Computational analysis of single nucleotide polymorphisms in SCN1A gene of epilepsy, and implications in sodium...

Conference Paper · October 2015
DOI: 10.1016/j.jns.2015.09.026

10 authors, including:

Mohamed adel Taha
The University of Manchester
12 PUBLICATIONS 1 CITATION

Mohamed Abdelrahim
University of Khartoum
13 PUBLICATIONS 1 CITATION

Mohamed Dafaalla
University of Khartoum
22 PUBLICATIONS 2 CITATIONS

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:

ESBL mutations prevalence View project

medical microbiology View project

All content following this page was uploaded by Mohamed Dafaalla on 25 February 2016.
The user has requested enhancement of the downloaded file.
Late Breaking Oral Abstracts

1463
WFN15-1629
Late Breaking Abstract Session 1
Role of TNF-alpha-308G-A and IL-6 -174G/C polymorphisms in recurrent transient ischemic attacks
H. Salamaa, E. Hammadb, aNeurology, Mansoura faculty of medicine-Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt; bMicrobiology and medical immunology, Mansoura faculty of medicine- Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt

Background: A transient ischemic attack (TIA) is a brief ischemic incident distinguished by rapid clinical improvement within 24 hours and no cerebral infarction.

Objective: To assess the role of proinflammatory cytokines specially TNF-α and IL-6 polymorphisms as clinical predictors of recurrent TIA and subsequent stroke.

Methods: one hundred and six participants (54 group 1 and 52 group 2) were enrolled with clinically resolved TIA and 34 (group 3) age-matched controls. DNA was extracted from blood samples of all subjects. Polymerase chain reaction for DNA amplification was done followed by digestion using Ncol and Niall restriction endonuclease enzymes for detection of promoter single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of TNFa-308G-A and IL-6 -174G/C respectively.

Results: Molecular analysis showed significant increase in TNFa-308G-A allele polymorphism in patients with high risk TIA (group 1) compared to both low risk (group 2) and control (group 3) groups [Odds ratio (95% confidence intervals): 3.3 (1.83–5.9), P = 0.0001 and 3.5 (1.85–6.79), P = 0.0001 respectively] with significant increase of genotypes TNF-α – 308 AA [Odds ratio (95% confidence intervals): 10 (2.5–32), p ≤0.05 and 8.5 (2.4–30), p ≤0.05] was detected when compared to groups 2 and 3 respectively. IL6 allele polymorphism or genotypic distribution did not reveal any significance.

Conclusion: TNFa-308G-A but not IL-6 -174G/C SNP plays a significant role in evaluating and predicting recurrent TIA with subsequent high risk of actual stroke development and in this manner may contribute to primary stroke prevention.

doi:10.1016/j.jns.2015.09.025

1466
WFN15-1655
Late Breaking Abstract Session 1
Clinico-radiological profile of childhood moyamoya disease - a study of 30 children from India
S. Lahoti1, aNeurology, Bangur Institute of Neurosciences, Kolkata, India; bNeurology, R. G. Kar Medical College, Kolkata, India

Introduction: Childhood moyamoya disease, a vaso-occlusive disease, has myriad presentations. Early diagnosis is key to treatment and successful outcome.

Methods: 30 patients of childhood moyamoya disease diagnosed by MRI, MR-Angiography and DSA, were studied for various spectrum of clinico-radiological manifestations.

doi:10.1016/j.jns.2015.09.026