

**PLENARNE SEKCIJE**

**PLENARY SESSIONS**

**S e k c i j a 1**  
**VII SUSRET**  
**BIOHEMIČARA**  
**SRBIJE**

**S e s s i o n 1**  
**VII<sup>th</sup> MEETING**  
**OF BIOCHEMISTS**  
**OF SERBIA**

**ZNAČAJ POLIMORFIZMA  
LIPOPROTEINA(a) U PROCENI  
ATEROTROMBOGENOG RIZIKA**

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Lipoprotein(a) [Lp(a)] je nezavisan faktor rizika za prevremenu aterosklerozu koji strukturno i funkcionalno objedinjuje lipoproteinski i hemostazni sistem, jer predstavlja LDL česticu koja je disulfidnim mostom vezana za specifični apolipoprotein(a), koji ispoljava visoku homolognost s plazminogenom. Odlikuje ga i izrazita heterogenost veličine (broj ponavljanja K4 tip 2) s molekulskom masom 187–662 kD, a glavna determinanta je strukturni apo(a) gen, koji ostvaruje i kontrolu serumskih Lp(a) nivoa u vidu inverzne korelacije s veličinom izoformi. Različitim metodama apo(a) proteinske fenotipizacije i genotipizacije identifikovano je 39 izoformi; jedna osoba poseduje jednu, ređe dve, te postoje »singl« i dupli fenotipovi Lp(a). Pouzdan test za kvantifikaciju Lp(a) nivoa još uvek nije uspostavljen. Lp(a) se ne može klasifikovati klasičnim separacionim metodama; u elektroforezi ima beta mobilnost kao VLDL, a pri ultracentrifugiranju gustina se proteže u području LDL i HDL. Imunohemijsko određivanje nije standardizovano usled homolognosti aminokiselinske sekvence s plazminogenom, udruženosti apo(a) sa apo B-100 u makromolekularni kompleks, te interakcije s lipoproteinima bogatim trigliceridima. Potencijalni pristup za premošćavanje ovih teškoća mogla bi biti kvantifikacija Lp(a)-holesterola, enzimskim putem, nakon prethodne izolacije Lp(a) putem lektin afinitetne hromatografije ili kombinacijom preparativnog ultracentrifugiranja i agarozna gel elektroforeze. Iako postoje mnoge nepoznanice u odnosu na fiziološku ulogu, patofiziološke mehanizme aterogenosti i distribuciju nivoa Lp(a) u različitim rasama i etničkim kategorijama, ovaj lipoprotein verovatno poseduje i funkcionalnu heterogenost. Taj polimorfizam mogao bi se ispoljavati najpre, kroz uticaj veličine izoformi apo(a), što indikuje potrebu za rutinskim određivanjem apo(a) izoformi i frekvencije fenotipova Lp(a). U odnosu na antifibrinoliznu aktivnost Lp(a), smatra se da je svrsishodno određivati lizin vezujući kapacitet Lp(a) i izračunavanje njegovog odnosa s plazminogenom.

**SIGNIFICANCE OF LIPOPROTEIN(a)  
POLYMORPHISM IN ASSESSMENT  
OF ATHEROTROMBOGENIC RISK**

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Lipoprotein (a) is an independent risk factor of premature atherosclerosis. It unifies, both structurally and functionally, the lipoprotein and haemostatic systems, since it is a LDL-like particle to which the Lp(a)-specific apolipoprotein(a) is linked via a disulfide bridge. The protein shows a strong structural similarity with plasminogen. Its feature is extremely heterogenous in size (number of K4 type 2 repeats) with the molecular mass of 187–662 kD, and the major determinant being the structural apo(a) gene which is also responsible for the control of Lp(a) plasma levels by an inverse correlation between the size of apo(a) isoforms. Thirty nine isoforms have been identified with different methods of apo(a) protein phenotypization and genotypization; in one individual there is one phenotype, rarely two, so there are single and double phenotypes of Lp(a). A reliable assay for Lp(a) quantification has not yet been found. It is not possible to classify it by classic separation techniques; in electrophoresis Lp(a) has a pre-beta mobility similar to VLDL and in ultra-centrifugation its density is in the range of LDL and HDL. Immunochemical measurement of Lp(a) is not standardized due to its aminoacid sequence being homologous with plasminogen, as well as the joint presence of apo(a) and apo B-100 in one macromolecular complex, and the interaction with triglycerides-rich lipoproteins. Potential approach to overriding these difficulties might be a quantification of Lp(a)-cholesterol by enzymatic method, after the previous isolation of Lp(a) with lectin-affinity chromatography or the combination of preparative ultra-centrifugation and agar gel electrophoresis. Although there are many unknown facts regarding its physiological role, patophysiological mechanisms of atherogeneity and distribution of Lp(a) levels in different races and ethnic groups, this lipoprotein also features a functional heterogeneity. This polymorphism could be manifested through the influence of apo(a) isoforms size, which suggests the need for routine identification of apo(a) isoforms and Lp(a) phenotype frequency. With regard to anti-fibrinolytic activity of Lp(a), it is considered that determination of lysine binding capacity of Lp(a) is appropriate, as well as determination of its ratio to plasminogen.

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*Plenarne sekcije  
Plenary sessions*

### **INDEKSI PROPUSTLJIVOSTI SINOVIJALNE MEMBRANE ZA PROTEINE PLAZME U REUMATSKIM BOLESTIMA**

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Sinovijalna tečnost (ST) je važan biološki uzorak za laboratorijsko ispitivanje razlika zapaljenskog sinovijalnog tkiva (STK), kod mnogih reumatskih bolesti poput klasičnog reumatoidnog artritisa (RA), ostalih artritisa (OA) kao što su mono, poli, oligoarthritis, Reiter-ov sindrom, od nezapaljenskog (NZ) STK kod gonartroza, lezija meniskusa i drugo. ST po definiciji predstavlja dijalizat plazme i zavisi od nivoa propustljivosti sinovijalne membrane, a koncentracije proteina u ST su veoma povišene u zapaljenskim stanjima. Cilj ispitivanja je bio da se odredi intenzitet propustljivosti sinovijalne membrane i ustanovi da li je koncentracija reumatoidnih faktora (RF) posledica difuzije iz periferne krvi u ST, ili lokalne produkcije STK unutar zglobnog prostora. Za tu svrhu je određivan količnik koncentracija proteina različitih molekulskih masa u ST i seruma, kao indeks filtracije (IF). U 59 uzoraka ST i serumu bolesnika sa RA, 24 iz grupe sa OA i 24 pacijenata sa NZ STK, kao kontrolne grupe, je ispitivana koncentracija proteina sa različitim molekulskim masama ( $\beta_2$ -makroglobulin, cistatin C, C3, C4 i albumin), imunonefelometrijskom metodom (»DADE Behring«). Srednje vrednosti ovih parametara su ko-rištene za konstrukciju krivih propustljivosti sinovijalne membrane. Pored toga, određivane su koncentracije CRP i serumskog amiloida A kao reaktanata akutne faze i potvrde zapaljenskog procesa. Dobijeni rezultati su pokazali da je IF sličan u svim testiranim grupama i da nema statistički značajnih razlika ( $p > 0,05$ ) između formiranih krivih propustljivosti sinovijalne membrane. Albuminski IF u grupama sa RA, OA i NI je iznosio (0,63; 0,60 i 0,59) ponaosob i pokazao se kao najprecizniji marker jačine filtracije sinovijalne membrane. Pacijenti kod kojih su vrednosti IF bile u opsegu srednjih vrednosti KG a koji su imali povišene koncentracije RF u ST, su bili direktna potvrda za lokalni autoimuni proces kao uzročnik destrukcije zglobova.

### **SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE FILTRATION INDEXES OF PLASMA PROTEINS IN RHEUMATIC DISEASES**

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Synovial fluid (SF) is an important biological sample for laboratory examination of an inflamed synovial tissue (ST) in many rheumatic disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA), other arthritides (OA like mono, poly and oligoarthritis, Reiter's syndrome etc., from noninflamed (NI) (gonarthrosis, lesions menisci) synovial tissue. SF is (according to definition) a plasma dialysate for many proteins depending on synovial membrane permeability. Protein concentrations are very elevated in inflammatory processes. The aim of the study was to determine synovial membrane filtration rates in order to establish whether the concentrations of rheumatoid factors (RF), as markers of autoimmune processes, are the consequence of diffusion from peripheral blood to ST, or a local production inside articular joints. Therefore, SF/serum equations for different proteins were estimated as a filtration index (FI) of synovial membrane permeability. Fifty-nine RA patients, 24 with OA and 26 patients from NI group, were tested for the level of different molecular weight proteins ( $\beta_2$ -microglobulin, Cystatin C, C3, C4, Albumin), by immunonephelometric (»DADE Behring«) method. Mean values were used for making of curves of synovial membrane permeability. In addition, CRP and serum amyloid A were measured as acute phase reactants and confirmation of inflammatory processes. The obtained results showed that SF/serum indexes in all tested groups were similar, and that there were no statistical significances among plotted curves ( $P > 0.05$ ). Albumin FI index was 0.63, 0.60 and 0.59 in RA, OA and NI groups, and showed to be the best marker of synovial membrane filtration rate. Patients with albumin mean average FI values but elevated RF concentrations in SF, were a direct confirmation of the existence a local autoimmune activity as cause of joints destruction.

**POLA VEKA TUMORSKIH MARKERA  
– NEISPUNJENO OBEĆANJE***J. Janković**Zdravstveni centar, Pirot*

Od kisele fosfataze, prvog tumorskog markera, do danas, razvijene su metode za određivanje velikog broja tumorskih markera (TM), od kojih su neke našli primenu u praksi. Prikazana je klasifikacija TM prema specifičnosti, osetljivosti, pouzdanosti i racionalnosti upotrebe. Velika raznolikost TM po ovim merilima, vodi do različitih mogućnosti njihove upotrebe. Razmotrena je vrednost različitih TM za »screening« rizičnih grupa, postavljanje ili potvrđivanje dijagnoze, »monitoring« i prognozu. Zaključak je da TM imaju svoju ulogu u svakoj od ovih oblasti, ali da i dalje nisu ispunili nadu da će omogućiti pouzdanu dijagnozu tumora »iz kapi krvi« i da razvoj takvih TM ostaje sveti gral biohemije i medicine.

**HALF CENTURY OF TUMOR MARKERS  
– AN UNFULFILLED PROMISE***J. Janković**Health Centre, Pirot*

From acid phosphatase, the first tumor marker (TM), until today, numerous methods of determining TM has been developed, among which some have found application in practice. Classification of TM by specificity, sensitivity, accuracy and rationality is presented. Big variability of TM in respect of these criteria leads to various possibilities for application. Value of different TM is considered for screening of the risk groups, diagnosis, confirmation of the diagnosis, monitoring and prognostic purposes. We can concluded that TM have its role in each of those areas, but they didn't fulfilled the hope to bring accurate diagnosis of tumor »from drop of blood.« Development of such TM remains saint grail of biochemistry and medicine.

**PROBLEM REFERENTNIH VREDNOSTI  
U DEČIJEM UZRASTU**

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Prikazani su specifični i nespecifični problemi referentnih vrednosti u dečijem uzrastu sadržani u 12 tačaka. To su relativno mali broj radova koji se odnose na ovu problematiku, neusaglašenost stavova prema proceni postojanja različitih starosnih grupa, različiti podaci od strane raznih autora, postojanje raznih vrsta distribucija podataka, neusaglašenost metoda za određivanje pojedinih parametara, neusaglašenost referentnih vrednosti za dečiji uzrast u raznim laboratorijama, neusaglašenost kategorija ispitanika koji čine referentne grupe, nedovoljna usaglašenost pedijataru i laboratorija koje vrše laboratorijske analize u dečijem uzrastu, postojanje priličnog broja različitih vrednosti pojedinih parametara zavisno od pola dece čak i u malim uzrastima, zavisnost referentnih vrednosti od metode, postojanje interindividualnih i intraindividualnih razlika kod ispitanika i promena metabolizma lekova zavisno od uzrasta. Svaki od ovih problema je diskutovan i ilustriran odgovarajućim primerima. Cilj rada je bio da se podstakne aktivnost odgovarajućih foruma u cilju postepenog rešavanja ovih problema.

**THE PROBLEM OF REFERENCE  
VALUES IN CHILDHOOD**

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Specific and nonspecific problems concerning reference values in childhood are presented. They include a relatively small number of papers regarding the problem, non-agreement in attitudes in relation to different age-groups, different data from given by different authors, different data on distribution, disagreement in methods of determination of different parameters, disagreement in reference values for paediatric age-groups in different laboratories, non-agreement in categories of reference groups of children, insufficient agreement between paediatricians and laboratories in determination of laboratory parameters in children, existence of a considerable number of different values regarding sex-dependent specific parameters even in juvenile ages, method dependence on reference values, existence of inter- and intra-individual differences in examined persons (children), age-dependent changes in drug metabolism. Each of these problems is discussed and corresponding illustrations are presented. The aim of the paper is to encourage the activities of corresponding forums in solving problems of reference values in childhood.

**SRČANI MARKERI U  
»POINT-OF-CARE« DIJAGNOSTICI:  
IZAZOVI I PERSPEKTIVE**

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*Point of care testing* (POCT) dijagnostika je definisana kao izvođenje dijagnostičkih postupaka u raznovrsnim sredinama u odnosu na centralnu laboratoriju. POCT dijagnostika može biti izvedena bilo gde kako bi brza dijagnoza olakšala potvrdu ili isključivanje kliničkih odluka. Brzo dijagnostičko testiranje ima veliki potencijal da izmeni današnju zdravstvenu industriju. Određivanje srčanih markera je osnova tekućih dijagnostičkih testova akutnog infarkta miokarda (AIM). Biohemijski markeri koji se uobičajeno koriste za pomoć pri dijagnozi AIM su mioglobin, CK-MB, troponin I i troponin T. Danas, za dijagnozu rizika kardiovaskularnih bolesti na raspolaganju su još četiri nova srčana markera i to: homocistein, hs-C-reaktivni protein, N-terminalni pro B-tip natriuretičnog peptida i modifikovani ili oksidovani LDL. Cilj ovog rada je bio ispitivanje dijagnostičke efikasnosti i vrednosti POCT određivanja srčanih markera, koji su određivani kod kontrolne grupe (30 zdravih osoba bez dijagnostikovanog AIM) kao i kod 30 pacijenata sa dijagnostikovanim AIM. Određivani su nivoi serumskog mioglobina (Mio), srčanog troponina T (cTnT), aktivnosti serumske kreatin kinaze (CK), izoenzima kreatin kinaze MB (CK-MB), relativnog indeksa CK (RI), aktivnosti enzima aspartat aminotransferaze, laktat dehidrogenaze i  $\alpha$ -hidroksibutirat dehidrogenaze, kao i nalaz elektrokardiograma (EKG) u pacijenata sa AIM. Pacijenti sa suspektim AIM sa koronarnog intenzivnog odeljenja su ispitivani u navedenim vremenskim intervalima: početno (neposredno nakon prijema) i 2, 4, 8, 12 i 24 sata nakon početka simptoma. Mioglobin je najraniji marker i njegova negativna prediktivna vrednost (NPV) je bila značajno viša (90%; 4 sata nakon početka simptoma) u odnosu na CK-MB. Vrednosti mioglobina rastu, dostižu pik i vraćaju se na referentni opseg značajno ranije nego vrednosti za aktivnost CK i CK-MB. Troponin T nije rani marker za isključivanje AIM i njegova NPV se menjala tokom vremena, zajedno sa aktivnošću CK-MB. NPV za CK-MB iznosila je 95%, 8 sati nakon početka simptoma. Osetljivost brzog određivanja cTnT pored kreveta pacijenta se povećavala od 33% unutar 2 sata nakon početka bolova u grudima do 96% posle 8 sati.

**CARDIAC MARKERS  
IN POINT-OF-CARE TESTING:  
CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES**

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Point of care testing (POCT) is defined as performing a diagnostic procedure in a variety of environments other than the central laboratory setting. POCT can be used anywhere a rapid diagnosis can facilitate rule-in or rule-out clinical decisions. Rapid diagnostic testing has a potential to revolutionise the healthcare industry. Detection of cardiac markers is the basis of current diagnostic tests for acute myocardial infarction (AMI). The biochemical markers that are commonly used by physicians to aid in the diagnosis of AMI are myoglobin, CK-MB, troponin I and troponin T. Today, there are four other cardiac risk markers available for diagnosis of cardiovascular disease: homocysteine, hs-C-reactive protein, NT-pro brain natriuretic peptide, and modified or oxidised LDL. The study was aimed at investigating diagnostic efficiency and value of point of care testing (POCT) of cardiac markers for risk stratification of patients with acute coronary syndromes and for use in diagnosis of AMI. The study concerned 30 non-AMI patients (control group) and 30 AMI patients made in experimental group. We examined the value of serum levels of myoglobin (Myo), cardiac troponin T (cTnT), creatine kinase (CK), creatine kinase MB (CK-MB) activity, CK relative index (RI), aspartate aminotransferase activity, lactate dehydrogenase and  $\alpha$ -hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase activity, together with electrocardiogram (ECG) abnormalities in patients with AMI. Patients with AMI from the Intensive Coronary Department were analyzed in the following time points: baseline (immediately after admission) and 2, 4, 8, 12 and 24 hours after the onset of symptoms. Myoglobin was the earliest marker and its negative predictive value (NPV) was significantly higher (90%, 4 hours after the onset of symptoms) than for CK-MB. Myoglobin increases, peaks and returns to the reference range significantly earlier than CK and CK-MB. Troponin T wasn't an early marker for ruling out AMI and negative predictive value (NPV) value changed over time, together with CK-MB activity. The NPV of CK-MB reached 95% 8 hours after the onset of symptoms. The sensitivity of the rapid bedside assay of cTnT increased from 33% within 2 hours at the onset

Dijagnostička specifičnost za vreme istog vremenskog intervala je iznosila 96% do 100%. Brzo određivanje troponina T i mioglobina pored hospitalizovanih pacijenata predstavlja korisne markere za ranu trijažu pacijenata sa akutnim koronarnim sindromom, sa AIM bez Q talasa, kao i za AIM sa elevacijom ST segmenta. Srčani markeri koji se određuju u intenzivnim jedinicama pružaju dobar potencijal za porast POCT dijagnostike, s obzirom da lekari imaju potrebu za hitnim rezultatima i trenutno opšte POCT tržište je jedno od najbrže rastućih sektora u kliničkoj dijagnostici.

of chest pain to 96% after 8 hours, diagnostic specificity ranged from 96% to 100% during the same time interval. The rapid assay for troponin T and myoglobin is useful POCT method for early triage of patients with acute coronary syndromes, non-Q-wave AMI and useful confirmatory device for identifying patients with ST segment elevation in AMI. Cardiac markers in the emergency room offer good potential growth for POCT since physicians need the results urgently and the global POCT market is one of the fastest growing sectors in the clinical diagnostic industry.



S e k c i j a 2  
**SRČANI MARKERI**

S e s s i o n 2  
**CARDIAC MARKERS**



**IZBOR BIOHEMIJSKIH POKAZATELJA  
ZA DIJAGNOSTIKOVANJE AKUTNOG  
KORONARNOG SINDROMA***N. Majkić-Singh**Institut za medicinsku biohemiju,  
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Primena srčanih markera doživela je ogromnu transformaciju počevši od aspartat aminotransferaze i laktat dehidrogenaze do pa sve do mioglobina, kreatin kinaze (CK) i izoenzima MB (CK-MB) i troponina I i T (cTnI i cTnT), kao tri dobro poznate familije markera koji se primenjuju u urgentnoj medicini za procenu tegoba i bola u grudima. Za svaki od navedenih markera dobro je poznata kinetika izlaska iz oštećenih srčanih ćelija i primena prema tačno utvrđenom vremenskom intervalu i nastalim simptomima kod pacijenta. Mioglobin je rani marker sa viskom negativnom prediktivnom vrednošću ali niskom specifičnošću. CK i CK-MB su prema kriterijumima SZO »zlatni standard« za dijagnostikovanje infarkta miokarda. Troponini su kardio-specifični proteini sa visokim stepenom osetljivosti i specifičnosti za nekrozu miokarda. Ovi serumski markeri nekroze su sveobuhvatno izučavani na visokorizičnim grupama koje su imale visoku prevalenciju AIM. Veoma obećavajući podaci su dobijeni i u slučaju niže rizičnih pacijenata. Inzlamatorni markeri kao što su C-reaktivni protein (CRP) i trombocitni marker, kao što je P-selektin od nedavno su uvedeni, ali još uvek nisu doživeli širu kliničku primenu. Dokazano je da su srčani markeri krajnje vredni za postavljanje dijagnoze, procenu rizika i primenu terapije. Međutim, idelani protokol evaluacije srčanog markera još uvek se razlikuje između institucija, laboratorija, vrste pacijenata i raspoloživih resursa. Uslovi specifičnog srčanog markera moraju da budu postavljeni tako da ispunjavaju potrebe dijagnostikovanja infarkta miokarda i procenu mogućeg rizika. Svakodnevno se uvode novi testovi, a tehnologija postojećih se stalno poboljšava. Zato procena dijagnostičkog testa treba da doprinese ne samo njegovom uvođenju u kliničku praksu, već i smanjenju neželjenih kliničkih posledica vezano za tačnost samog testa, a samim tim i umanjenje troškova nepotrebnog ponavljanja laboratorijskog praćenja. Procena dijagnostičkih testova je složen proces, mada su analitička tačnost i dijagnostička tačnost dva najznačajnija faktora u ovoj proceni. Ova činjenica je od ranije prepoznata, naročito u postupku nasumice izvođenih kliničkih

**THE CHOICE OF THE DIAGNOSTIC  
BIOMARKERS OF ACUTE CORONARY  
SYNDROMES***N. Majkić-Singh**Institute of Medical Biochemistry,  
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Cardiac markers have undergone an amazing transformation from aspartate aminotransferase and lactate dehydrogenase to the three cardiac markers families available at present for routine use in Emergency Department for the evaluation of the chest discomfort: myoglobin, creatine kinase (CK) and the MB isoenzyme of CK (CK-MB), and the troponins I and T (cTnI and cTnT). Each of these has well known kinetics of release from dying myocardial cells and should be carefully applied to each patient as directed by timing of symptoms and presentation. Myoglobin has been touted as an early marker with a high negative predictive value but low specificity. CK and CK-MB represent the »gold standard« for the diagnosis of MI as defined by the WHO criteria. The troponins are cardiac-specific proteins with high degrees of both sensitivity and specificity for myocardial necrosis. These serum markers of necrosis have been well studied in high-risk groups with a high prevalence of AMI. Promising research has also proven benefit in lower-risk patients in the chest pain units. Inflammatory markers such as C-reactive protein (CRP) and markers of platelet such as P-selectin are currently being studied but have not yet been accepted for widespread use. Cardiac markers have proved extremely valuable for diagnosis, risk stratification and treatment of patients in the emergency setting. However, the ideal cardiac marker evaluation protocol varies between institutions, laboratories, patient's populations, and resource availability. Specific marker regimens should be tailored to meet the objectives of diagnosis myocardial infarction and providing risk stratification. New tests are developed at a fast rate and the technology of existing test is continuously being improved. A rigorous evaluation process of diagnostic tests before introduction into clinical practice could not only reduce the number of unwanted clinical consequences related to misleading estimates of test accuracy, but also limit health care costs by preventing unnecessary testing. The evaluation of diagnostic tests is complex but analytical accuracy and diagnostic accuracy is re-

ispitivanja, što je dovelo do *Izjave o objedinjenim standardima za pripremu izveštaja ispitivanja* (eng. Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials, CONSORT), koja sadrži listu pitanja na koja treba odgovoriti prilikom ispitivanja dijagnostičke tačnosti. *Standardima za iskazivanje dijagnostičke tačnosti* (eng. Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy, STARD) opisani su svi neophodni dokazi potrebni za obezbeđivanje pojedinih zahteva navedene CONSORT izjave. Na ovoj osnovi krajnje ozbiljno se mora primeniti koncept *laboratorijske medicine zasnovane na dokazima* (eng. Evidence-Based Laboratory Medicine, EBLM), i to iz više razloga. Prvo, potrebno je obezbediti najbolje moguće rezultate, kako bi lekari donosili dijagnostičke, prognostičke i terapijske odluke. S druge strane, neophodno je procenjivati veći broj dijagnostičkih testova. Kao treće, postavlja se pitanje koliko su dijagnostički testovi dobri i kolika im je cena koštanja. Biohemijski markeri oštećenja miokarda danas su prihvaćeni kao univerzalno značajni za dijagnostikovanje pacijenata sa akutnim koronarnim sindromima. Osim do sada definitivno prihvaćenih biomarkera akutnog koronarnog sindroma, svakodnevno se uvode novi biomarkeri, kao što su natriuretski peptidi, kardiotionični steroidi, citokini, albumin modifikovan ishemijom, slobodne masne kiseline itd. te će njihov značaj i korisnost za procenu akutnog koronarnog sindroma biti takođe detaljnije diskutovani.

cognized as two of the pillars. Earlier recognition of problems with the quality of reporting of randomized, controlled clinical trials resulted in the *Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) Statement*, on the basis of which a checklist of items that should be easily identified in the report of any study on diagnostic accuracy has been developed. *The Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy (STARD)* group has tried to provide the evidence supporting the various components of the Statement. On the basis of these approach, the concept of *Evidence-Based Laboratory Medicine (EBLM)* should be taken seriously, therefore, for several reasons. First, we should all take pride in producing the best results possible to aid physicians in making diagnostic, prognostic, and treatment decisions. Second, the enormous increase in diagnostic testing is under scrutiny. Third, modern health services question whether laboratory tests offer good value for the money. Biochemical markers of myocardial injury are universally accepted as important for the diagnosis of patients with acute coronary syndromes. In addition to very well established biomarkers, many potential biomarkers are introduced as natriuretic peptides, cardiotonic steroids, cytokines, ischemia-modified albumin, free fatty acids, etc. and their significance and usefulness for acute coronary syndromes will be discussed, as well.

**N-TERMINALNI PRO-MOŽDANI  
NATRIURETIČKI PEPTID U KLINIČKOJ  
PROCENI I PROGNOZI KOD PACIJENATA  
SA INFARKTOM MIOKARDA**

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U poslednjih deset godina, B-tip natriuretički peptid (BNP) i N-terminalni pro-moždani natriuretički peptid (NT-proBNP) su ustanovljeni kao novi i pouzdani laboratorijski markeri za srčanu insuficijenciju. BNP sekretuju ventrikularni miociti uglavnom kao odgovor na miokardijalno rastezanje prouzrokovano opterećenjem volumenom. Oslobađa se kao proBNP koji se cepa u aktivan hormon – BNP i N-terminalni fragment – NT-proBNP. BNP stimuliše vazodilataciju, natriurezu, diurezu i inhibira renin-angiotenzin-aldosteron sistem. BNP i NT-proBNP su povećani kod svih poremećaja koja vode povećanju tenzije ventrikula. U ovom radu, NT-proBNP je procenjivan kod 31-og pacijenata sa infarktom miokarda (IM) kao potencijalni marker prognoze ishoda i težine bolesti. Pacijentima je urađena ehokardiografija da bi se odredila ejectiona frakcija (EF), a NT-proBNP je određivan komercijalnim EIA testom (Biomedica, Wien, Austria). Posle infarkta miokarda pacijenti su praćeni 6 meseci i u toku tog perioda kod njih su nastali klinički događaji, uključujući kardijalnu smrt, nestabilnu anginu, reinfarkt i koronarnu reovaskularizaciju. Prema ovim podacima, pacijenti su podeljeni u dve grupe: pacijenti koji su kasnije imali kardijalni događaj i oni koji su se oporavili bez kardijalnog događaja. Primenom Mann-Whitney U testa izračunato je da su vrednosti NT-proBNP-a posle IM značajno više ( $p < 0,05$ ) kod pacijenata koji su imali kardijalni događaj (medijana: 1140 pmol/L) nego kod onih bez kardijalnog događaja (medijana: 1086 pmol/L). ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve) analiza je korišćena za procenu dijagnostičke vrednosti NT-proBNP-a kao prognostičkog markera i dobijena površina ispod ROC krive je iznosila 0,748. Spearman-ova korelaciona analiza je pokazala da koncentracije NT-proBNP-a značajno inverzno korelišu sa vrednostima

**N-TERMINAL PRO-BRAIN NATRIURETIC  
PEPTIDE IN CLINICAL ASSESSMENT  
AND PROGNOSIS IN PATIENTS  
WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

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In last ten years, B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) and N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) have been established as new and reliable laboratory markers for heart failure. BNP is secreted by ventricular myocyte mainly in response to myocardial stretch induced by volume load. It is realised as proBNP, which is cleaved into the active hormone – BNP and N-terminal fragment – NT-proBNP. BNP promotes vasodilatation, natriuresis, diuresis and inhibits the renin-angiotensin-aldosteron system. BNP and NT-proBNP are increased in all disorders which lead to an increase in ventricular tension. In this study, NT-proBNP was evaluated in 31 patients with myocardial infarction (MI) as a potential marker of outcome prognosis and the disease severity. In these patients, echocardiography was done to determine ejection fraction (EF), and NT-proBNP was measured by commercial EIA test (Biomedica, Wien, Austria). After MI, these patients were followed-up during six months and in that period clinical events including cardiac death, unstable angina, reinfarction and coronary revascularization were recorded. According these data, patients were divided into two groups: patients who lately had cardiac event and ones who recovered without cardiac event. Using Mann-Whitney U test it was calculated that NT-proBNP values after MI were significantly higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) in patients who had cardiac event (median: 1140 pmol/L) than in those without cardiac event (median: 1086 pmol/L). ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve) analysis was used to estimate the diagnostic value of NT-proBNP as prognostic marker, and obtained area under ROC curve was 0.748. Spearman's correlation analysis showed that NT-proBNP concentrations significantly inversely correlate with ejection fraction values ( $r = -0.7857$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). After six

ejekcione frakcije ( $r = -0,7857$ ,  $p < 0,01$ ). Posle šest meseci kod ovih pacijenata su ponovo određeni NT-proBNP i EF. Pacijenti su podeljeni u grupe prema NYHA (New York Heart Association) klasifikaciji. Sa porastom NYHA klase dobijen je i porast nivoa NT-proBNP-a dobijene su sledeće vrednosti medijana: 240, 648 i 1240 pmol/L za klasu I, klasu II i klasu III, redom;  $p < 0,01$ ), a takođe je utvrđeno postojanje negativne korelacije između vrednosti NT-proBNP-a i EF ( $r = -0,8348$ ,  $p < 0,01$ ). Dobijeni rezultati pokazuju da je NT-proBNP u dobroj korelaciji sa težinom srčane insuficijencije i da može biti korišćen kao prognostički marker kod IM. Može se zaključiti da je NT-proBNP koristan marker u proceni leve ventrikularne funkcije, za vođenje terapije, praćenje toka bolesti i za stratifikaciju rizika kod srčane insuficijencije i infarkta miokarda i iz ovih razloga bi trebalo da se određuje rutinski.

months, NT-proBNP and EF were again determined in these patients. The patients were divided in groups according NYHA (New York Heart Association) classification. NT-proBNP levels significantly increased with NYHA class (median values were: 240, 648 and 1240 pmol/L, for class I, class II and class III, respectively;  $P < 0.01$ ). After six months negative correlation were also found between NT-proBNP and EF values ( $r = -0.8348$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ). The results of this study showed that NT-proBNP correlated well with the severity of heart failure, and it might be used as prognostic marker in MI. It can be concluded that NT-proBNP is useful marker in assessment of left ventricular function, for guidance of therapy, for monitoring disease course and for risk stratification in heart failure and myocardial infarction, and it should be included in routine determinations.

**DIJAGNOSTIČKI POTENCIJAL  
SRČANIH MARKERA KOD  
PACIJENATA NA HEMODIJALIZI**

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Rizik od kardiovaskularnih komplikacija kod pacijenata sa terminalnom bubrežnom insuficijencijom je mnogo veći nego u celokupnoj populaciji. Hipertrofija leve komore i sistolna disfunkcija leve komore smatraju se najznačajnijim prediktorima ukupnog i mortaliteta od kardiovaskularnih bolesti kod pacijenata na hemodijalizi. Kod pacijenata sa terminalnom bubrežnom insuficijencijom hipertrofija leve komore se javlja kod oko 60–80%, a sistolna disfunkcija leve komore kod oko 15% ovih pacijenata. Promene u masi i funkciji leve komore utvrđuju se ehokardiografski, ali se ova tehnika prema mišljenju nefrologa u manjem obimu primenjuje kod pacijenata na hemodijalizi. Osim ehokardiografije, ne postoji jednostavna i pouzdana metoda kojom bi se klinički dijagnostikovali ovi poremećaji kod pacijenata na hemodijalizi. Mada se dosta pažnje danas poklanja novim srčanim markerima, kao što su srčani hormon-natriuretični peptid tip B (BNP) i proteini miokarda koji se oslobađaju tokom ishemije miokarda i nekroze kao što su troponin T (cTnT) i troponin I (cTnI), određivanje ovih parametara još uvek se retko primenjuje u kliničkoj praksi kod pacijenata na hemodijalizi. Iako su pomenuti markeri korisni za predviđanje hipertrofije i sistolne disfunkcije leve komore, nije još uvek u potpunosti razjašnjeno da li ovi srčani markeri imaju sličan dijagnostički potencijal kod pacijenata na hemodijalizi. Cilj ovog rada bio je da se ispita povezanost između BNP, cTnI, cTnT i mase leve komore (LVM), debljine zida leve komore i ejeckione frakcije (EF) kod pacijenata na hemodijalizi bez manifestnih znakova koronarne bolesti. Ispitivano je 118 pacijenata (58 muškarac i 61 žena, starosne dobi  $55,27 \pm 13,26$  godina) koji su lečeni bikarbonatnom dijalizom tri puta nedeljno i to u vremenskom periodu koji je duži od šest

**DIAGNOSTIC POTENTIAL  
OF CARDIAC MARKERS  
IN DIALYSED PATIENTS**

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The risk of cardiovascular complications in patients with end-stage renal disease is greater than in general population. Left ventricular (LV) hypertrophy and LV dysfunction are currently considered as the strongest predictors of cardiovascular and total mortality in dialysed patients. LVH is a notoriously pervasive complication in end-stage renal disease with a prevalence rate ranging 60–80%, until LV systolic dysfunction is relatively less frequent, its prevalence is being approximately 15%. Alterations in LV mass and function are currently evaluated by echocardiographic examination, which is less required by nephrologists in patients on dialysis. Except for echocardiography, there are no simple and validated methods to clinically diagnose these abnormalities in dialysed patients. Although attention has focused on new markers of cardiac risk like the cardiac hormone brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and on myocardial proteins released during myocardial ischemia and necrosis like troponin T (cTnT) and troponin I (cTnI), the measurement of these substances is still scarcely performed in clinical practice. In the general population, the concentrations of BNP, cTnI and cTnT are useful to predict LVH and LV systolic dysfunction. Whether these cardiac markers have a similar diagnostic potential in patients on dialysis is unknown. This study was designed to examine the relationship among BNP, cTnI, cTnT and left ventricular mass (LVM), the thickness of the left ventricular walls and ejection fraction (EF) in a cohort of dialysed patients without heart failure. One hundred eighteen clinically stable patients on haemodialysis (58 men and 61 women; age  $55.27 \pm 13.26$  yr) who had been on regular dialysis treatment for at least six months were included in this study. The reference group was formed

meseci. Kontrolnu grupu činilo je 20 zdravih, normotenzivnih ispitanika slične starosne dobi. Svaki pacijent obrađen je ehokardiografski. Pacijentima su određene i koncentracije rutinskih biokemijskih parametara, masa CK-MB, mioglobin, cTnI, cTnT i BNP. Prosečna vrednost arterijskog krvnog pritiska pre i posle dijalize izmerena je svakom pacijentu. Shodno očekivanju, koncentracije BNP bile su statistički značajno veće kod pacijenata na hemodijalizi u odnosu na kontrolnu grupu ( $p < 0,0001$ ), pri čemu nije utvrđeno preklapanje u vrednostima BNP između ove dve grupe. Koncentracije mioglobina, mase CK-MB, cTnI i cTnT bile su statistički značajno više u odnosu na kontrolnu grupu ( $p < 0,05$ ). Rezultati multivarijantne analize koji su uključivali sistolni krvni pritisak, koncentraciju albumina, hemoglobina, Kt/V i druge parametre pokazali su da je BNP najbolji prediktor mase leve komore. Utvrđena je inverzna povezanost između koncentracije BNP i ejectione frakcije: što je veći BNP, manja je EF, lošija je sistolna funkcija. Dijagnostički značaj određivanja cTnI, cTnT i BNP za identifikaciju hipertrofije i sistolne disfunkcije leve komore, najbolje »cut-off« vrednosti za ove parametre koje će razlikovati pacijente sa i bez ovih poremećaja, kao i osetljivost, specifičnost, pozitivna i negativna prediktivna vrednosti pomenutih parametara biće detaljno prodiskutovani. Ovaj rad predstavlja pokušaj da se proceni dijagnostički potencijal srčanih markera u cilju praćenja promena u masi leve komore i njenoj funkciji kod klinički stabilnih pacijenata na hemodijalizi.

by 20 age-matched healthy, normotensive volunteers. All HD patients were treated three times weekly with standard bicarbonate dialysis. Each patient underwent an echocardiographic examination. The routine biochemical parameters, CK-MB mass, myoglobin, cTnI, cTnT and BNP concentrations were measured. The mean value of pre- and postdialysis blood pressure was obtained for each patient. As expected, BNP levels were significantly higher ( $P < 0.0001$ ) in dialysed patients than in normal subjects, and there was virtually no overlap between these two groups. Myoglobin, CK-MB mass, cTnI and cTnT concentrations were significantly higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) than in healthy controls. The results of multivariate analysis including systolic blood pressure, albumin, haemoglobin, Kt/V and other parameters showed that BNP was the strongest factor predicting left ventricular mass. A strong but inverse relationship was found between BNP and ejection fraction: the higher the BNP, the lower the EF, the worst the systolic dysfunction. Diagnostic values of cTnI, cTnT and BNP results for identification of LVH and LV systolic dysfunction, the best cut-off values for these parameters that discriminate patients with and without LVH/LV systolic dysfunction, sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative prediction values of the mentioned parameters, will be discussed in details. This study is an attempt to highlight the diagnostic potential of cardiac markers for screening alterations in LV mass and function in clinically stable patients on haemodialysis.



### ODREĐIVANJE KONCENTRACIJE C-REAKTIVNOG PROTEINA KOD AKUTNOG INFARKTA MIOKARDA U PROCENI DUGOROČNOG ISHODA BOLESTI

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Opšte je prihvaćeno da inflamacija ima važnu ulogu ne samo u patogenezi ateroskleroze već i u inicijaciji akutnih koronarnih sindroma. Brojne studije su pokazale da je povišena koncentracija C-reaktivnog proteina (CRP), koji je tipičan akutno fazni reaktant i osetljiv marker inflamacije, nezavisan faktor rizika za razvoj kardiovaskularnih bolesti kod naizgled zdravih osoba. CRP takođe može da predvidi nove kardiovaskularne epizode, uključujući i smrt, kod pacijenata sa nestabilnom anginom i akutnim infarktom miokarda (AIM). Cilj ovog rada bio je da se ispita prognostička važnost određivanja CRP i drugih inflamatornih markera kod akutnog infarkta miokarda u odnosu na ishod bolest posle godinu dana, i da se uporedi sa prognostičkom važnošću poznatih faktora rizika kao što su: pol, godine starosti, prethodna istorija ishemijskih bolesti srca, hiperholesterolemija, hipertenzija, pušački status i *diabetes mellitus*. Kod 31 pacijenta primljenog na odeljenje intenzivne nege zbog sumnje na AIM, serijski su određivane koncentracije CRP (novom, visoko osetljivom metodom, tzv. hsCRP), broj leukocita i brzina sedimentacije eritrocita. Za statističku obradu, vrednosti svakog od navedenih parametara inflamacije grupisane su na sledeći način: (1) vrednosti dobijene na prijemu, najkasnije 12 sati od pojave simptoma, (2) maksimalne vrednosti dobijene u periodu od 24–72 sata, kada se očekuje pik CRP, i (3) vrednosti dobijene u kasnoj akutnoj fazi, 96–120 sati od početka simptoma, kada se koncentracija CRP smanjuje. Posle godinu dana pacijenti su podeljeni u dve grupe na osnovu toga da li su u posmatanom periodu zabeležene kardiovaskularne komplikacije koje se smatraju nepovoljnim ishodom (nove epizode nestabilne angine, akutni infarkt miokarda, hirurška revaskularizacija miokarda i smrt pacijenta). Kod pacijenata koji su imali komplikacije, nađene su značajno veće vrednosti medijana

### C-REACTIVE PROTEIN MEASUREMENTS AFTER ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN A LONG-TERM PROGNOSIS

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It is now widely accepted that inflammation plays an important role, not only in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis, but also in initiation of the acute coronary syndromes. A number of studies have shown that elevated circulating levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), the prototypic acute phase reactant and sensitive marker of inflammation, constitute an independent risk factor for cardiovascular events in apparently healthy persons. CRP also predicts new coronary events, including death, in patients with unstable angina and acute myocardial infarction (AMI). The aim of this study was to evaluate prognostic relevance of inflammatory markers on one-year outcome, and to compare their prognostic values with classical risk factors: male gender, advanced age, history of ischemic heart diseases, hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, smoking habitus and *diabetes mellitus*. In 31 patients admitted to intensive care unit for suspected AMI, serial measurements of inflammatory markers: CRP (determined by highly sensitive method, so called sensitive CRP, hsCRP), white blood cell (WBC) count and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) were done. For statistical analysis, CRP, WBC count and ESR were grouped in the following manner: (1) values obtained at admission, up to 12 hours of symptoms onset, (2) maximal values obtained 24–72 hours of symptoms onset, when peak CRP is expected, and (3) late acute values (96–120 hours of symptoms onset), when CRP tend to decrease. The one-year outcome was determined and the following end point events were recorded: new onset unstable angina, AMI, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) and cardiac death. A significantly higher median levels of peak and late acute CRP were found in patients who had a primary end point during the follow-up period, compared with the patients who were free of cardiovascular events. Levels of CRP at

pika CRP i CRP u kasnoj akutnoj fazi, u odnosu na vrednosti pacijenata koji nisu imali komplikacije. Vrednosti CRP na prijemu, kao i broj leukocita i brzina sedimentacije eritrocita u celokupnom posmatranom periodu nisu bile statistički značajno različite između grupa. Pomoću ROC analize određene su »cutoff« vrednosti za pik CRP (48,3 mg/L) i CRP u kasnoj akutnoj fazi (18,5 mg/L). Kaplan Majerovom analizom pokazano je da je brzina pojave komplikacije bila veća kod pacijenata koji su imali vrednosti pika CRP i CRP kasne akutne faze veće od gore navedenih, kao i kod starijih pacijenata. Analizom multiple regresije, pokazano je da su vrednosti CRP nezavisni prediktor dugoročnog ishoda, posle korekcije za poznate faktore rizika. Može se zaključiti da je određivanjem koncentracija CRP kod infarkta miokarda u periodu kada je akutno fazni odgovor potpuno razvijen moguće predvideti dugoročni ishod bolesti, odnosno pojavu kardiovaskularnih komplikacija. Određivanjem koncentracija CRP u kliničkoj praksi mogli bi da se otkriju pacijenti kod kojih inflamatorni sistem burnije reaguje na stimulse. Kod ovih pacijenata je rizik za pojavu komplikacija ili smrti veći, pa je time indikovani i agresivniji terapijski pristup.

admission, as well as values of WBC count and ESR during the whole observing period were not significantly different between the groups. The accuracy of CRP levels to differentiate between the patients with good and adverse outcome was evaluated via ROC curve analysis. Cutoff points were established to be 48.3 mg/L for peak CRP, and 18.5 mg/L for late acute CRP. Kaplan Meier analysis revealed a significantly higher rate of end point events in patients with elevated peak and late acute CRP levels and advanced age. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to evaluate the independent contribution of CRP levels to the risk of new event. It was shown that CRP values remained independently significant determinants of long term cardiac outcome after correction for other established risk factors. It can be concluded that CRP levels, measured when inflammation system is fully activated, predict an unfavorable long term outcome and are associated with increased incidence of cardiovascular events. In a clinical practise, CRP levels could identify patients whose inflammation system responds more actively to stimuli. These might be the patients at the highest risk for subsequent vascular events or death, in whom more aggressive therapy might be appropriate.

**S e k c i j a 3**  
**PEDIJATRIJSKA**  
**KLINIČKA**  
**HEMIJA**

**S e s s i o n 3**  
**PEDIATRIC**  
**CLINICAL**  
**CHEMISTRY**



*Jugoslav Med Biohem 2004: 23 (Suppl 3) 27**Plenarne sekcije  
Plenary sessions***METABOLIČKA OSNOVA  
I NJENI PARAMETRI U DISFUNKCIJI  
IMUNSKOG SISTEMA U DEČJEM UZRASTU***B. Kamenov**Dečja klinika, Klinički centar, Niš*

Više faktora koji utiču na metabolizam takođe su značajni u regulaciji imunskog odgovora i igraju značajnu ulogu, kako u metaboličkim procesima tako i u funkcijama imunskog sistema. Veze između metabolizma i imunskog sistema su od posebnog interesa, naročito kada se radi o nekim citokinima, kao što su IL-1, IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$  i IFN- $\gamma$ , hormonima poput leptina i insulina, neuropeptidima, kao što su kortikotropin »rili-zing« hormon,  $\alpha$ -melanocit stimulišući hormon, imunski reaktivni proteini, poput cink- $\alpha$ -glikoproteina i atraktina, transkripcioni faktori, poput »peroxisome-activated receptors« (PPAR) i njihovih liganada i metabolizmu glukoze. Masno tkivo se ne može više smatrati kao depozit masti, već kao aktivni participant u regulaciji esencijalnih i vitalnih funkcija organizma, kao što je imunska homeostaza. Bolje poznavanje interakcije energetske regulacije, imunskih i vitalnih organskih funkcija može dovesti do povezivanja metaboličke i imunske regulacije i razvijanja značajnih terapijskih strategija kod mnogih bolesti u čijoj osnovi stoje imunski poremećaji. Hronične bolesti poput inflamacije, ateromatoze, dijabetesa ili maligne bolesti su uglavnom analizirane izolovano sa aspekta imunskog sistema ili metabolizma. S druge strane, evidentno je da bolesnici sa metaboličkim disfunkcijama, poput velike ili male porođajne mase, gojazni ili kahektični pacijenti, pacijenti sa dislipoproteinemijom ili dijabetesom, pacijenti sa ketozom u toku inflamacije, pacijenti sa poremećajem metabolizma gvožđa i nishodnom ili ushodnom regulacijom oksidativnog i nitritnog metabolizma u toku bolesti, pokazuju disfunkcije imunskog sistema. Elementi inflamacije postoje kod ateromatoze, a za nastanak i progresiju malignih bolesti značajni su određeni prostaglandini i hemokini. Sve to sugerise blisku povezanost između deprivacije imunskog sistema i metabolizma. Ova povezanost služi integralni pristup u cilju razvijanja boljeg dijagnostičkog i terapijskog pristupa. Mnoga pitanja o detaljnoj ulozi ključnih molekula značajnih za interakciju imunskog sistema i metabolizma su još uvek otvorena, ali su sve značajniji rezultati dobijeni proučavanjem ovih molekula, kao i njihova klinička primena.

**METABOLIC BACKGROUND  
AND ITS PARAMETERS IN IMMUNE SYSTEM  
DYSFUNCTIONS IN CHILDHOOD***B. Kamenov**Pediatric Clinic, Clinical Center, Niš*

Several factors that influence metabolism also are important in the regulation of immune response and they play relevant roles in both metabolic processes and immune functions. Connections between the metabolic and immune system are of great interest, particularly of certain cytokines like IL-1, IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$  and IFN- $\gamma$ , hormones like leptin and insulin, neuropeptides like corticotropin-releasing hormone and  $\alpha$ -melanocyte-stimulating hormone, immune-related proteins like zinc- $\alpha$ -glycoprotein and attractin, transcription factors like peroxisome-proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) and they ligands and glucose metabolism. The adipose tissue is no longer regarded a mere store of fat but rather as an active participant in the regulation of essential and prominent body processes such as immune homeostasis. A better knowledge of the interactions among energy regulation, immune surveillance and vital organ functions could lead to connections between metabolic and immune regulation and valuable therapeutic strategies in several immune-mediated diseases. Chronic diseases like inflammation, atherosclerosis, diabetes or malignant diseases are mostly analyzed from the point of immune system or metabolism independently. From the other point, it is evident that patients expressing metabolic dysfunctions like high or low birth weight, obese or cachectic patients and patients with dislipoproteinemias, diabetics and patients with ketosis during inflammation, patients with iron metabolism dysfunction and oxidative and nitric metabolism up and down regulation of phagocytes during chronic diseases, shows immune system dysfunctions. Inflammatory elements are seen in atherosclerosis and predominance of certain prostaglandins and chemokines are present in malignant diseases, suggest close connections between immune system deprivations and metabolism. Those connections deserve integral approach in order to get better diagnostic and therapeutic approaches. Many questions on the precise role of key molecules at the interface between metabolism and immune regulation are still open, but significant knowledge has been gained in the expanding field of studying such molecules and clinical correlations to them.

**EKSPOZICIJA DECE OLOVU  
U SRBIJI I CRNOJ GORI**P. Bulat<sup>1</sup>, V. Damjanov<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Institut za medicinu rada i radiološku zaštitu

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Problem ekspozicije dece olovu odavno je poznat. Kulminaciju je svakako doživeo tokom šezdesetih godina u Americi. Deca su tamo pored ekspozicije olovu poreklom iz benzina bila izložena i olovu iz boja koje su korištene za bojenje stambenih prostora. Intenzitet ekspozicije bio je prilično visok tako da je u Americi registrovan veliki broj trovanja olovom kod dece sa pojavom encefalopatije i sa smrtnim ishodom. Pored ovih očiglednih efekata olova u Americi je registrovana i pojava deficita u razvoju intelektualnih potencijala kod dece izložene olovu. U našoj zemlji relativno mali broj ispitivanja sproveden je u cilju procene izloženosti dece olovu. Kod nas ne postoji izražen problem korišćenja olovnih boja ali je i dalje izražena upotreba benzina sa organski vezanim olovom. Pored ovog izvora olova, deca u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori izložena su olovu poreklom iz topionica olova. Veliki broj radova objavljen je sa podacima o izloženosti olovu u okolini topionice olova »Trepča«. Pored ispitivanja obavljenih u okolini »Trepče« postoje podaci o ekspoziciji dece u okolini jedne topionice u Zapadnoj Srbiji. Sprovedenim ispitivanjem obuhvaćena su deca koja žive u okolini topionice u Zapadnoj Srbiji i čiji roditelji su zaposleni u topionici (n=29). Pored ove grupe odabrane su još tri grupe. Deca čiji roditelji rade u toj topionici ali ne stanuju u dolini u kojoj se nalazi topionica (n=24), zatim deca koja žive u okolini topionice ali im roditelji ne rade u topionici (n=32) i klasična kontrolna grupa koju su činila deca koja žive u predgrađu grada koji se nalazi na 40 km od topionice (n=36). Određivanjem koncentracije olova u krvi utvrđeno je da su najviše vrednosti u grupi dece koja žive u okolini topionice i čiji roditelji su zaposleni u topionici ( $18,49 \pm 5,26 \mu\text{g/L}$ ), zatim kod dece koja žive u okolini ali čiji roditelji ne rade u topionici ( $13,48 \pm 5,48 \mu\text{g/L}$ ). Vrednosti kod dece koja ne žive u okolini topionice ali čiji roditelji rade u topionici ( $9,36 \pm 3,30 \mu\text{g/L}$ ) su bile bliske vrednostima u kontrolnoj grupi ( $7,45 \pm 3,17 \mu\text{g/L}$ ). Na osnovu iznetih podataka može se zaključiti da je problem izloženosti dece olovu izražen u našoj zemlji, mada i nedovoljno proučen i poznat.

**CHILDREN LEAD EXPOSURE  
IN SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO**P. Bulat<sup>1</sup>, V. Damjanov<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Dr Dragomir Karajović Institute

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The problem of children lead exposure is known for many years. The culmination of it was during sixties in United States of America where the children were exposed to lead originating from gasoline as well as from lead containing wall paints. The level of exposure was pretty high so there were a number of lead poisonings among children with lead encephalopathy and a number of deaths. Beside those obvious effects, a significant decrease in intellectual development was observed among children exposed to lead in USA. In Serbia and Montenegro there were not too many investigations on children exposure to lead. In our country the problem of lead containing paints is not so prominent but the usage of lead containing gasoline is still frequent. Beside that source, children from Serbia and Montenegro are exposed to lead from lead smelters. A number of papers have been published on children lead exposure in »Trepča« surrounding. Beside those investigations in »Trepča« surrounding there are data on children lead exposure in vicinity of secondary lead smelter in Western Serbia. Investigation conducted in a vicinity of secondary lead smelter in Western Serbia included 29 children which lives in vicinity of the smelter and whose parents are employed in the smelter. Beside that group three more groups were selected. Children which lives outside the valley with the smelter but whose parents are employees of the smelter (N=24) than children which lives in the smelter vicinity but whose parents are not employees of the smelter (N=32). The fourth group was control one consisted of 36 children living in a suburb of town which is 40 kilometers away from the smelter. The blood lead concentration were highest in group living in the smelter vicinity and whose parents are the smelter employees ( $18.49 \pm 5.26 \mu\text{g/L}$ ), than in group living in smelter vicinity but whose parents are not employees of the smelter ( $13.48 \pm 5.48 \mu\text{g/L}$ ). The blood lead levels of children which lives outside the valley with the smelter but whose parents are employees of the smelter ( $9.36 \pm 3.30 \mu\text{g/L}$ ) were similar to values in the control group ( $7.45 \pm 3.17 \mu\text{g/L}$ ). On the basis of presented results it could be concluded that problem of children lead exposure is present in our country and that it is not well known.

**INDIREKTNI POKAZATELJI IMUNE  
I ENDOTELIJALNE DISFUNKCIJE  
U JUVENILNOM DIJABETESU**

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Dijabetes tip 1 je karakterističan za dečji uzrast, kao autoimuno oboljenje sa endotelijalnom disfunkcijom. Pokazano je da povećanje proizvoda razgradnje nukleinskih kiselina može pojačati imuni odgovor, jer se povećava »pul« nukleotida dostupnih limfocitima. To može biti jedna od veza između urođenog i stečenog imuniteta, koja dovodi do preusmeravanja sa Th2 na Th1 odgovor. U isto vreme, poremećaj metabolizma azot monoksida (NO) je jedna od fundamentalnih abnormalnosti u patogenezi prerane vaskularne bolesti u dijabetesu. Hiperglikemija i loša metabolička kontrola mogu prouzrokovati poremećenu produkciju peroksintrita (ONOO), sa posledičnim nitriranjem i hidroksilacijom proteina plazme. Ispitivanja su obuhvatila pacijente sa dijabetesom dečjeg uzrasta, kao i uzrastno-odgovarajuću kontrolnu grupu. Aktivnost alkalne DNaze bila je značajno povećana u plazmi dijabetičara. DNaza u plazmi predstavlja inicijalnu barijeru za eventualni ulazak DNK u tkiva. Ona može imati protektivnu ulogu, jer sprečava premeštanje oštećene DNK iz jedne ćelije u jedro druge, zdrave ćelije. Izražen disbalans u aktivnosti alkalne RNaze je takođe dokumentovan. Aktivnost inhibitorom-vezanog enzima je dramatično veći u dijabetesne dece, udružen sa izraženim padom slobodne RNaze i RNaze L. Usled toga dolazi do nagomilavanja različitih formi oligo/dezoksinukleotidnih kiselu solubilnih fragmenata, koji imaju konsekvence na poremećen imuni odgovor. Povećana koncentracija nitrata i nitrita (NOx), koji je takođe dokumentovan u dece sa dijabetesom može navesti na zaključak da je povećana produkcija NO u dijabetesu kompenzatornog tipa usled: smanjene endotelijalne vazoaktivnosti, kontinuirane inaktivacije NO i poremećene funkcije limfocita. Pomenuta određivanja predstavljaju značajan vid praćenja imune i endotelijalne disfunkcije u dijabetesu.

**INDIRECT MARKERS OF IMMUNE  
AND ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION  
IN JUVENILE DIABETES**

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Type 1 diabetes is the classical diabetes in childhood. It is well documented as an autoimmune disease with endothelial dysfunction. It is known out that increased nucleic acid degradation products may potentially increase immune response by increase of the pool of the nucleotides available to lymphocytes. In this way, it may be a missing link between altered innate immunity and a shift from Th2 toward enhanced Th1 immunity in juvenile diabetics. At the same time, the alterations in NO are the fundamental abnormality in the pathogenesis of premature vascular disease in diabetics. Hyperglycaemia and poor metabolic control can cause a disturbed of peroxynitrite (ONOO) production, by consequent nitration and oxidation of aromatic rings and hydroxyl groups of plasma proteins. Children with type 1 diabetes, together with age-matched control subjects were included in the study. The activity of alkaline DNase I was significantly increased in diabetic plasma. The presence of DNase I in blood and extracellular fluids is the initial barrier to DNA entering the body and tissues. It can have a protective function, limiting the probability of altered DNA and gene transfer in a potentially active site from dying cells to the nuclei of other, viable neighbor cells. A great dysproportion in the relation of free/inhibitory bound RNase as well as RNaseL activity in juvenile diabetic patients was also documented. The inhibitory-bound enzyme (RNase) was substantially higher in diabetic children, followed by sharply decreased free enzyme in diabetic children and decreased RNase L activity. As a result, the accumulation of different-sized oligonucleotide/deoxynucleotide acid soluble fragments was also obtained, what could play a further role in altered immune response. On the basis of increased nitrate and nitrite (NOx) levels that were documented in diabetic children, it may be concluded that increased NO production in young diabetic patients may be a compensatory response to impaired endothelium-dependent vasoactivity, continuous NO inactivation and alteration in lymphocyte function. These analyses may be of a great help in the follow-up of immune and endothelial dysfunction in diabetics.

**OREKSITROPNI SIGNALNI PROTEINI  
U GOJAZNE DECE**

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Leptin, »protein sitosti«, proizvod Ob gena, ekskluzivno se proizvodi u adipocitima i ključni je hormon u regulaciji apetita i obezbeđivanju supresornog uticaja na hipotalamusni neuropeptid Y (NPY) koji je oreksigeni signal. Cilj rada je bio da se utvrde i uporede nivoi leptina i NPY u različitim tipovima gojaznosti dečjeg uzrasta i ispitivanje njihove korelacije sa auksološkim parametrima. Trinaestoro gojazne dece (5 devojčica i 8 dečaka) svrstano je po tipu gojaznosti na osnovu distribucije potkožnog masnog tkiva i odnosa struk/kuk u 2 grupe: grupu sa centralnom i perifernom gojaznošću. Određeni su auksološki parametri i serumske koncentracije leptina RIA i NPY EIA metodom (Peninsula). Prosečni uzrast studijske grupe bio je  $11,24 \pm 3,6$  godina, a prosečni pubertetski stadijum 2,23 godine. Prosečni indeks TM (*body mass index*, BMI) iznosio je  $33,59 \text{ kg/m}^2$  (raspon od 23,92 do 47,02), a prosečan višak mase 36,63 kg (raspon 8–74). Prosečan nivo leptina bio je veći u dečaka i u grupi sa centralnom gojaznošću, ali bez statističke značajnosti. Odnos leptin/NPY i leptin/BMI bio je veći u centralnoj gojaznosti. Dobijena je značajna korelacija nivoa leptina i viška TM i BMI ( $p < 0,05$ ). Prosečan nivo leptina u gojazne dece bio je veoma visok (52,42 ng/mL). Dobijeni rezultati ukazuju na postojanje leptinske rezistencije pre nego deficita leptina u naše grupe gojazne dece. Određivanje koncentracije leptina i NPY omogućuje dokaz da je gojaznost oboljenje sa biološkom osnovom i unosi više svetla u vrlo »mračnu kutiju« mehanizama u mozgu odgovornih za nastajanje.

**OREXITROPIC SIGNALING PROTEINS  
IN OBESE CHILDREN**

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Leptin, »satiety protein«, is Ob gene's product, exclusively produced by adipocytes and the key hormone in appetite regulation and suppression of the hypothalamic neuropeptide Y (NPY), which is the orexigenic signal. The aim of the study was to establish and to compare levels of leptin and NPY in different obesity types in childhood and to investigate their correlations with auxological parameters. Thirteen obese children (5 girls and 8 boys) were divided on the basis of obesity type according to subcutaneous fat distribution and waist/hip ratio in two groups: with central and peripheral obesity type. Auxological parameters were obtained and serum concentrations of the leptin (RIA method) and NPY (EIA method, Peninsula) were measured. The mean age of the study group was  $11.24 \pm 3.6$  years and the mean puberty stage was 2.23 years. The mean body mass index (BMI) was  $33.59 \text{ kg/m}^2$  (range from 23.92 to 47.02), and the mean overweight 36.63 kg (rang 8–74). The mean leptin level was higher in boys and in group with central obesity, but was not significant difference. Leptin/NPY ratio and leptin/BMI ratio was also higher in the central obesity. We found significant correlation of the leptin level with body mass excess and BMI ( $P < 0.05$ ). The mean level of leptin in obese children was very high (52.42 ng/ml). The results suggest it is exit leptin resistance, rather than leptin deficiency in our group of obese children. Determination of the leptin and NPY concentrations provides evidence that obesity represents disease with a biological basis and brings more light in the very dark »black box« of the brain mechanisms responsible for obesity.



**S e k c i j a 4**  
**XXI BIOHEMIJSKI**  
**DANI**

**S e s s i o n 4**  
**XXI BIOCHEMICAL**  
**DAYS**



**KOHERENTAN MODEL KVALITETA  
U LABORATORIJSKOJ MEDICINI**

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Očigledno je da se danas u laboratorijskoj medicini srećemo sa problemom globalne harmonizacije i neophodnošću transparentnosti pri određivanju i primeni medicinskih laboratorijskih podataka. U laboratorijskoj medicini postoji obaveza definisanja i garancije kvaliteta rezultata određivanja. Da bi se ovo postiglo, neophodno je integralno stanovište, odnosno postojanje koherentnog modela kvaliteta unutar laboratorijske medicine, a koji uključuje primenu statističke unutrašnje kontrole kvaliteta (*Internal Quality Control, IQC*), zahteve za analitičkim kvalitetom, referentne i ciljne vrednosti, upotrebu »CE« znaka, metrološku sledljivost (*traceability*) i određivanje nesigurnosti određivanja (*uncertainty of measurement*). Kliničkoj hemiji i laboratorijskoj medicini je potreban novi model, kao i nova doktrina. U zdravstvenim laboratorijama postoji duga tradicija primene unutrašnje kontrole kvaliteta. Mada je period razvoja IQC dug, ona nije u potpunosti zaživela u svakodnevnoj praksi. Preporučuje se primena generalne strategije pri planiranju i primeni postupaka IQC u cilju poboljšanja njenog kvaliteta. Ona uključuje sledeće tri faze: 1) otkrivanje grešaka u visokom stepenu; 2) mali broj »lažnih« odbacivanja; i 3) propisanu dužinu analitičke serije. Konačno, strategija »totalne kontrole kvaliteta« treba da bude tako formulisana da smanji troškove, ali da obezbedi maksimalan kvalitet. Opšte je mišljenje da se između dve trećine do tri četvrtine informacija upotrebljenih pri donošenju lekarskih odluka zasniva na laboratorijskim rezultatima. Pored toga što se na osnovu rezultata laboratorijskih određivanja dobijaju informacije šta je prethodilo bolesti, one takođe pomažu i pri postavljanju dijagnoze i daljem tretmanu bolesnika. James O. Westgard, sa Univerziteta u Wisconsin-u ukazuje da rezultati laboratorijskih određivanja treba da pokazuju »istinu, celu istinu, i ništa drugo sem istine«. Ove tri dimenzije »istine« mogu da se primene na medicinsku upotrebljivost dijagnostičkih testova, kao i analitičku pouzdanost određivanja. »Istina« zahteva da parametar koji se određuje govori o bolesti na koju se odnosi. »Cela istina« podrazumeva da je metoda za određiva-

**COHERENT MODEL OF QUALITY  
IN LABORATORY MEDICINE**

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The problem of global harmonization and the need for transparency in obtaining and using medical laboratory data are evident today in laboratory medicine. In laboratory medicine we have the obligation to define and guarantee the quality of test results. For this it is necessary to have an integral view, i.e. a coherent model of quality within laboratory medicine which includes usage of statistical internal quality control (IQC), requirements for analytical quality, reference and target values, usage of CE label, metrological traceability and determination of uncertainty of measurement. Clinical chemistry and laboratory medicine need a new model; and new doctrine. Healthcare laboratories have a long history of using IQC. Despite this long period of development, IQC has not implemented into a well-developed practice. A general strategy for planning and implementing IQC procedures in order to improve the quality of the IQC is recommended. The strategy employs a three stage design in which the first stage provides high error detection, the second stage low false rejection and the third stage prescribes the length of the analytical run. Finally, a total QC strategy is formulated to minimize cost and maximize quality. It is commonly thought that laboratory test results provide between two-thirds and three-quarters of the information used for making medical decisions. If so, laboratory test results had better tell the truth about what's happening with the patients being diagnosed and treated. According to James O. Westgard from University of Wisconsin, a laboratory test result should tell »the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth«. These three dimensions of »truth« may apply to the medical usefulness of a diagnostic test as well as to the analytical reliability of the measurement process. »Truth« requires that a parameter be related to the disease process of interest. For »the whole truth« to be known, the parameter must be measured by a reliable method having proper specifications for precision and accuracy. To provide »nothing but the truth«, a test result should not be confounded by unknown or undisclosed factors, such as changes in the subject due to biological variation or

nje pouzdana i da ima odgovarajuće specifikacije za preciznost i tačnost. Da bi se obezbedilo »ništa drugo sem istine«, na rezultate određivanja ne treba da utiču bilo koji nepoznati i neotkriveni faktori kao što su promene vezane za biološke varijacije unutar subjekta, nedostatke metode, kao i nedostatke IQC postupaka da detektuje sve te promene. Očekuju se novi podvizi i uspesi u nivou kvaliteta u laboratorijskoj medicini. Počev od postanalitičkog kvaliteta, a uzimajući u obzir analitički kvalitet, dolazi se nazad do preanalitičkog kvaliteta, a što pomaže u dizajniranju sveobuhvatne vizije zahteva za kvalitet u laboratorijskoj medicini. Koherentan model kvaliteta u laboratorijskoj medicini podrazumeva da u budućnosti laboratorije treba da potpomognu u odgovoru na kliničko pitanje u »kontekstu« potreba bolesnika. Takođe, »kontekst« označava da kvalitet podrazumeva i više nego što je »pravi odgovor za pravog pacijenata« i koji je interpretiran prema referentnim vrednostima. Kvalitet podrazumeva sigurnost korektnog tretmana pacijenta.

changes in the method due to lack of stability or the lack of IQC procedures that will detect those changes. Laboratory medicine will soon reach for the next level of quality awareness and achievement. Starting from the post-analytical quality, taking the analytical quality for granted and reasoning our way back towards pre-analytical quality, we argued and designed a comprehensive vision for quality requirements in laboratory medicine. The coherent model of quality in laboratory medicine suggests that the laboratory's responsibilities in the future will be to support answering a clinical question in the context of the patient's needs. »Context« here also means that quality goes beyond getting the right answer on the right patient that can be interpreted against reference values. Quality means being sure the patient is treated correctly.

**STANDARDIZACIJA RADA  
URGENTNE KLINIČKO-BIOHEMIJSKE  
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Razvoj Centra za urgentnu laboratorijsku dijagnostiku Kliničkog centra Srbije, ukazao je na potrebu primene preporuka Internacionalne federacije za kliničku hemiju (IFCC) u standardizaciji hitnih analiza. Da bi se ovi procesi urgentnog određivanja pojedinih kliničko-biohemijskih parametara razumeli u potpunosti i da bi se odredila uloga medicinskih biohemičara u timu zdravstvenih radnika, koji pružaju hitnu medicinsku pomoć, potrebno je uzeti u obzir sledeće: stanja i bolesti za koja su ova određivanja neophodna, mesta (odeljenja, službe) sa kojih se ovi zahtevi upućuju, vrste biohemijskih materijala i parametre koje je neophodno odrediti kao i aparate na kojima se ova određivanja izvode. Brzi i pouzdani rezultati su neophodni pre svega za dijagnostikovanje: politraume, akutnog pankreatitisa, akutnog infarkta miokarda, hipoksije, ishemije, inflamacije, promena u hemodinamici i hemostazi. U urgentnoj laboratoriji se obrađuju različiti uzorci: krv, likvor, urin, pleuralni punktat, sadržaj drena i cisti. Kod urgentnih stanja od velike važnosti su sledeći parametri: gasne analize, elektroliti, elementi u tragovima, krvna slika, urin, biohemijski parametri (glukoza, urea, laktat, osmolalnost, C-reaktivni protein, transaminaze, amilaza i drugo), srčani markeri, parametri koagulacionog statusa (D-dimer, PT, APTT), lekovi i niz drugih parametara koji su u različitim hitnim stanjima neophodni za dijagnostiku. Od instrumenata treba koristiti hitnu liniju (STAT), koja je predviđena samo za hitne slučajeve. Ova linija uključuje gasni analizator, glukoza analizator, hematološki analizator i biohemijski analizator koji sadrži STAT program i program za srčane markere i lekove. Ova STAT linija takođe omogućava skraćivanje ukupnog vremena za određivanje uzorka (turnaround time, TAT). S obzirom na činjenicu da se ove biohemijske analize moraju obavljati brzo i precizno, takođe je veoma važno određivanje relevantnih parametara uz bolesničku postelju (POCT), naročito kod pacijenta u intenzivnoj nezi, pa ovaj vid analiziranja mora biti pod kontrolom urgentne laboratorije. U Centru za urgentnu laboratorijsku dijagnostiku praćen je broj analiziranih uzoraka u toku jednog meseca. U

**STANDARDIZATION WORK OF IN A  
CLINICAL-BIOCHEMICAL LABORATORY  
FOR CRITICAL CARE TESTING***M. Ilić, S. Stanković, N. Majkić-Singh**Institute of Medical Biochemistry,  
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The development of the Centre for Urgent Laboratory Diagnosis, within the Clinical Centre of Serbia, pointed to the necessity of the application of recommendations of the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry (IFCC) in the standardization of critical care testing. In order to better understand the processes of critical care testing of certain clinical-biochemical parameters and to determine the role of medical biochemists the following should be taken into account states and diseases for which these testings are indispensable, sites (departments, services) from which these requests are referred types of biochemical material and parameters which are to be determined, as well as the measuring instruments on which these determinations are performed. The rapid and reliable results are necessary primarily in: polytrauma, acute pancreatitis, acute myocardial infarction, ischemia, inflammation, changes in haemodynamics and haemostasis. In the emergency laboratory various specimen types are dealt with: blood, liquor, urine, pleural punctate, drain and cyst contents. In urgent states, a great number of measured and derived parameters are of importance: gas analysis, electrolytes and trace elements, cell blood count and urine, biochemical parameters (glucose, urea, lactate, osmolality, C-reactive protein, transaminase, amylase and others), cardiac markers, coagulation parameter (D-dimer, PT, APTT) drugs and an array of other parameters that are indispensable for diagnosis in a varying number of critical states. Except of instruments an emergency line (STAT), foreseen only for emergency should be used. This line includes: gas analyzer, glucose analyzer, haematological analyzer and biochemical analyzer, featuring STAT programme and programme for cardiac markers and drugs. This »STAT« line also enables shortening of turnaround time (TAT) necessary for the analysis. In the Centre for Urgent Laboratory Diagnosis we monitored a number of samples analyzed over one month. Owing to the fact that these biochemical analysis must be performed rapidly and in a precise way, point-of care testing of relevant parameters notably of patients

spomenutom periodu, prosečan broj pacijenata dnevno je iznosio 800, od kojih su 65% bili u životnoj opasnosti. Broj pacijenata, vrsta i broj urađenih analiza, kao i prosečan TAT u navedenom periodu, biće detaljno razmatrani.

in intensive care units are important, and thus contacts with emergency laboratories must be established. In this period, the average number of patients per day amounted to 800 of which 65% were in critical state. The number of patients, the type and number of analyses performed, as well as the average TAT in this period, will be considered in detail.

**SOCIO-EKONOMSKI USLOVI  
KAO FAKTOR UTICAJA  
NA VRIJEDNOSTI  
HEMATOLOŠKIH PARAMETARA***D. Popović<sup>1</sup>, S. Spasić<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Centar za kliničko-laboratorijsku dijagnostiku,  
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Na vrijednosti hematoloških parametara kod zdravih osoba utiču različiti i brojni faktori kao što su: biološki, metodološki i analitičke metode u obradi uzoraka. Zbog navedenih faktora neophodno je formirati baze referentnih vrijednosti koje uzimaju u obzir sve pomenute uticaje, tako da se svaki pojedinačni rezultat može interpretirati u odnosu na nju. U ovom radu obrađena je populacija porodilja u tri vremenska perioda koja karakterišu različiti socio-ekonomski uslovi (1986. godina, od 1994. godine do 1996. godine i početak 2004. godine), i odredili referentne vrijednosti osnovnih hematoloških parametara. Rezultati u drugom ispitivanom periodu pokazuju pad srednjih vrijednosti u odnosu na prvi. U trećem ispitivanom periodu zabilježen je porast istih vrijednosti u odnosu na drugi period. Međusobni odnosi rezultata u ovim periodima su statistički značajni. Promjene srednjih vrijednosti za svaki od sedam hematoloških parametara, dovele su do pomjeranja referentnih granica, i predstavljaju direktan odraz socioekonomskih dešavanja.

**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC  
CIRCUMSTANCES AS FACTORS  
OF INFLUENCE ON THE VALUES  
OF HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS***D. Popović<sup>1</sup>, S. Spasić<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Centre of Clinical and Laboratory Diagnosis,  
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There are many different factors which influence the values of haematological parameters of healthy persons. They can be recognized as biological, methodological and analytical method factors in the processing of samples. Therefore, it is necessary to establish the bases of referential values which should take into account all influences in a way that each result can be appropriately interpreted when compared to a specific base. In this study we examined a population of puerpera in three different periods of time, characterized with diverse social and economic circumstances (1986, 1994–1996 and the beginning of 2004) and established the referential values for basic haematological parameters. The results from the second period showed a decrease in the average values compared with the first period. In the third period, there was an increase in the same values, compared to the second period. The interactive relations among the results in various periods are statistically very important. The changes in average values of each of the seven haematological parameters caused changes in referential limits, and were a clear reflection of the social and economic situation in these periods.

**STANDARDIZACIJA  
RUTINSKE ANALIZE URINA  
PREMA PREPORUCI ECLM***N. Lalić, M. Ilić**Institut za medicinsku biohemiju,  
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Analiza urina je standardni laboratorijski test koji se radi u cilju postavljanja dijagnoze bolesti, praćenja toka bolesti, praćenja efikasnosti ili komplikacija terapije i kod »skrininga« asimptomatske populacije, kongenitalnih ili naslednih bolesti. Vrednost nalaza urina u preciznom postavljanju dijagnoze se značajno povećava primenom standardizacije postupaka za izvođenje rutinske analize urina po preporuci European Confederation of Laboratory Medicine (ECLM). Strategija standardizacije za analiziranje urina se zasniva na standardnim postupcima: pripreme pacijenata, sakupljanja, konzerviranja, transporta, analiziranja uzoraka i prezentacije rezultata, kao i sprovođenja kontrole kvaliteta. Ove standardne procedure su potrebne da bi se postavili isti referentni intervali i da bi se harmonizovala interpretacija rezultata. Prema preporuci ECLM, primenom postupaka koji se koriste za analizu urina, laboratorije se mogu akreditovati kao laboratorije koje analizuju izvede na osnovnom (brze metode) ili višem nivou (rutinske metode) i laboratorije koje služe kao referentne za uspostavljanje standarda. Laboratorije osnovnog nivoa koriste brza merenja pomoću urinarnih test traka, jednostavno mikroskopiranje urina (prepoznavanje eritrocita, leukocita i bakterija) ili određivanje urino-kulture na štapiću. Rezultati mogu biti izraženi na rednoj skali. Viši nivo dodatno podrazumeva imunohemijsku kvantifikaciju mnogobrojnih urinarnih proteina, a za identifikaciju elemenata u urinu predviđeno je standardizovano ispitivanje sedimenta urina: 1. pod pokrovnim staklom, 2. brojanjem elemenata sedimenta u komori i 3. brojanjem elemenata u komori u necentrifugiranom uzorku urina. Rezultati se izražavaju preko broja elemenata/vidnom polju (uvećanje 400 ×) ili kao broj elemenata/L. Analiza urina se po preporuci ECLM uključuje u kontrolu kvaliteta, unutrašnju i spoljašnju i u tom cilju je predložen vodič za primenu sistema kontrole procedura koje se primenjuju pri rutinskoj analizi urina.

**STANDARDIZATION OF ROUTINE  
URINANALYSIS ACCORDING  
TO ECLM DIRECTIVES***N. Lalić, M. Ilić**Institute of Medical Chemistry,  
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Urinalysis is a standard laboratory test performed to aid in the diagnosis of disease, to monitor the effectiveness or complications of therapy and to screen a population for asymptomatic congenital or hereditary diseases. The use of ECLM (European Confederation of Laboratory Medicine) guidelines for performing standardized urinalysis procedures in determining urine levels contributes more significantly in precise diagnosing of a disease. Standardization strategy relevant to urinalysis is based on standard procedures: patient preparation, urine collection, conservation, transport, specimens analysis, presentation of results and quality assurance. These standard procedures are necessary for setting the same reference ranges and harmonizing the interpretation of the results. According to ECLM directives, the laboratories in which urinalysis are performed may be accredited as laboratories carrying out analysis at the level one (rapid methods) or level two (routine or field methods) and those that serve as referent laboratories for establishing standards. In the laboratories of level 1 rapid measurements are done by means of urinary disposable test strips, by simple urine microscopic examination (recognition of red blood cells, white blood cells and bacteria) or on a dip-stick for determining urine cultures. The results may be expressed on the ordinal scale. The level two, in addition, involves immunochemical quantification of numerous urinary proteins, and for the identification of urinary elements a standardized examination of urinary sediments is foreseen: 1. under cover slip; 2. by counting sediment elements in the chamber, and 3. by counting elements in the chamber in an uncentrifuged urine specimen. Results are expressed on the basis of the number of elements/view field (magnification 400x) or as the number of elements/liter. According to ECLM directives, urinalysis is included in quality control, both internal and external. Therefore, the guideline for the use of the system of quality assurance of the procedure that is used for routine urinalysis, is proposed.



**UČEŠĆE LABORATORIJE U PILOT  
PROJEKTU – MOJ LEKAR***Lj. Bogavac, M. Jovetić**Biohemijska laboratorija,  
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U Zdravstvenom centru »Studenica« u Kraljevu od 2001. godine traje »Pilot projekat osnovnih zdravstvenih usluga u Domu zdravlja Kraljevo, Opština Kraljevo« (»Moj lekar«). Cilj ovog projekta je planiranje, razvoj i operacionalizacija integrisanog paketa osnovnih zdravstvenih usluga, da bi se zadovoljile potrebe primarne zdravstvene zaštite populacije u Domu zdravlja Kraljevo – Opština Kraljevo, sa naglaskom na zadovoljenje potreba raseljenih lica i ugroženih grupa. Služba laboratorije Zdravstvenog centra »Studenica« organizaciono pripada Sektoru Bolnica i nije bila uključena u direktno sprovođenje pilot projekta, s obzirom da se radi o rekonstrukciji primarne zdravstvene zaštite. Međutim, održavan je stalni kontakt sa nosiocima i sprovodiocima projekta, obzirom da je laboratorijska dijagnostika neophodna u pristupu lekara prema pacijentu bilo da je u pitanju primarni, sekundarni ili viši vid zdravstvene zaštite. Među lekarima opšte medicine sprovedena je anketa radi određivanja prioriteta laboratorijskih usluga neophodnih za rad opšte medicine. Spisak laboratorijskih testova nije bio sveobuhvatan već ograničen. Spisak je predložen imajući u vidu potrebu da se odaberu osnovni dijagnostički testovi koji će redovno i na vreme biti dostavljani timovima opšte medicine, prevashodno radi njihovog rada. Šira lista uključila bi laboratorijske testove koji u najvećem broju slučajeva zahtevaju tumačenje i upućivanje specijalisti. Pri izboru predloženih laboratorijskih testova lekari su morali da vode računa da njihova odluka mora da dovede do poboljšanja osnovne laboratorijske podrške službi opšte medicine. Predloženi testovi trebalo je da budu rangirani u tri kategorije: veoma važni, važni i nevažni. Ovako koncipiran uput za laboratorijsku službu počeo je da važi od jula meseca 2003. godine. Indicirani uputi za laboratoriju počeli su da budu vidno obeleženi pečatom – znakom pilot projekta i pečatom sa imenom i prezimenom i šifrom lekara iz tima projekta. U prvom periodu koji je trajao 2–3 meseca nije došlo do najbolje reakcije lekara na zadato. To je zahtevalo neprekidne kontakte sa rukovodiocima i nosiocima projekta i vremenom se uspostavila disciplina o načinu upućivanja u laboratoriju, i evidentiranju dobijenih rezultata. U

**LABORATORY PARTICIPATION IN PILOT  
PROJECT – MY DOCTOR***Lj. Bogavac, M. Jovetić**Biochemical Laboratory,  
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Since 2001, the »Studenica« Health Center from Kraljevo has been included in the pilot project on the basic medical services provided in the Kraljevo Health Centre, municipality of Kraljevo (My doctor). The Project is aimed at planning, development and operationalization of the integrated package of the basic medical services in order to meet primary health care needs of the population covered by the Kraljevo Health Centre, municipality of Kraljevo, with the focus on the needs of the displaced persons and vulnerable groups. Laboratory service of the Studenica Health Centre, based on its organization, belongs to the Hospital Sector and it has not been included in direct implementation of the pilot project since it was related to reconstruction of the primary health care. However, the contact between project holders and project implementers was permanently maintained, since laboratory diagnostics is necessary in physicians' approach to patients at all levels of health care – primary, secondary and higher levels. General practitioners were included in the poll aimed at determining of priorities among laboratory services necessary for general practice. The list of laboratory services was not comprehensive but only limited. The list was proposed having in mind the need of selection of basic diagnostic tests to be regularly and timely made available to teams of general practitioners, primarily to be used in their practice. More extensive list is planned to include laboratory tests that mostly necessitate interpretation and referral to specialists. Upon the choice of the proposed laboratory tests the physicians had to take care of the fact that their decision must lead to: improvement of the basic laboratory support to general practice; collection of data on utilization of laboratory diagnostics within the package of basic medical services. The proposed tests should be ranked in three categories: highly important, important and unimportant. This concept of laboratory service has been launched on July 2003. Indicated laboratory referrals were marked with the clearly visible seal – sign of the pilot project and seal containing the name, surname and code of the physician – project team member. The above necessitated permanent

ambulantnom delu rada je došlo do značajnog povećanja broja određenih analiza (holesterola, triglicerida, serumskog gvožđa), kao i određivanja protrombinskog vremena. To se objašnjava pojačanim nadzorom nad prekursorima ateroskleroze i borbe protiv kardiovaskularne bolesti. I na nivou stacionara su povećani zahtevi za iste parametre. Povećanje obima rada u stacionaru govori o sve važnijem mestu laboratorija u savremenim pristupima lečenja. U toku 2003. godine odrađeno je 1 713 250 analiza što znači da je svaki viši i srednji laboratorijski tehničar učestvovao u 59 077 analiza, a radnici sa visokom stručnom spremom u 428 312 analiza. Finansijski pokazatelji ukazuju da služba laboratorije svojim radom pokriva svoje rashode. Rad u laboratorijama nije ni malo lak. Od radnika se stalno očekuje da prate nove tehnike i saznanja iz oblasti laboratorijske dijagnostike, da poštuju zakone i propise iz oblasti iz oblasti kojom se bave, da budu u kontaktu sa kliničkim delom svoje ustanove, da vode računa o prihodima i rashodima u svojoj službi i naprave organizaciju službe najbolju za ustanovu kojoj pripadaju.

contacts with project leaders and implementers, and over the time, the practice of referral to the laboratory and recording of the obtained results was established. Significant increase in number of certain analyses (cholesterol, triglycerides, serum iron) in outpatient segment as well as prothrombin time determination was evidenced. It is explained as a result of enhanced surveillance of atherosclerosis precursors and fight against cardiovascular diseases. Demands for the same parameters were also increased in the inpatient segment. Increased scope of work in the inpatient unit indicates the increasingly important role of a laboratory in modern approach to treatment. The total of 1 713,250 analyses were performed in 2003, meaning that each laboratory technician (with high school or college degrees) participated in 59,077 analyses, while professionals with university degrees participated in 428,312 analyses. Financial indicators have shown that laboratory service is capable to cover its expensed by its profit. Laboratory work is not easy. Laboratory workers are expected regularly to acquire new techniques and information in the field of laboratory diagnostics, to respect relevant legal regulations in the given field of their expertise, to keep contacts with clinical part of their institution, to take care of expenses and profit of their service and to organize their service in the best possible way favorable for the institution to which they belong.

**S e k c i j a 5**  
**ENDOKRINOLOGIJA**

**S e s s i o n 5**  
**ENDOCRINOLOGY**



**ZNAČAJ GENETSKOG TESTIRANJA:  
SINDROMI SA NASLEDNIM  
NEUROENDOKRINIM TUMORIMA**

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Niz različitih genetskih poremećaja dovodi do pojave predispozicije za pojavu tumora endokrinog sistema. Na samom kraju dvadesetog veka genetsko testiranje za ove bolesti je postalo dostupno. Ovo je omogućilo suštinsko razumevanje osnove nastajanja naslednih tumora endokrinog sistema, povezanosti genotipa i kliničke slike (fenotipa) kao i testiranje porodica obolelih u cilju profilaktičke lekarske intervencije. Tumori endokrinog sistema se javljaju u više sindroma, ali se samo dva zaista smatraju multiplim endokrinim neoplazijama (MEN): MEN 1 i MEN 2. Obe bolesti se nasleđuju autosomno dominantno. *MEN 1* gen je lociran na hromozomu 11q13 i kodira tumorsupresorski protein *menin* dok je *MEN 2* gen na hromozomu 10q11.2 i kodira receptorsku tirozin kinazu (*RET* proto-onkogen). MEN 1 sindrom se u preko 80% pacijenata ispoljava do 40-e godine starosti. Najčešća komponenta (85%) sindroma je multiglandularni (tumori/hiperplazija) hiperparatiroidizam (PHPT), Zollinger-Ellison-ov sindrom u 35% i prolaktinom u 25% slučajeva, dok se drugi tumori, uključujući i gastroenteropankreasne ređe detektuju. Ovaj sindrom nastaje zbog inaktivirajućih mutacija u *MEN1* genu. Signalni tumor MEN 2 sindroma je medulski karcinom štitaste žlezde (MTC) koji može biti i familijarni (FMTC) nesindromski tumor. U MEN 2a sindromu uz MTC pridruženi su PHPT u 25% i feohromocitom u 50% pacijenata. Za razliku od FMTC i MEN 2a, MEN 2b je agresivnija bolest i metastatski stadijum bolesti se može naći i kod dece koja su mlađa od godinu dana. Ovi pacijenti uz MTC imaju karakterističan Marfanoidni habitus i feohromocitom u preko 50%. U osnovi MEN 2 i FMTC je aktivirajuća mutacija u *RET* proto-onkogenu osim kada se radi o varijanti sa Hirschsprung-ovom bolešću. Različite tehnike u molekularnoj biologiji, uključujući i sekvenciranje koje je postalo »zlatni standard« za detekciju poznatih i nalaženje novih mutacija omogućuje pravilnu stratifikaciju rizika kod pacijenata. Profilaktička tiroidektomija se predlaže unutar prvih šest meseci ži-

**THE IMPORTANCE OF GENETIC TESTING:  
SYNDROMES WITH HEREDITARY  
NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOURS**

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Several distinct genetic disorders predispose to endocrine gland neoplasia. At the end of 20th century DNA testing for these disorders has become available thus, enabling us to understand the essence of disease and the range of clinical features connecting genotype with phenotype in an individual patient. Even more, genetic screening offers the opportunity to perform prophylactic medical intervention. Tumours deriving from endocrine system participate in variety of clinical syndromes, however only two of them can be considered as multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN): MEN 1 and MEN 2. Both of them are inherited as autosomal dominant trait. *MEN1* gene is located on chromosome 11q13 and it encodes tumor suppressor protein termed *menin* while *MEN2* gene is located on chromosome (10q11.2) encoding tyrosine kinase receptor (*RET* proto-oncogene). Multiglandular (tumours/hyperplasia) hyperparathyroidism (PHPT) is the most common manifestation of MEN 1, and the most individuals are affected by the age of 40. Gastrinoma is a component of syndrome in 35% and pituitary tumour in 25% of patients. Other tumours, including gastroenteropancreatic (except Zollinger-Ellison syndrome) are less frequent. Affected individuals typically harbor a germline mutation in *MEN1* gene and acquire a »second hit« in the normal gene. Signal tumour of MEN 2 syndrome is medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC). It is inherited as autosomal dominant trait as in case of non-syndromic familial MTC (FMTC). Pheochromocytoma and PHPT are frequently detected in MEN 2a, in 50% and 25% of patients respectively. The association of MTC with pheochromocytoma, marfanoid habitus and mucosal neurinomas is designated as MEN 2b and is more aggressive disease. Metastatic disease is described prior to 1 year of age. MEN 2 and all its variants including FMTC, result from activating (except in variant with Hirschsprung's disease) germline mutation in *RET* proto-oncogene. Different and advanced techniques, including DNA sequencing, in molecular biolo-

vota kod pacijenata sa tačkastom mutacijom u kodonima 883, 918 i 922 *RET* proto-onkogena. Blaži je tok bolesti kod pacijenata sa mutacijom u kodonima 611, 618, 620 i 634 i tiroidektomija se može odložiti do pete godine života. Kod pacijenata sa mutacijom u kodonima 609, 768, 790, 804, i 891 još nije postignut konsenzus o tiroidektomiji. U našoj populaciji, na 142 pacijenta sa MTC, familijarna forma bolesti je ustanovljena u 24%, a 90% mutacija je locirano u egzonima 11 i 10. Feohromocitom je česta komponenta i drugih familijarnih sindroma. U von Hippel Lindau sindromu (*VHL*), uz feohromocitom koji se javlja u do 90% pacijenata do kraja šeste decenije života, pridruženi su hemagioblastomi centralnog nervnog sistema i retine, karcinom bubrega i pankreasa, ciste bubrega, pankreasa i epidimisa. Sindrom je posledica inaktivirajuće nasledne mutacije u tumor-supresorskom *VHL* genu (3p26-p25). Feohromocitom se može dijagnostikovati i kod pacijenata sa neurofibromatozom tipa 1, *NF1* gen (17q11.2), sindromu ataksije i telangiektazije, *ATM* gen (11q22.3), tuberoznoj sklerozi, *TSC1* i *TSC2* geni (9q34 i 16p13.3) i sindromu familijarnih paraganglioma vrata, *SDHD* i *SDHB* geni (11q23 i 1p36.1-p35). Neuroendokrini tumori se javljaju u velikom spektru kliničkih sindroma. Klinička prezentacija zavisi od hipersekrecijskog sindroma. Genetsko testiranje omogućuje povezivanje genotipa sa fenotipom, preciznu stratifikaciju rizika za pacijenta adekvatno lečenje i savetovanje pacijenta.

gy has allowed stratification of risk for medullary carcinoma. Testing for *RET* mutations is mandatory in all children at 50% risk to facilitate prophylactic thyroidectomy in positive cases. Thus, recommended age for prophylactic thyroidectomy for those bearing mutation in codon 883, 918, and 922 is the first six months of life, for those with mutation in codon 609, 611, 618, 620 and 634 thyroidectomy should be performed before the age of 5 yr and there is no consensus about those with mutations found in codon 609, 768, 804, 790 and 891. In our population, on 142 patients with MTC, familial form of disease was found in 24%. The vast majority of mutations are located in exon 11 and 10. Pheochromocytoma is a frequent component of other familial syndromes. The association with renal cell carcinoma, central nervous system tumours and islet cell neoplasm is designated as von Hippel Lindau syndrome. The cause of disease is inactivating mutation in tumour suppressor *VHL* gene (3p26-p25). Pheochromocytoma can be associated with neurofibromatosis type 1 (*NF1* gene, 17q11.2), ataxia telangiectasia (*ATM* gene, 11q22.3), tuberose sclerosis (*TSC1* and *TSC2* genes; chromosomes 9q34 and 16p13.3 respectively) and familial paragangliomas of the neck (*SDHD* and *SDHB* genes; chromosomes 11q23 and 1p36.1-p35). Neuroendocrine tumours are presented in a large spectrum of clinical syndromes. Clinical characteristics depend on the presence of secreting hormones. The advent of genetic screening in hereditary disease allows connection of genotype with specific phenotype, precise stratification of risk for patient and adequate management and counselling.

**DIJAGNOZA TIROIDNE DISFUNKCIJE***B. Trbojević*

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Otkrića novih i poboljšanje specifičnosti i osetljivosti postojećih biohemijskih testova tiroidne funkcije dramatično su uticale na strategiju za otkrivanje i lečenje poremećaja tiroidne funkcije i građe. Početkom pedesetih godina prošlog veka jedini *in vitro* test za ocenu tiroidne funkcije bio je merenje joda vezanog za proteine seruma (PBI). Razvoj radioimunoloških postupaka (RIA) početkom sedamdesetih godina, kao i kasnije imunometrijskih postupaka (IMA) definitivno je poboljšalo osetljivost i specifičnost testova za određivanje tiroidnih hormona, antitela bitnih za tiroidnu disfunkciju i bolesti kao i drugih molekula u vezi sa tiroidnom žlezdom, bez obzira da li se u njoj proizvode ili tu ostvaruju svoje dejstvo. Danas su na raspolaganju testovi kojima se određuju kako ukupne količine tiroidnih hormona (TT3 i TT4) tako i slobodne frakcije (FT3 i FT4). Moguće je rutinsko određivanje transportnih proteina tiroidnih hormona u plazmi (transportnog globulina za tiroksin, TBG, prealbumina kao i albumina). Izuzetna osetljivost testa za određivanje tirotropina (TSH) u plazmi dovela je do toga da je određivanje TSH prvi korak u dijagnostici kako hipofunkcije tako i hiperfunkcije štitaste žlezde. Merenje ekskluzivnog proizvoda štitaste žlezde, tiroglobulina (Tg), važan je postupak u praćenju lečenih od diferentovanog tiroidnog karcinoma. Saznanje da su autoimunski mehanizmi značajan činilac u etiologiji tiroidne disfunkcije dovelo je do uspostavljanja vrlo osetljivih testova za autoantitela kao što su antitela prema tiroidnoj peroksidazi (TPOAt), tiroidnom receptoru za TSH (TSHR At) i tiroglobulinu (TGAt). Savremeni testovi tiroidne funkcije i drugi testovi u vezi sa uzrocima tiroidnih bolesti uobičajeno koriste za uzorak serum, automatizovanim postupcima i uz korišćenje specifičnih antitela. Metodologija se neprekidno usavršava uz istovremeno poboljšanje standarda i razvoj novih tehnologija i instrumenata.

**THYROID DYSFUNCTION DIAGNOSTICS***B. Trbojević*

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Diagnostics and treatment of disorders of thyroid function and morphology were dramatically changed by development of new and improvement of specificity and sensitivity of pre-existing diagnostic methods. At the beginning of the fiftieths of the last century, the only *in vitro* thyroid function test was protein bound iodine (PBI). Development of radioimmunologic methods (RIA) at the beginning of the seventies and later immunometric methods (IMA) increased sensitivity and specificity of thyroid hormone determination, but also of thyroid autoantibodies and other hormones that influence thyroid gland. Today both total and free thyroid hormones can be determined. Determination of thyroid hormone transport proteins (thyroid binding globulin – TBG, prealbumine, albumine) is a matter of routine. High sensitivity of thyrotropin (TSH) assay made TSH determination the first test in the diagnostics of hypothyreosis and hyperthyreosis. Thyroglobuline (Tg), thyroid gland exclusive product, is an important parameter in the follow up of thyroid carcinoma patients. Knowledge of the autoimmunity in etiology of thyroid disorders prompted preparation of very sensitive assays for thyroid autoantibodies, such as thyroid peroxidase, thyroid TSH receptor and thyroglobuline antibodies. Contemporary thyroid function tests and other tests for diagnostics of thyroid disorder are usually done on serum samples using automatic equipment and specific antibodies. Methodology is constantly improving concurrently with standard improvement and development of new instruments and technologies.

**PROBLEMI U DIJAGNOSTICI  
TIROIDNE DISFUNKCIJE***M. Žarković*

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Laboratorijska dijagnostika tiroidne disfunkcije zasiva se na određivanju TSH reagens-testovima treće generacije, ukupnih slobodnih frakcija T3 i T4 i anti-tiroidnih antitela. Za uspešno postavljanje dijagnoze potrebno je imati u vidu karakteristike sekrecije i metabolizma ovih hormona, kao i određene specifične situacije koje se nalaze kod pojedinih pacijenata. TSH se luči pulsatilno i ima jasan dnevni ritam sa nižim koncentracijom u popodnevnom vremenu. Ukoliko je postojala deprivacija sna, pulsatilna sekrecija je naglašenija. Srednja koncentracija TSH je 1,6 mU/L, a maksimalna vrednost tokom pulsa TSH je 3,1 mU/L. Cirkadijalne i ultradijalne varijacije značajno doprinose varijabilnosti rezultata određivanja TSH. Određivanje ukupne koncentracije tiroidnih hormona ima uglavnom istorijski značaj, jer su veoma zavisne od koncentracije proteina plazme, a određivanje slobodnih frakcija više nije tako komplikovano i skupo. Međutim i određivanje slobodnih frakcija ima određene probleme. U trudnoći koncentracije slobodnog T4 i T3 postepeno opadaju tokom drugog i trećeg trimestra za oko 20% do 40%, ali retko na subnormalne vrednosti. Međutim, neki reagens-testovi mogu da daju lažno snižene vrednosti u ovoj populaciji. Stoga je potrebno određivati i TSH i slobodni T4 u trudnih žena. Osim toga i lekovi utiču na koncentracije slobodnih hormona istiskujući ih sa nosača. Kod pacijenata koji se leče supstitucijom tiroidnih hormona vreme od uzimanja leka značajno utiče na izmerenu koncentraciju hormona. Sve ove varijacije treba imati u vidu prilikom interpretacije dobijenih rezultata ispitivanja tiroidne funkcije.

**PROBLEMS IN THYROID  
DYSFUNCTION DIAGNOSTICS***M. Žarković*

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Biochemical diagnostics of thyroid dysfunction is based on TSH measurement using third generation assay, determination of the free T3 (fT3) and free T4 (fT4), and thyroid autoantibodies detection. To make correct diagnosis of thyroid disease based on these parameters it is important to know secretion and metabolism of thyroid hormones and specifics of certain populations. TSH is secreted in pulsatile manner with the characteristic circadian rhythm characterised by the lower TSH concentrations in the afternoon. After the sleep deprivation, pulsatile secretion is pronounced. Average TSH concentration is 1.6 mU/L, with the maximal value during pulse of 3.1 mU/L. Circadian and ultradian TSH variation significantly influence determined TSH concentration in a single patient. Measurement of total thyroid hormone concentration mostly is of historical significance, because they are plasma protein dependent, and free hormone concentration determination is not complicated and expensive any more. However, there are some problems in measurement and interpretation of fT3 and fT4 concentrations. During the second and third pregnancy trimester of pregnancy, there is gradual reduction of fT4 and fT3. Concentrations are reduced for 20% to 40%, but rarely to subnormal values. However, false low values can be found using some kits. Therefore, in pregnancy both TSH and fT4 should be measured. Some drugs also influence free hormone concentration as they competitively bind to carrier proteins. Hormone concentration is also dependent on time of thyroxin supplementation in treated patients. All of these variations are important in interpreting results of thyroid function investigation.



**S e k c i j a 6**  
**HEMOSTAZA**

**S e s s i o n 6**  
**HAEMOSTASIS**



*Jugoslav Med Biohem 2004: 23 (Suppl 3) 49**Plenarne sekcije  
Plenary sessions***INTEGRALNI KONCEPT SPROVOĐENJA  
ANTIKOAGULANTNOG LEČENJA***A. Lučić**Medicinski fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu,  
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Antitrombozno lečenje zasniva se danas na korišćenju četiri specifične grupe lekova: nefrakcionisanom heparinu, heparinima male specifične težine, antagonistima vitamina K, odnosno oralnim antikoagulantima i antitrombotičnim lekovima. U primeni konstantnih doza heparina male molekulske težine, standardnih malih doza nefrakcionisanog heparina i antitrombotičnih lekova, po pravilu ne postoji istaknuta potreba za korišćenjem kontrolnih specifičnih hemostaznih testova. Međutim, primena nefrakcionisanog heparina ili heparina male molekulske težine u podešenim dozama, kao i upotreba oralnih antikoagulanasa unapred podrazumeva kontinuirani laboratorijski »monitoring« ovako lečenih bolesnika pouzdanim i primerenim hemostaznim testovima. U ovakvim oblicima tretmana, dostizanje optimalnog cilja antitromboznog lečenja, koji podrazumeva najvišu antitromboznu zaštitu pri najnižem riziku od krvarenja, moguće je isključivo u partnerskom angažmanu biohemijske logistike iskazane pouzdanom laboratorijskom analitikom specifičnih hemostaznih parametara, relevantnih za procenu efekata primenjenih antikoagulantnih lekova i specijalizovanog medicinskog umeća i kliničkih iskustvenih sposobnosti u prevođenju dobijenih podataka u adekvatni individualni terapijski ili preventivni antikoagulantni režim. To stručno i intelektualno partnerstvo dve vrste specifičnih znanja i umeća osnovna je karakteristika racionalnog multidisciplinarnog tima vrhunskih stručnjaka, koji uz dobro osmišljene organizacijske uslove i tehnološki proceduralni algoritam obezbeđuju najviši nivo zaštite bolesnika u kojih postoje indikacije za primenu antikoagulantnog lečenja. Na ovim principima zasniva se »Integralni koncept sprovođenja (oralnog) antikoagulantnog lečenja« koji je u Centru za prevenciju tromboze Instituta za laboratorijsku medicinu Kliničkog centra u Novom Sadu počeo da se uspešno primenjuje pre više od 30 godina. Značajan stepen zaštite antritrombozne zaštite, ostvaren postojanjem visokog procenta rezultata kontrolnih testova koji se nalaze u željenom i zadatom nivou hipokoagulabilnosti i relativno retka pojava krvarenja u lečenih bolesnika bitne su reference efikasnosti korišćenog sistema u sprovođenju antikoagulantnog lečenja.

**INTEGRAL CONCEPT OF IMPLEMENTATION  
OF ANTICOAGULANT TREATMENT***A Lučić**School of Medicine, University of Novi Sad,  
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Today, anti-thrombotic treatment is based on application of four specific groups of drugs: unfractionated heparin, low specific weight heparin, vitamin K antagonists as well as oral anticoagulants and anti-thrombotic drugs. In application of constant doses of low molecular weight heparin, standard low doses of unfractionated heparin and antithrombotic drugs, as a rule, there is no need for control specific hemostatic tests. However, the usage of unfractionated heparin or low molecular weight heparin in adapted doses, as well as administration of oral anticoagulants imply *a priori* the continuous laboratory monitoring of treated patients by reliable and adequate hemostatic tests. In such forms of treatment, the achievement of optimal goal of antithrombotic treatment, assuming the highest antithrombotic protection at the lowest risk of hemorrhage, is possible exclusively with joint engagement of biochemical logistics expressed by reliable laboratory analytics of specific hemostatic parameters, relevant for the evaluation of the effects of the applied anticoagulants, and specialized medical expertise and clinical skills to convert the obtained data into adequate individual therapeutical or preventive anticoagulant regime. This expert and intellectual partnership of two types of specific knowledge and skills is the fundamental characteristic of rational multidisciplinary team of top-qualified professionals, who, along with well-defined organizational conditions and technological procedural algorithm, provide the highest level of protection of patients indicated for anticoagulant therapy. These are the principles constituting the basis of the Integral concept of implementation of oral, anticoagulant treatment, which has been successfully employed at the Center for thrombosis prevention of the Institute of laboratory medicine, Clinical Center of Novi Sad, over 30 years. A significant level of protection of antithrombotic treatment, achieved by high proportion of results of control tests found in desired and predetermined level of hypocoagulability, and relatively rare hemorrhage in treated patients are the references of effectiveness of the used system of anticoagulant treatment.

*Jugoslav Med Biohem 2004: 23 (Suppl 3) 50*

*Plenarne sekcije  
Plenary sessions*

**STANDARDIZACIJA ODREĐIVANJA  
PROTROMBINSKOG VREMENA U  
LABORATORIJSKOJ KONTROLI ORALNE  
ANTIKOAGULANTNE TERAPIJE**

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Zbog komplikacija koje sa sobom nosi oralna antikoagulantna terapija (OAT), laboratorijska kontrola iste treba da obezbedi efikasnost i pouzdanost. Test izbora u kontroli OAT je protrombinsko vreme (PT), koje se određuje različitim tromboplastinima. Standardizacija određivanja PT-a omogućena je korišćenjem kalibracionog modela za tromboplastine koji je dala Svetska zdravstvena organizacija (SZO). Još 1977 godine SZO je dizajnirala humani tromboplastin iz mozga kao prvi internacionalni referentni preparat (IRP) a kalibracioni sistem je postavljen 1982. godine, zasnovan na postojanju linearne veze između log PT IRP-a i test tromboplastina. Ovaj kalibracioni model trebalo je da standardizuje izražavanje PT-a pretvaranjem PT indeksa, dobijenog test-tromboplastinom, u internacionalni normalizovani indeks (INR). Sa uvođenjem automatizacije u određivanju PT pojavio se problem varijacije rezultata između analizatora (čak istog tipa), pa se zaključilo da ISI test-tromboplastina zavisi od koagulometra koji se koristi. Pored toga, veliki broj istraživanja je pokazao da ISI deklarisan od proizvođača varira sa svakom novom serijom tromboplastin reagensa, a i upotreba neodgovarajuće kontrolne plazme dovodi do pogrešnih INR rezultata. Preporučeno je nekoliko postupka da bi se prevazišli problemi vezani za INR/ISI sistem: 1) lokalna kalibracija liofilizovanim plazma kalibratorima sa definisanim vrednostima PT prema odgovarajućem IRP za dati tromboplastin; 2) uvođenje srednje vrednosti normalnog protrombinskog vremena (MNPT) za izračunavanje PT indeksa; i 3) upotreba tromboplastina sa ISI manjim od 1,2. Na ovaj način mogu se identifikovati razlike u vrednostima PT, ali i preporučiti dalja standardizacija da bi se razlike minimizovale.

**STANDARDIZATION  
OF PROTHROMBIN TIME FOR  
LABORATORY CONTROL OF ORAL  
ANTICOAGULANT THERAPY**

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By reason of complications during oral anticoagulant therapy (OAT), laboratory monitoring of oral anticoagulants is mandatory to ensure efficacy and safety of therapy. The test of choice in monitoring OAT is the prothrombin time (PT), using different thromboplastins. Standardization in determining PT is improved by the use of the WHO calibration model for thromboplastins. In 1977, the World Health Organization (WHO) designed a batch of human brain thromboplastin as the first international reference preparation (IRP) for thromboplastin and a calibration system was proposed in 1982, based on the assumption that a linear relationship exists between the logarithm of the PT obtained with the IRP and test thromboplastins. Standardization of determining PT is improved by the use of the WHO calibration model for thromboplastins. This calibration model is used to standardize the reporting of the PT by converting the PT ratio observed with the local thromboplastin into an International Normalized Ratio (INR). With the increasing use of automation in determining PT, a number of problems have been identified with the INR system from the various types of coagulometers even among analysers of the same type. Also, a number of investigators have noted that the ISI value provided by the manufacturer for each new batch of thromboplastin reagent may be incorrect and the use of inappropriate control plasma can lead to erroneous INR calculations. Several solutions have been proposed to solve the problems of the INR/ISI system, as follows: 1) the local system calibration with lyophilized plasma calibrants with assigned manual PT determined in terms of the relevant IRP for thromboplastin; 2) the use of a mean normal prothrombin time (MNPT) obtained with the coagulometer to derive the prothrombin ratio, 3) selection of sensitive thromboplastin with ISI values lower than 1.2. The aim of this is to try to identify the causes of the differences in the PT, and to introduce further standardisation, so as to minimize the differences.

**INDIVIDUALNO DOZIRANJA HEPARINA  
I ISPITIVANJE FUNKCIJE TROMBOCITA  
KOD KARDIOHIRURŠKIH BOLESNIKA**

B. Čalija

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Heparin je najčešće upotrebljavan antikoagulans za bezbedno funkcionisanje sistema za vantelesni krvotok u toku operacija na srcu. Aktivisano vreme koagulacije (ACT) normalno iznosi 110 (95–130) sekundi, a posle infuzije heparina (3,5 mg/kg telesne mase) produžava se na 480 sekundi. Međutim, ACT nije uvek u korelaciji sa koncentracijom heparina u plazmi. Cilj rada je bio da se standardna metoda praćenja heparina uporedi sa metodom za individualno doziranje heparina u krvi, kao i da se odredi funkcija trombocita pre i posle operacije na srcu. U istraživanje je uključeno 300 bolesnika, oba pola, odabranih slučajnim izborom. Posle uvođenja u anesteziju, u uzorku venske krvi bolesnika, metodom Hepcon HMS, Medtronic određivan je efekat heparina (HDR), i na osnovu projektovane krive izračunata je doza heparina za svakog bolesnika. U toku operacije proveravana je aktivnost heparina ponavljanjem ACT. Na kraju operacije efekat heparina je neutralisan protamin sulfatom u odnosu 1:1, a doze protamina zavisile su od koncentracije heparina u cirkulaciji. U jedinici intenzivne terapije ispitivana je funkcija trombocita (hemoSTATUS) i na osnovu toga ordinirana je terapija. U odnosu na standardne doze heparina (3,5–4,5 mg/kg t.m.), odstupanja HDR su registrovana u 41 (13,5%) bolesnika. Na osnovu HDR bile su projektovane više doze heparina kod 35 (11,5%) bolesnika, dozirano je od 4,6 do 7 mg/kg t.m., a niže doze heparina kod 6 (2%) bolesnika, dozirano je manje od 3 mg/kg t.m. U odnosu na kontrolnu (istorijsku) grupu bolesnika, gubici krvi posle operacije nisu bili povećani. Na osnovu hemoSTATUS-a razlikovalo se hirurško od nehirurškog krvarenja (funkcija trombocita < 60%), čime su se i terapijski postupci razlikovali. Prema rezultatima rada individualno doziranje heparina, na osnovu HDR obezbeđuje bolji antikoagulantni učinak, adekvatnu neutralizaciju heparina protaminom i daje uvid u funkciju trombocita posle operacija na srcu. Sa ovakvim »monitoringom« heparina redukovani su postoperativni gubici krvi na drenove, i smanjene su potrebe za transfuzijama alogeničkih komponenta krvi (eritrocita, plazme, i trombocita).

**INDIVIDUAL HEPARIN DOSAGE AND  
ASSESSMENT OF PLATELET FUNCTION  
IN CARDIAC SURGERY PATIENTS**

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Heparin is most frequently anticoagulant agent used for safe functioning of extracorporeal circulation during heart surgery. Measurement of activated coagulation time (ACT), which is normally 110 (95–130) seconds, after 3,5 mg/kg of heparin administration prolongs ACT to 480 seconds. However, ACT is not always in correlation with plasma concentration of heparin. Aim of our study was to compare standard heparin monitoring to method which determines individual heparin doses in blood, and to assess platelet function before and after heart surgery. Our study included 300 patients, both male and female. After anesthesia induction, we determined heparin effect using vein blood sample (method Hepcon HMS, Medtronic). About projected curve we determined heparin dosage (HDR) for each patient. During surgery, we checked heparin activity by repeating ACT. At the end of the surgery heparin effect was neutralized with protamin sulfate in 1:1 ratio, and doses of protamin depend on circulation heparin concentration. Platelet function was assessed in the intensive care unit (hemoSTATUS), and then compensated (6–8 units of concentrated platelets) as needed. In relation to standard heparin doses (3,5–4,5 mg/kg), HDR deviations were registered in 13% of patients. Based on HDR we projected multi heparin doses in 11% of patients (4,6–7 mg/kg), and lower doses in 2% of patients (< 3 mg/kg). In relation to control group of patients, blood losses after the surgery were not increased. Based on hemoSTATUS we differentiated surgical from non-surgical bleeding (platelet function < 60%), and therapeutic procedures were different. According to the results of the study, using administration of individual heparin doses based on HDR we achieved better anticoagulation, reduced perioperative blood losses and protamin doses; we reduced drainage blood losses and need for transfusion of allogeneic blood components (red blood cells, plasma and platelets).

**LABORATORIJSKO PRAĆENJE  
HEPARINSKE TERAPIJE**

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Nefrakcionisani heparin (UFH) u podešenoj dozi ili niskomolekularni heparin (LMWH) u fiksnoj dozi predstavljaju lek izbora venskog tromboembolizma. UFH je najrasprostranjeniji lek za lečenje većine dubokih venskih tromboza (DVT) i plućne tromboembolije (PTE). Pravilna primena UFH zahteva visok stepen stručnosti, brižljivo laboratorijsko praćenje i potrebu za postizanjem optimalnog terapijskog efekta u prvih 24 sata od započinjanja terapije, čime se obezbeđuje visoka efikasnost lečenja i smanjuje rizik od nastanka retromboza. Antikoagulantni odgovor na heparin je različit među bolesnicima. Potreba za heparinom je direktno proporcionalna telesnoj masi. Pre započinjanja terapije heparinom neophodno je uraditi osnovne laboratorijske preglede – »screening« hemostaznog sistema i broj eritrocita. Za praćenje antikoagulantnog efekta heparina u najširoj upotrebi je određivanje aktivisanog parcijalnog tromboplastinskog vremena (aPTT). Bez obzira na nomogram pomoću kojeg se dozira heparin neophodno je pratiti aPTT na svakih 6 sati od započinjanja terapije pa do postizanja terapijskog efekta. U daljem toku lečenja aPTT se prati na 24 sata kao i broj trombocita i hematokrit. Ukoliko se u prvih 24–48 sati ne postigne zadovoljavajući biološki efekat potrebno je odrediti heparinemiju i nivo funkcionalnu aktivnost antitrombina. Postoji neslaganje između nivoa faktora Xa i aPTT-a. Pacijenti sa subterapijskim aPTT-om, primenom anti Xa testa mogu da budu u terapijskom opsegu. Idealno bi bilo da svaka laboratorija za aPTT reagens koji koristi odredi terapijski raspon, koristeći heparinemiju određenu titracijom protaminom ili nivoom antiXa aktivnosti kao referentni standard. Moguće je da će u budućnosti određivanje antiXa aktivnosti zameniti aPTT tokom laboratorijskog praćenja lečenja heparinom. Nivo antitrombina može biti snižen stečeno, u sklopu akutnog tromboznog procesa, ili nasledno, a njegovo određivanje je izuzetno značajno za donošenje odluke o daljem načinu lečenja. Obzirom na stalno prisutni rizik od pojave najteže komplikacije-heparinom izazvane trombocitopenije tip II, neophodno je skratiti vreme primene heparina na minimum, uz istovremeno uvođenje oralnih antikoagulantnih lekova

**LABORATORY MONITORING  
OF HEPARIN THERAPY**

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Unfractionated heparin (UFH) in adjusted doses or low molecular weight heparins (LMWH) in fixed dose represent the therapy of choice for treatment of venous thromboembolism. UFH is the most widely used drug for treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE). The proper use of UFH requires hospitalisation, careful laboratory monitoring and achieving therapeutic levels within the first 24 hours. The adequacy of the initial treatment is of greatest importance in reducing the risk of late thromboembolic recurrences. The anticoagulant response to heparin varies among patients. Body weight is a strong predictor of heparin requirement. Basic laboratory screening of hemostasis and red blood cell count should be performed before starting heparin therapy. The most widely used laboratory test for measuring the anticoagulant effect of heparin is activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT). No matter which nomogram for the use of UFH we choose it is necessary to repeat aPTT every six hours until the targeted aPTT range is reached. After the optimal anticoagulation is achieved, aPTT should be monitored every 24 hours, as well as platelet count and hematocrit. A subtherapeutic aPTT during the first 24 to 48 hours of treatment requires further laboratory investigation, such as heparin assays and antithrombin functional assay. There is a discordance between the level of factor Xa and aPTT. Patients with subtherapeutic aPTTs were within the therapeutic range using anti Xa assay. Ideal approach regarding this problem could be that each laboratory establish therapeutic range with their aPTT reagent using protamin titration heparin levels or anti Xa levels as the reference standard. Antithrombin functional assay is of great importance for assessment if replacement with exogenous AT is needed. The duration of initial therapy with UFH should be shortened to approximately 5 days. Oral anticoagulants should be started on the first day of heparin therapy therefore reducing the risk of the severe heparin induced thrombocytopenia (HIT). LMWH present a number of advantages over UFH – a longer plasma half-life, less

počevši od prvog dana lečenja. Primena LMWH ima višestruke prednosti u odnosu na UFH-predvidljiv odgovor na primenjenu dozu, primenu fiksne doze, mogućnost lečenja u kućnim uslovima obzirom da nije potrebno laboratorijsko praćenje, pri čemu je terapijska efikasnost podjednaka dok je rizik od pojave krvarenja manji. Posebno je poželjna primena LMWH u trudnoći, kao i kod bolesnika kod kojih je osnovna vrednost aPTT produžena što je slučaj u trombofiliji uslovljenoj postojanjem lupusnog antikoagulansa ili nedostatkom XII činioca koagulacije.

variability in response to fixed doses, lower rate of HIT, no require for laboratory monitoring, which makes LMWH suitable for home treatment of patients with venous thrombosis. The use of LMWH is recommended during pregnancy and also in patients with the prolongation of basic aPTT due to the presence of the lupus anticoagulant or factor XII deficiency.