHYROIDISM IN NEWBORNS

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At the Department of laboratory diagnosis within our Institute, we performed routine screening evaluation of neonatal TSH (NTSH) the overall population of the region of Vojvodina since 1st March 2003. As a consequence of the thyroid hormone insufficiency mental retardation was noted in newborns. Early symptoms of the disease are nonspecific. Their early detection is necessary because of an appropriate development of children. Therefore, the evaluation of NTSH in blood is the best diagnostic approach. If the treatment starts in the first three months of life, the results are remarkably good in comparison to that of children who were treated by of substitution therapy after this period. Evaluation of NTSH concentration was made by means fluoroimmunometric method. It is based on the direct »sandwich technique«, where two types of monoclonal AT are taken from mice. As evaluation material, we used filter paper discs with circles, on which blood was dropped, and by mail sent to our Institute. A fluorometer was connected with computer, and fluorescence of each sample was proportional to NTSH concentration. Reference values of NTSH ranged from 0.01–15 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$. After the statistical analysis for the period from 1st March 2003 to 1st Feb 2004, in the course of which we had 15 050 analysis, we can conclude that the highest distribution of results was 93%, from 0.01–5 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$; 6% from 5.1–10 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$; and finally 1% from 10.1–15 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$. During this period we detected 10 newborns with congenital hypothyroidism (agenesis or ectopic thyroid gland). It is enough to detect only one case of congenital hypothyroidism to economically justify NTSH evaluation for the whole year. Screening costs of newborns for TSH during 18 000 analyses, related to an estimated number of births in Vojvodina, are several times smaller than the life-long support of an impaired person caused by congenital hypothyroidism.

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**ĆELIJE ZONE GLOMERULOZE
NADBUBREŽNE ŽLEZDE ACIKLIČNIH
ŽENKI PACOVA POSLE
TRETIRANJA ESTRADIOLOM**

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Biološki mehanizam starenja uključuje mnoge regulacione sisteme u kojima hipotalamo-hipofizno-nadbubrežna osovina ima centralnu ulogu. Promene hormonskog statusa mogu biti sekundarne uzrokovane fiziološkim promenama starenja, cirkadijalnog i sezonskog ritma. U ovom radu praćen je uticaj estradiola na morfologiju i sekretornu aktivnost ćelija zone glomeruloze (ZG) acikličnih (14 meseci-starih) Wistar pacova. Sve životinje čuvane su pri dnevno-noćnom ritmu (12/12 h) na sobnoj temperaturi, a hranu i vodu su dobijali *ad libitum*. Ženke su tretirane dnevnim dozom 0,625 mg *i.p./kg* telesne mase estradiola koji je rastvoren u sterilnom maslinovom ulju tokom dve nedelje. Kontrolne životinje su injicirane sterilnim maslinovim uljem na identičan način kao i tretirane životinje, a žrtvovane su dekapitacijom nakon poslednjeg tretmana. Leva nadbubrežna žlezda je izolovana i pripremljena za histološku i morfometrijsku analizu. Uzorci krvi su uzeti za hormonsku analizu. Kod životinja tretiranih estradiolom apsolutni i relativni volumen nadbubrežne žlezde je značajno je povećan (14% odnosno 18%; $p < 0,5$) u poređenju sa odgovarajućim kontrolama. Relativni volumen ZG kao i koncentracija aldosterona u serumu takođe pokazuju značajno povećanje ($p < 0,05$) za 33% odnosno za 28% kod tretirane grupe u odnosu na kontrolu. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata može se zaključiti da se estradiol na specifičan način utiče na rast i sekretornu aktivnost kore nadbubrežne žlezde, posebno ćelija ZG.

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**ADRENAL ZONA GLOMERULOSA
CELLS IN ACYCLIC FEMALE RATS
AFTER OESTRADIOL TREATMENT**

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Biological mechanisms of ageing include the alterations in the regulatory systems in which hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis plays a central role. Changes in hormonal secretion can also be secondary to physiological changes in aging, circadian and seasonal rhythms, or in frequency or height of hormonal pulses. In the present study, the influence of oestradiol (E) on morphology and secretory activity of zona glomerulosa cells in middle-aged (14-month-old) Wistar rat females was studied. All animals were kept under a 12:12 h light-dark cycle, at ambient temperature, and had free access to food and water. They were daily treated with EDP (0.625 mg *i.p./kg* b.w) for two weeks (except on Sundays). Controls were injected sterile olive oil by the same schedule. The animals were decapitated 24 h after the last injection, the adrenal glands dissected and prepared for histological and morphometric evaluation. Blood samples were collected for hormone determination. In animals treated with oestradiol, the absolute and relative volume of adrenal glands were significantly increased (by 14% and 18%, respectively; $P < 0.05$) comparing to the corresponding controls. The relative volume of zona glomerulosa was also significantly increased (by 33%; $P < 0.05$). Serum concentration of aldosterone was elevated by 28% in oestradiol-treated group in comparison with controls and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). These findings suggest that oestradiol is specifically involved in growth and secretory activity of the adrenal cortex, especially of zona glomerulosa.

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**UTICAJ GESTACIJE I DX TRETMANA
NA NIVO ACTH U PLAZMI ŽENKI PACOVA**

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Adrenokortikotropni hormon (ACTH) sekretuju ACTH ćelije u odgovoru na brojne stimulse. On utiče na rast, diferencijaciju, placentalni metabolizam kortikosteroida i steroidogenezu adrenalnog korteksa. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je da se utvrdi da li gestacija utiče na nivo ACTH u plazmi i da li tretman deksameta-zonom (Dx) dovodi do različitog odgovora negravidnih i gravidnih ženki pacova u pogledu nivoa ACTH u cirkulaciji. Negravidne i gravidne ženke tretirane su tri uzastopna dana Dx (0,5; 0,5; 1,0 mg/kg telesne mase/dan), dok je kontrolna grupa primala isti volumen fiziološkog rastvora počevši od 16. dana gestacije. Ženke su žrtvovane 24 h i 72 h nakon poslednjeg tretmana, a nivo ACTH ustanovljen je hemiluminiscentnim enzimskim imunometričkim testom. Nivo ACTH u plazmi kontrolnih gravidnih ženki 24 h i 72 h nakon poslednjeg injektiranja je snižen u odnosu na negravidne ženke, ali statistički značajna razlika nije ustanovljena. Dx tretman dovodi do značajnog smanjenja koncentracije ACTH u plazmi i kod negravidnih i gravidnih ženki u poređenju sa odgovarajućim kontrolama ($p < 0,05$). Značajan pad nivoa ACTH (ng/L) u cirkulaciji ustanovljen je i 24 h i 72 h nakon poslednjeg Dx injektiranja (negravidne ženke: $61,95 \pm 18,74$ vs. $18,97 \pm 5,17$; $65,85 \pm 17,08$ vs. $23,62 \pm 9,50$; gravidne ženke: $44,2 \pm 17,86$ vs. $14,05 \pm 6,15$; $34,25 \pm 12,57$ vs. $16,95 \pm 6,37$). Rezultati ukazuju da trodnevni Dx tretman značajno snižava koncentraciju ACTH u plazmi kod negravidnih i gravidnih ženki u odnosu na kontrolne vrednosti, ali nema statistički značajnih razlika između kontrolnih negravidnih i gravidnih ženki pacova.

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**INFLUENCE OF GESTATION
AND DX TREATMENT ON PLASMA
ACTH LEVEL IN RATS**

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Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) is secreted from ACTH-cells in response to a number of stimuli. It influences growth, differentiation, placental corticosteroid metabolism and steroidogenesis of the adrenal cortex. The aim of the present study was to establish whether gestation influences plasma ACTH level, and whether dexamethasone (Dx) treatment provokes different responses in virgin and pregnant rats to ACTH level in the circulation. Virgin and pregnant rats were treated with three consecutive Dx doses (0.5, 0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg/bw/day), while the controls received an equal volume of saline starting from day 16 of gestation. The animals were killed 24 h and 72 h after the last injection, and plasma ACTH level was determined by a hemiluminiscent enzyme immunometric assay. ACTH plasma concentrations were slightly, but not significantly, decreased in pregnant controls in comparison to virgin controls 24 h and 72 h after the last injection. Dx treatment caused notable decrease in ACTH concentration both in virgin and pregnant rats in comparison with the controls ($P < 0.05$). A pronounced reduction of ACTH (ng/L) plasma level was observed in both Dx-treated groups, 24 h and 72 h after the last injection (virgin rats: 61.95 ± 18.74 vs. 18.97 ± 5.17 ; 65.85 ± 17.08 vs. 23.62 ± 9.50 ; pregnant rats: 44.2 ± 17.86 vs. 14.05 ± 6.15 ; 34.25 ± 12.57 vs. 16.95 ± 6.37 , respectively). The results indicate that exogenously administered Dx acted suppressingly on ACTH plasma concentrations both in virgin and pregnant rats in comparison to controls; however, no significant differences were observed between control virgin and pregnant female rats.

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**BIOHEMIJSKI DEO PROJEKTA »POMOĆ
INSULIN-ZAVISNIM OSOBAMA KROZ
SNABDEVANJE INSULINOM I EDUKACIJU
ZA NJIHOVO OSPOSOBLJAVANJE«***M. Popović**Zdravstveni centar Vranje,
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Oko 6% populacije u Srbiji boluje od *Diabetes Mellitus* (DM). Od ukupno 480 000 dijabetičara, 48 000 (10%) ima totalan nedostatak insulina (tip 1 DM). Glavni cilj projekta je praćenje insulin zavisnih pacijenata kroz snabdevanje insulinom, medicinsko testiranje, pomoć pacijentima u praćenju bolesti i njihova edukacija. Pacijenti su laboratorijski praćeni prema internacionalnim standardima za praćenje insulin zavisnih pacijenata. Analizirano je ukupno 141 insulin zavisni pacijent, 69 sa tipom 1 DM i 72 sa tipom 2 DM. Sprovedeno je pet kompletnih kontrola u toku godine dana trajanja projekta. Određivani su sedimentacija, broj leukocita, eritrocita, trombocita, hematokrit, srednja koncentracija glukoze (posle 5 kontrola glikemije dnevno), holesterol, trigliceridi, HDL-holesterol, LDL-holesterol, glikozirani hemoglobin i mikroalbuminurija. Glukoza je određivana enzimski na analizatoru »Monarch«, kao i holesterol, trigliceridi i HDL u supernatantu posle precipitacije, dodatkom fosfovolframata; HbA_{1c} je određivan jonoizmenjivačkom hromatografskom metodom; i albumin u urinu, turbidimetrijski. Vrednosti su statistički obrađene za sve parametre u svim kontrolama i upoređene u različitom vremenskom periodu za svaki pojedinačni parametar. Primećeni su statistički značajno bolji rezultati u laboratorijskim testovima za pacijente sa DM u zadnjim kontrolama posle edukacija i kontinuiranog medicinskog praćenja. Postoje takođe i drugi faktori koji su uticali na laboratorijsko testiranje, ali ovaj rad posebno pokazuje da podsticanje pravilnog medicinskog praćenja, davanje insulina i kontinuirano laboratorijsko praćenje daje dobre rezultate u poboljšanju kvaliteta života pacijenata sa dijabetesom.

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**BIOCHEMICAL PART OF THE PROJECT
»SUPPORT TO DIABETES MELLITUS
PATIENTS BY SUPPLY OF INSULIN
AND THEIR EDUCATION«***M. Popović**Health Centre, Vranje*

Approximately 6% of the population in Serbia is suffering from *Diabetes Mellitus* (DM). Of 480 000 diabetic patients, 48 000 (10%) have total insulin deficiency (type 1 DM). The main goal of the project is the improvement of health condition of insulin depended patients through medical testing, follow-up and education. Patients are followed up according to international standards on laboratory testing of insulin depended patients. We tested 141 patients of whom, 69 had type 1 DM and 72 type 2 DM. We performed five controls in one year duration of the project. We determined levels of SE, WBC, RBC, PLT, HTC, mean concentration of glucose (after five controls of glycaemia per day), cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, glycated haemoglobin (HbA_{1c}) and microalbuminuria. Glucose was determined by enzymatic test with the analyzer »Monarch« as well as cholesterol, triglycerides and HDL-cholesterol in supernatant after precipitation by phosphotungstic acid. HbA_{1c} was determined by ion-exchange chromatographic method and albumin in urine by turbidimetric technique. We statistically elaborated the average values of laboratory parameters in all patients and controls, and compared values between periodical controls. Statistically significantly better results were found in patients with DM in last controls. There are also other factors that influence the level of laboratory tests, but this study particularly points to an appropriate continuous medical follow-up of diabetic patients and need for constant supply of insulin in order to improve the quality of life of patients with DM.

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**VREDNOSTI HbA_{1c} KOD DIJABETIČARA
NA RAZLIČITOM TRETMANU**M. Perović¹, S. Stanković²¹Kliničko-biohemijska laboratorija,
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HbA_{1c} je vrlo značajan parametar za praćenje metaboličke kontrole dijabetesa, kako bi se smanjio rizik od nastanka brojnih komplikacija koje ova bolest sa sobom nosi. HbA_{1c} nastaje u dvostepenoj neenzimskoj reakciji glukoze sa N-terminalnom amino grupom beta lanca normalnog adultnog hemoglobina (HbA). Prva reakcija je reverzibilna i u njoj nastaje nestabilan HbA_{1c}, koji zatim Amadorievim premeštanjem prelazi u stabilan HbA_{1c}. U eritrocitima, sa povećanjem koncentracije glukoze u krvi povećava se relativna količina HbA konvertovanog u stabilan HbA_{1c}. Koncentracija HbA_{1c} proporcionalna je prosečnom nivou glukoze u krvi u toku dva do tri meseca pre određivanja. HbA_{1c} određivan je u uzorcima kapilarne krvi 90 dijabetičara, muškaraca, od kojih je njih 30 bilo tretirano isključivo dijetom, 30 je uzimalo antidijetike, a preostalih 30 je bilo na terapiji insulinom. Određivanje HbA_{1c} kod ovih pacijenata urađeno je na analizatoru Roche/Hitachi 902, koristeći komercijalni test koji se zasniva na imunoodređivanju zasnovanom na inhibiciji stvaranja zamućenja. Cilj ovog rada bio je da se uporede vrednosti HbA_{1c} kod dijabetičara koji su podvrgnuti različitim vidovima terapije. Dobijene vrednosti HbA_{1c} (%) u tri različite grupe prema terapiji (dijeta, antidijetici, insulin) iznosile su redom: $7,61 \pm 1,9$; $7,60 \pm 1,7$; i $7,58 \pm 2,0$. Dobijeni rezultati pokazuju povećane vrednosti HbA_{1c} kod ovih pacijenata, ali su rezultati u okviru referentnog opsega za kontrolisane dijabetičare. Nije utvrđena statistički značajna razlika u vrednostima HbA_{1c} kod dijabetičara koji su na različitoj vrsti tretmana. U rutini, dovoljno je testiranje dijabetičara svaka 3–4 meseca, ali nakon većih promena terapije preporučuje se određivanje HbA_{1c} na 2–4 nedelje.

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**HbA_{1c} VALUES IN DIABETIC PATIENTS
ON DIFFERENT TREATMENT**M. Perović¹, S. Stanković²¹Clinical Biochemical Laboratory,
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HbA_{1c} is a suitable parameter for monitoring a long-term blood glucose control in patients with *Diabetes Mellitus*, in order lower the risk of the development of diabetic complications in diabetic patients. HbA_{1c} is formed in two steps by the non-enzymatic reaction of glucose with the N-terminal amino group of the beta-chain of normal adult haemoglobin (HbA). The first step is reversible and yields labile HbA_{1c}. This slowly rearranges in the second reaction step to yield stable HbA_{1c}. In the erythrocytes, the relative amount of HbA converted to stable HbA_{1c} increases with the average concentration of glucose in the blood. HbA_{1c} reflects the average blood glucose level during the preceding 2 to 3 months. HbA_{1c} was measured in capillary blood of 90 male diabetic patients (30 patients treated with diet, 30 with antidiabetic drug and 30 with insulin). Quantitative determination of HbA_{1c} was performed on automated clinical chemistry analyzer Roche/Hitachi 902, using the method based on the turbidimetric inhibition immunoassay (TINIA). The aim of this study was to compare the levels of HbA_{1c} levels in diabetic patients with different treatments of *Diabetes Mellitus*. The levels of HbA_{1c} (%) in three different diabetic groups according to the therapy (diet, antidiabetic drugs, insulin) were: 7.61 ± 1.9 ; 7.60 ± 1.7 ; and 7.58 ± 2.0 , respectively. The results showed an increase in the level of HbA_{1c}, but the results were within the reference range for controlled diabetes. There was no significant difference among values of HbA_{1c} in diabetic patients according to the three kinds of diabetics' therapy. In routine clinical practice, testing of every 3–4 months is generally sufficient, but after a major change in therapy, it may be useful to measure HbA_{1c} in 2–4 week intervals.

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PROMENA KONCENTRACIJE INSULINA I C-PEPTIDA TOKOM OGTT KOD ZDRAVIH LJUDI I OSOBA SA POREMEĆAJEM METABOLIZMA GLUKOZE

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Oralni test tolerancije glukoze (OGTT) preporučila je SZO kao pouzdan metod za dijagnozu *Diabetes Mellitus*-a. Utvrđena je tačna vrednost koncentracije glukoze u krvi koja predstavlja granicu prilikom odlučivanja. Određivanje insulina i C-peptida se, takođe, pokazalo korisnim za praćenje dijabetesa, ali se retko mogu naći podaci o referentnim vrednostima za ova dva peptida. Cilj ovog rada je bio praćenje promene insulina i C-peptida u krvi tokom OGTT. Osamdeset sedam osoba je podvrgnuto testu (75 g glukoze u 200 mL vode), uzorci krvi su sakupljeni u uobičajenim intervalima (0, 1, 2 i 3 časa) i serum je odvajan u roku od 45 minuta od vađenja krvi. Merene su koncentracije glukoze (GOD-PAP metod, »Randox«), insulina i C-peptida (RIA metod, »INEP«). Testirane osobe su podeljene u četiri grupe, na osnovu OGTT kriterijuma i kliničke dijagnoze. U prvoj grupi su se nalazili zdravi ljudi ($n = 21$), koncentracija glukoze u krvi im je bila između 6,8 i 8,3 mmol/L posle 1 sata i vratila se ispod gornje referentne granice posle 2 sata. U drugoj grupi su bile osobe sa usporenim uklanjanjem glukoze iz krvi ($n = 25$), čiji se nivo glukoze vratio u normalu posle 3 sata. Treća grupa se sastojala od pacijenata sa težim oblikom netolerancije glukoze ($n = 25$) i ove osobe su zadovoljile kriterijume koji su ih klasifikovali kao dijabetičare. Ispitanici sa hipoglikemijom ($n = 16$) izdvojeni su kao četvrta grupa. Dobijeni su sledeći rezultati za koncentraciju insulina i C-peptida ($\bar{x} \pm Sd$):

Grupa	Insulin (mU/L)			C-peptid (nmol/L)		
	0h	1h	2h	0h	1h	2h
I	15 ± 4,9	116 ± 52,8	59 ± 26,7	0,5 ± 0,19	2,3 ± 0,79	2,0 ± 0,67
II	17 ± 4,7	209 ± 63,8 p=0,0004	188 ± 48,8 p<0,0001	0,6 ± 0,17 p=0,007	3,5 ± 1,00 p=0,002	3,6 ± 0,92 p<0,0001
III	18 ± 8,1	131 ± 75,1	181 ± 137,6 p=0,0008	0,8 ± 0,23 p=0,0008	2,7 ± 1,48	3,7 ± 1,49 p=0,017
IV	11 ± 2,5 p=0,009	63 ± 31,1 p=0,0004	44 ± 22,9 p=0,08	0,5 ± 0,17	2,7 ± 0,93	2,0 ± 0,58

Grupe II–IV su upoređivane sa grupom I i značajnost rezultata je vrednovana primenom t-testa. Najizraženije povećanje koncentracije insulina i C-peptida posle 2 sata konstatovano je kod osoba sa smanjenom tolerancijom glukoze (grupe II i III), dok su osobe sa hipoglikemijom ispoljile značajno sniženje nivoa insulina bez pratećeg pada koncentracije C-peptida. Rezultati izloženi u ovom radu bi mogli biti korisni u dijagnozi i praćenju osoba sa poremećajem u metabolizmu glukoze.

D45

ALTERATION OF INSULINE AND C-PEPTIDE LEVELS DURING OGTT IN HEALTHY PERSONS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH IMPAIRED GLUCOSE METABOLISM

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Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) has been recommended by WHO as a reliable method for diagnosis of *Diabetes Mellitus*. The exact values of blood glucose concentrations have been established as cut off levels. Determination of insulin and C-peptide was also shown to be very useful in monitoring of diabetes, but the reference values of these two peptides can rarely be found. The aim of this examination was to study the alteration of insulin and C-peptide concentrations in blood during OGTT. Eighty seven persons were subjected to OGTT (75 g of glucose in 200 mL of water), the blood samples were collected at usual intervals (0h, 1h, 2h and 3h) and sera separated within 45 min. The concentrations of glucose (GOD-PAP method, »Randox«), insulin and C-peptide (RIA method, »INEP«) were measured. The examined persons were divided into four groups, according to the OGTT criteria and medical diagnosis. Healthy people ($N = 21$) were in the first group, their blood glucose was between 6.8 and 8.3 mmol/L after 1h and returned to reference levels after 2h. Individuals with delayed glucose clearance ($N = 25$) were in the second group; their blood glucose dropped to normal after 3h. The third group consisted of persons with severe glucose intolerance ($N = 25$); they satisfied the criteria that classified them as diabetic patients. Hypoglycaemic subjects ($N = 16$) were established as the fourth group. The following results were obtained ($\bar{x} \pm SD$).

Group	Insulin (mU/L)			C-peptide (nmol/L)		
	0h	1h	2h	0h	1h	2h
I	15 ± 4.9	116 ± 52.8	59 ± 26.7	0.5 ± 0.19	2.3 ± 0.79	2.0 ± 0.67
II	17 ± 4.7	209 ± 63.8 p=0.0004	188 ± 48.8 p<0.0001	0.6 ± 0.17 p=0.007	3.5 ± 1.00 p=0.002	3.6 ± 0.92 p<0.0001
III	18 ± 8.1	131 ± 75.1	181 ± 137.6 p=0.0008	0.8 ± 0.23 p=0.0008	2.7 ± 1.48	3.7 ± 1.49 p=0.017
IV	11 ± 2.5 p=0.009	63 ± 31.1 p=0.0004	44 ± 22.9 p=0.08	0.5 ± 0.17	2.7 ± 0.93	2.0 ± 0.58

Groups II–IV were compared with group I and the results were evaluated using t-test. The most remarkable increase in insulin and C-peptide concentrations after 2h was found in persons with decreased glucose tolerance (groups II and III), while hypoglycaemic individuals expressed significantly lower levels of insulin without parallel depression of C-peptide. The results obtained in this study are expected to be useful in diagnosis and management of persons with impaired glucose metabolism.

D46

**UTICAJ DUŽINE TERAPIJE
SOLIMA LITIJUMA I DOZE LIJEKA
NA METABOLIZAM KALCIJUMA,
FOSFATA, MAGNEZIJUMA
I NA AKTIVNOST
ALKALNE FOSFATAZE**

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Soli litijuma se koriste u tretmanu pacijenata sa maničnim psihozama. Poznato je da dugotrajni tretman litijumom povećava biološku aktivnost PTH i mijenja metabolizam kalcijuma, fosfata i magnezijuma. Ispitivan je uticaj dužine primjene soli litijuma kao i doze na metabolizam ovih elektrolita, mogući uticaj PTH na proces skeletnog remodeliranja, kao i mogućnost javljanja osteopenije. Takođe je određivana aktivnost alkalne fosfataze (AP). Pacijenti su podijeljeni u dvije grupe. Grupa I su pacijenti koji su uzimali litijum karbonat duže od 3 godine i grupa II su bili pacijenti koji su uzimali litijum karbonat do 3 godine. Obe grupe su podijeljene na 2 podgrupe (IA, IB, IIA i IIB). Podgrupa A su bili pacijenti koji su u trenutku određivanja imali serumsku koncentraciju litijuma ispod 1 mmol/L (od 0,12 do 0,67) sa dozom lijeka od 2 × 300 mg i grupa B koja je u trenutku određivanja imala serumske koncentracije litijuma više od 1 mmol/L (1,0–1,3) sa dozom lijeka od 4 × 300 mg. U svakoj podgrupi je ispitano 10 pacijenata i njihove koncentracije kalijuma, fosfata i magnezijuma u serumu i dnevnom urinu. Ujedno je određivana aktivnost AP. Primjenom Student t-testa utvrđeno je da postoji statistički značajna razlika unutar ispitivanih grupa, između podgrupe IA i IB za fosfat u serumu (0,80 mmol/L i 0,67 mmol/L, $p < 0,05$) i u urinu (32,55 mmol/L i 41,19 mmol/L; $p < 0,01$). Međutim, postoji statistički značajna razlika između grupa I i II za koncentracije kalcijuma u serumu (podgrupa IA/IIA 2,78 mmol/L i 2,43 mmol/L, $p < 0,003$; podgrupa IB/IIB 2,74 mmol/L i 2,56 mmol/L, $p < 0,05$), koncentracije kalcijuma u urinu (IA/IIA 3,93 mmol/L i 5,22 mmol/L, $p < 0,008$). Koncentracije fosfata se razlikuju u serumu (IA/IIA 0,80 mmol/L i 0,97 mmol/L, $p < 0,01$; IB/IIB 0,67 mmol/L i 0,96 mmol/L, $p < 0,005$) kao i urinu (IB/IIB 41,19 mmol/L i 31,74 mmol/L, $p < 0,02$). Koncentracije magnezijuma u serumu se statistički značajno razlikuju (IA/IIA 0,78 mmol/L i 0,94 mmol/L, $p < 0,02$; IB/IIB 0,71 mmol/L i 0,90 mmol/L, $p < 0,01$). AP se u podgrupama ne razlikuje, ali između grupe I i II postoji statistički značajna razlika (130,3 U/L i 155,9 U/L, $p < 0,03$). Može se zaključiti da trenutna koncentracija litijuma u serumu nema odlučujući uticaj na metabolizam ovih elektrolita, dok dužina uzimanja litijum karbonata kao terapijskog sredstva utiče preko poznatog mehanizma na izmjene u funkcionisanju paratiroidne žlijez-

D46

**EFFECT OF THE LENGTH DURATION
THERAPY BY LITHIUM SALTS AND
DOSAGE OF A MEDICAMENT ON
CALCIUM, PHOSPHATE, MAGNESIUM
METABOLISM AND ALKALINE
PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY**

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Lithium salts are used in the treatment of patients suffering from maniac psychoses. It is known that long-term lithium treatment increases biological activity PTH and changes in calcium, phosphate and magnesium metabolism. We studied the effect of the duration of administration and dosage of lithium salts on metabolism of these electrolytes, as well as a possible effect of PTH on the process of skeleton remodelling and possible onset of osteopeny. The activity of alkaline phosphatase (AP) was also determined. The patients were divided into two groups. Group I consists of patients taking lithium carbonate for more than 3 years and group II of patients taking lithium carbonate up to 3 years. Both groups were divided into 2 subgroups (IA, IB, IIA and IIB). Subgroup A is composed of patients in whom, at the time of examination, serum concentration of lithium was under 1 mmol/L (from 0.12 to 0.67) and the dose of medicament of 2 × 300 mg, and group B, in whom at the time of examination serum concentration of lithium was more than 1 mol/L (1.0–1.3) and the dose of the medicament of 4 × 300 mg. In each subgroup there were 10 patients whose concentrations of calcium, phosphate and magnesium in serum and daily urine. At the same time, activity of AP was determined. By Student's t-test it is established that there is a statistically significant difference within the examined groups: between subgroups IA and IB of phosphate in serum (0.80 mmol/L and 0.67 mmol/L, $P < 0.05$) and in urine (32.55 mmol/L and 41.19 mmol/L; $P < 0.01$). However, there is a statistically important difference between groups I and II regarding concentrations of calcium in serum (subgroup IA/IIA 2.78 mmol/L and 2.43 mmol/L, $P < 0.003$; subgroup IB/IIB 2.74 mmol/L and 2.56 mmol/L, $P < 0.005$), and concentrations of calcium in urine (IA/IIA 3.93 mmol and 5.22 mmol, $P < 0.008$). The concentrations of phosphate differ in serum (IA/IIA 0.80 mmol/L and 0.97 mmol/L, $P < 0.01$; IB/IIB 0.67 mmol/L and 0.96 mmol/L, $P < 0.005$), and in urine (IB/IIB 41.19 mmol and 31.74 mmol, $P < 0.02$). Concentrations of magnesium in serum show a statistically important difference (IA/IIA 0.78 mmol/L and 0.94 mmol/L, $P < 0.02$; IB/IIB 0.71 mmol/L, $P < 0.01$). Between groups I and II there is also a statistically significant difference in catalytic concentration of AP (130.3 U/L

de, a samim tim i metabolizam kalcijuma, fosfata i magnezijuma kao i na osteoklastičnu aktivnost, o čemu treba voditi računa kod ovih pacijenata.

and 155.9 U/L, $P < 0.03$). We conclude that the instant concentration of lithium in serum has no decisive influence on metabolism of these electrolytes, while the duration of lithium carbonate treatment provokes, through a known mechanism, changes in parathyroid gland functions and metabolism of calcium, phosphate and magnesium as well as osteoclastic activity. These findings should be taken into account in these patients.

D47

KORELACIJA REZULTATA ODREĐIVANJA JONIZOVANOG KALCIJUMA I KORIGOVANOG KALCIJUMA PRIMENOM PARFITT-OVE FORMULE

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Fracije kalcijuma u plazmi su u ravnoteži i one obuhvataju slobodne jone kalcijuma (jonizovani kalcijum) i vezani kalcijum (kalcijum vezan u komplekse i kalcijum vezan za protein). Ova ravnoteža je pod uticajem temperature, jonske jačine, koncentracije H^+ jona i drugih jona koji kompetiraju sa kalcijumom. Jonizovani kalcijum u plazmi odgovara slobodnim kalcijumovim jonima koji su u hidratisanom obliku. Vezani kalcijum obuhvata nekoliko vrsta koje se u kliničkoj hemiji mogu razdvojiti na bazi veličine molekula kao ne-ultrafiltrabilni vezani za protein (uglavnom za albumin) i kalcijum vezan uglavnom za bikarbonat, laktat, fosfat, sulfat i citrat u ultrafiltrabilni kompleks. Jonizovani kalcijum može se određivati različitim metodama zasnovanim na različitim analitičkim principima. Referentna metoda za merenje jonizovanog kalcijuma u plazmi je potenciometrijska metoda. Postoji niz jednačina kojima se koriguje koncentracija ukupnog kalcijuma prema koncentraciji ukupnih proteina. Cilj ovog rada bio je da se proceni korelacija između jonizovanog kalcijuma i jonizovanog kalcijuma korigovanog na pH 7,40 i ukupnog kalcijuma korigovanog za vrednost ukupnih proteina u serumu primenom Parfitt-ove formule, kako bi se utvrdilo da li obe vrednosti mogu da se koriste u cilju postavljanja dijagnoze i da li postoje izvesna ograničenja koja zavise od koncentracije ukupnih proteina. U rad je uključeno 100 pacijenata. Koncentracije jonizovanog kalcijuma određene su na analizatoru GEM® Premier Plus (Instrumentation Laboratory, Lexington, USA) i korigovane na pH 7,4. Koncentracija ukupnog kalcijuma i ukupnih proteina određene su rutinskim laboratorijskim metodama. Ispitivana populacija podeljena je u dve grupe: jednu u kojoj je koncentracija ukupnih proteina u granicama referentnih vrednosti, a drugu u kojoj su ispitanici čije su vred-

D47

CORRELATION OF RESULTS OF DETERMINATION IONIZED CALCIUM AND CORRECTED CALCIUM BY PARFITT'S EQUATION

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Calcium fractions in plasma are in equilibrium and comprise free calcium ions (ionized calcium) and bound calcium (complex bound-calcium and protein bound calcium). This equilibrium is influenced by temperature, ionic strength, H^+ ions and other ions competing with calcium for binding. Ionized calcium in plasma refers to free calcium ions which exist in a hydrated form. Bound calcium comprises several species which are usually distinguished in clinical chemistry on the basis of molecular size as non-ultrafiltrable protein-bound (mainly to albumin) and ultrafiltrable complex-bound calcium mainly bound to bicarbonate, lactate, phosphate, sulfate and citrate. Ionized calcium measurement in a solution may be performed by several methods based on different analytical principles. For ionized calcium measurement in plasma, potentiometry is the method of choice as the reference method. There are different equations that correct the total calcium concentration in relation to the concentration of total protein. The aim of this study was to assess the correlation between ionized calcium/ionized calcium corrected for total protein values using Parfitt's formula in order to determine if both can be used to establish a diagnosis and if there are some limitations depending on total protein concentrations. The study population consisted of 100 patients. Ionized calcium was measured on GEM® Premier Plus analyzer (Instrumentation Laboratory, Lexington, USA) and corrected to pH 7.4. Total calcium and protein concentration were determined by routine laboratory methods. The study population was divided into two groups: one with protein concentration within a reference range, and the other consisted of patients with low concentration of total protein. There was no significant difference between

nosti ukupnih proteina ispod donje granica referentnog intervala. Nije utvrđena statistički značajna razlika u vrednostima jonizovanog kalcijuma i jonizovanog kalcijuma korigovanog na pH 7,40 između ove dve grupe ($p > 0,05$). Koeficijenti korelacije u ove dve grupe između jonizovanog kalcijuma/korigovanog ukupnog kalcijuma, jonizovanog kalcijuma/ukupnog kalcijuma primenom *Parfitt*-ove formule, jonizovanog kalcijuma korigovanog na pH 7,40/korigovanog ukupnog kalcijuma iznosili su od 0,96–0,98. Ovi rezultati ukazuju da nije neophodno korigovati vrednosti ukupnog kalcijuma za koncentraciju ukupnih proteina koristeći *Parfitt*-ove formulu.

values of ionized calcium and ionized calcium corrected to pH 7.40 between these two groups ($P > 0.05$). The correlation coefficients in these two groups between of ionized calcium/ total calcium, ionized calcium/corrected total calcium, ionized calcium corrected to pH 7.40/corrected total calcium were between 0.96 and 0.98. The results suggest that it is not necessary to correct the total calcium, for to the concentration of total protein using *Parfitt*'s formula.