

ÁCIDOS GRASOS DIETARIOS Y MARCADORES INFLAMATORIOS EN SALIVA DE PACIENTES CON ENFERMEDADES LIQUENOIDES BUCALES Y CÁNCER BUCAL.

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OBJECTIVO: Analizar la relación entre ácidos grasos (AG) dietarios y la concentración de marcadores inflamatorios en saliva de personas con enfermedades liquenoides bucales (ELB) y carcinoma bucal de células escamosas (CBCE). **PACIENTES Y MÉTODOS:** Se incluyeron 31 personas con ELB (n=20) y CBCE (n=11), y 44 voluntarios sanos (S) (40-80 años en todos los grupos). Se completó una encuesta de frecuencia de consumo alimentario cualitativo-cuantitativo validada. Los datos se procesaron mediante Interfood v.1.3. De cada participante se obtuvo saliva mixta no estimulada para analizar citoquinas -interleuquinas 1 (IL-1), 6 (IL-6) y factor de necrosis tumoral (TNF) (ELISA)- y eicosanoides -ácido 12-hidroxiheptadecatrienoico (12-HHT), ácido 13-hidroxiocadecadienoico (13-HODE), ácido 12 y 5 hidroxeicosatetraenoico (12 y 5-HETE)- (HPLC). Se empleó la prueba de Kruskal Wallis y el coeficiente de correlación de Spearman ($p < 0.05$).

RESULTADOS: Los niveles de IL-6 y TNF fueron más altos en pacientes con lesión bucal que en S ($p < 0.001$ y $p = 0.005$, respectivamente). 13-HODE, 5 y 12-HETE fueron más altos en ELB que en CBCE, y sus niveles también fueron más altos con respecto a S ($p = 0.002$). En S se encontraron las siguientes asociaciones negativas: IL-6 y AG n-3 docosahexaenoico (-0,37; $p = 0,013$); TNF y AG n-3 eicosapentaenoico (-0,52; $p < 0,001$) y docosahexaenoico (-0,94; $p < 0,001$). Se encontraron asociaciones positivas entre IL-6 y AG saturado araquídico (0,73; $p = 0,01$) e IL-1 y AG saturado láurico (0,65; $p = 0,038$) en CBCE, así como entre 12-HHT y AG n-6 linoleico (0,61; $p = 0,041$) y 5-HETE y AG n-6 araquidónico (0,63; $p = 0,043$) en ELB. En CBCE se encontraron las siguientes asociaciones negativas: 12-HHT y AG n-6 gamma-linolénico (-0,64; $p = 0,033$); 13-HODE y AG n-6 linoleico (-0,72, $p = 0,013$).

CONCLUSIÓN: La ingesta de AG n-3, n-6 y saturados influiría en el estado inflamatorio de la mucosa bucal al modular la producción de diferentes citoquinas y eicosanoides. Es necesario continuar investigando a fin de contribuir a la prevención y el diagnóstico precoz del cáncer bucal.

DIETARY FATTY ACIDS AND INFLAMMATORY SALIVARY MARKERS IN LICHENOID DISEASES AND CANCER

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OBJECTIVES: To analyze the relationship between dietary fatty acids (FA) and inflammatory salivary markers in oral lichenoid diseases (OLD) and oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC).

METHODS: 31 persons bearing OLD (n=20) and OSCC (n=11), and 44 healthy volunteers (H) (40-80 years old in all groups) were included. A validated qualitative-quantitative food frequency questionnaire was employed. Data were processed using Interfood v.1.3. Mixed unstimulated saliva was obtained from each participant to analyze the following cytokines and eicosanoids: interleukins 1 (IL-1), 6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor (TNF) (ELISA) and 12-hydroxyheptadecatrienoic acid (12-HHT), 13-hydroxyoctadecadienoic acid (13-HODE), 12 and 5 hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid (12 and 5-HETE) (HPLC). Kruskal Wallis and Spearman's coefficient tests were employed ($p < 0.05$).

RESULTS: IL-6 and TNF levels were higher in oral lesion patients than in H ($p < 0.001$ and $p = 0.005$, respectively). 13-HODE, 5 and 12-HETE were higher in OLD than in OSCC, and their levels were also higher in diseased than in H persons ($p = 0.002$). The following negative associations were found in H: IL-6 and docosahexaenoic FA (-0.37; $p = 0.013$); TNF and dietary n-3 eicosapentaenoic (-0.52; $p < 0.001$) and docosahexaenoic FA (-0.94; $p < 0.001$). Positive associations were found between IL-6 and arachidic FA (0.73; $p = 0.01$) and IL-1 and lauric saturated FA (0.65; $p = 0.038$) in OSCC, as well as between 12-HHT and n-6 linoleic FA (0.61; $p = 0.041$), and 5-HETE and n-6 arachidonic FA (0.63; $p = 0.043$) in OLD. The following negative associations were found in OSCC: 12-HHT and dietary n-6 gamma-linolenic FA (-0.64; $p = 0.033$); 13-HODE and dietary n-6 linoleic FA (-0.72, $p = 0.013$).

CONCLUSIONS: The intake of n-3, n-6 and saturated FA appear to influence the inflammatory state of the oral mucosa by modulating the production of different cytokines and eicosanoids. Further research is necessary in order to contribute to oral cancer prevention and early diagnosis.