

organelles with mismatched oxidation and phosphorylation which conductes to reduced energy generation and consequently to pancreatic necrosis. By damaging the mitochondrial membrane cytochrome C get lost, that is one of the components of respiratory circle and important element in energy production. To involve in treatment program actions for energetic stabilization in perspective are planed investigations of cytochrome C influence on ultrastructure in mitochondria of acinar cells in demarcation line in experimental pancreatic necrosis.

The Analysis of Anticcp Antibodies in the Serum: a Comparison between the Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis

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Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) is a chronic systemic autoimmune disease that causes inflammation, pain, stiffness and destructive changes in the joints. Although, Rheumatoid Factor (RF), has been the primary blood test used to detect RA, the anti-ccp antibodies detection test is a relatively new assay to detect the citrulline antibodies in blood. These autoantibodies are produced by immune system in response to a perceived threat of citrulline, an amino acid produced from arginine in the citrullination process. The objective of this study was to investigate the presence and prediction value of anti-ccp in RA patients and evaluate its sensitivity and specificity comparing to that of classic laboratory tests, CRP and RF. The serum of 84 patients with RA and 80 healthy control subjects were enrolled into the study. The anti-ccp, RF and CRP levels in the serums were assayed by ELISA and agglutination procedure, respectively. Our results provided evidence that anti-ccp level was significantly higher in patients with RA comparing to that of corresponding controls ($p < 0.0001$). Anti-ccp was found to have the highest sensitivity and specificity (91%-91%) comparing to the other two tests (RF, CRP). The latter tests were found to have (97%- 92%) and (27%- 75%) sensitivity and specificity, respectively. The diagnostic value of anti-ccp is better than RF and CRP, individually. It can be detected early in the disease in unselected early arthritis patients. It is recommended to use RF test together with anti-ccp antibodies detection, in RA patients to ensure a higher diagnostic effectiveness.

The Electrical Resistance of Acupuncture Source Points as a Relevant Factor for Inner Organ Status

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The acupuncture source points have been known in the traditional Chinese medicine for about 5000 years and various therapies and diagnostic methods have been applied using them. Studies indicate that these points also express electrical modifications, depending on the health status of the individual. Aim. The aim of the paper is to study the relevance of electrical resistance measurements in these points in distinguishing inner organ changes. The study was conducted on patients from the gastroenterological department. The electrical resistance of the source points was measured using a Wheatstone bridge, of our own manufacturing, based on certain acupuncture maps. The data was collected using disposable Ag/AgCl electrodes and the results of the measurements were compared