Bibliografia Brasileira Internacional sobre Hepatologia (8)

Nucleoplasmic calcium regulates cell proliferation through legumain.
Andrade V, Guerra M, Jardim C, Melo F, Silva W, Ortega JM, Robert M, Nathanson MH, Leite F.

Department of Biochemistry and Immunology, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte.

abstract

Nucleoplasmic Ca(2+) regulates cell growth in the liver, but the proteins through which this occurs are unknown.

We used Rapid Subtraction Hybridization (RaSH) to subtract genes in SKHep1 liver cells expressing the Ca(2+) buffer protein parvalbumin (PV) targeted to the nucleus, from genes in cells expressing a mutated form of nuclear-targeted PV which has one of two Ca(2+)-binding sites inactivated. The subtraction permitted the selection of genes whose expression was affected by a small alteration in nuclear Ca(2+) concentration.


Research on zinc blood levels and nutritional status in adolescents with autoimmune hepatitis.
Pereira TC, Saron ML, de Carvalho WA, Vilela MM, Hoehr NF, Hessel G.

Pediatrics Department, FCM, UNICAMP.
Abstract

Zinc deficiency in children and adolescents impairs their growing, development and immune system. To verify the existence of plasma and leukocyte zinc deficiency in adolescents with autoimmune hepatitis.

The study comprised 23 patients with autoimmune hepatitis, aged 10-18 years, assisted at the Ambulatory Service of Pediatric Hepatology of the University of Campinas Teaching Hospital, Campinas, SP, Brazil, and adolescents with ages compatible with the patients' ages comprised the control group.


Department of Pediatrics, Pediatric Surgery and Liver Transplantation Division, Instituto da Criança, Hospital das Clínicas, Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

Abstract

The objective of this study was to report our experience with pediatric orthotopic liver transplantation (OLT) with living related donors.

We performed a retrospective chart analysis of 121 living related donor liver transplantations (LRDLT) from June 1998 to June 2010.

Epidemiological assessment of liver disease in northeastern Brazil by means of a
standardized liver biopsy protocol.
Lembrança L, Medina J, Portugal M, Almeida D, Solla J, Gadelha R, de Freitas
LA, Paraná R.

Scientific Initiation Program of the Hepatology Unit, University Hospital, Federal
University of Bahia, Salvador, Brazil.

Abstract

The main objective of this study was to describe the profile of patients who were
benefitted in a collective effort to perform liver biopsies in Bahia, Brazil.

A cross-sectional study was conducted with a sample composed of all the patients
who were submitted to liver biopsy during a collective effort carried out in Bahia
between July 2007 and November 2009. Of the 550 patients evaluated, 55.3% were
men and 44.7% women.


Autoimmunity in hepatitis C virus carriers: involvement of ferritin and prolactin.

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Imunologia, Universidade Federal da Bahia,

Abstract

Ferritin and prolactin have been associated with active autoimmune diseases as
systemic lupus erythematosus and autoantibody production, but have been little
studied in viral infections that present autoimmunity.

To investigate the association of these two autoimmune mediators with the
presence of cryoglobulinaemia and non-organ-specific autoantibodies (RF, SMA,
β2GPI IgA antibody and ANA) in Brazilian individuals chronically infected with
hepatitis C virus (HCV). Ninety-nine patients were evaluated. Ferritin and prolactin levels were determined by chemiluminescent immunoassays.


6) Autoimmun Rev. 2011 Feb;10(4):189-93

Autoimmune hepatitis, HLA and extended haplotypes.
Oliveira LC, Porta G, Marin ML, Bittencourt PL, Kalil J, Goldberg AC.
Hospital das Clínicas, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo,

Abstract

Characteristic liver-infiltrating immune cells in portal and periportal areas, hypergammaglobulinemia and typical autoantibodies indicate an ongoing autoimmune reaction against liver self antigens, which lead to irreversible cellular damage and ultimately to severe hepatic failure. A significant part of adult, but not pediatric AIH patients, exhibit concurrent autoimmune diseases, further strengthening the immunological etiology of the disease. Genetic susceptibility to autoimmune hepatitis is strongly associated with HLA-DRB1 alleles. We genotyped 107 AIH-1 children and up to 326 healthy