

TÜRKİYE ENDOKRİNOLOJİ VE METABOLİZMA DERNEĞİ BÜLTENİ



Üç ayda bir yayımlanır • Üyelere ücretsiz olarak gönderilir

Sayı 35 • Temmuz - Ağustos - Eylül 2011

33. TÜRKİYE ENDOKRİNOLOJİ VE METABOLİZMA HASTALIKLARI KONGRESİ

33. Türkiye Endokrinoloji ve Metabolizma Hastalıkları Kongresi 583 meslektaşımızın katılımıyla başarılı bir şekilde tamamlanmıştır. Her yıl olduğu gibi bu yılda kongremizde genç araştırmacı, en iyi sözlü ve en iyi poster bildirilere ödüller verilmiştir.

2011 EN İYİ GENÇ ARAŞTIRICI

2. En iyi genç araştırmacı: *Dr. Serhat Işık*
3. En iyi genç araştırmacılar: *Dr. Evrim Çakır – Dr. Didem Özdemir*

1. SÖZLÜ BİLDİRİ

Banu Pınar Şarer Yürekli¹, Aslı Kısım², Harika Atmaca², Burçak Karaca³, Rüçhan Uslu³, Şevki Çetinkalp⁴, Gökhan Özgen⁴, Candeğer Yılmaz⁴, Füsun Saygılı⁴

SS10: (-)- Gossipolün (AT-101) AtT-20/D16v-F2 Pitüiter Kortikotrop Adenom Hücreleri Üzerindeki Sitotoksik, Apoptotik ve Hormon Salgısı Üzerine Etkilerinin Araştırılması



2. SÖZLÜ BİLDİRİ

Mutlu Güneş, Serap Yalın, Şule Temizkan, Goncağül Haklar, Dilek Gogas Yavuz

SS05: *Tıp 2 Diyabetiklerde D Vitamini Düzeylerinin Endotel Fonksiyonu ve Osteoprotegerin Düzeyleri ile İlişkisi*

3. SÖZLÜ BİLDİRİ

Sinem Kıyıcı¹, Sinan Çavun², Nesrin Filiz Başaran³, Vahide Savcı², Şazi İmamoğlu⁴

SS06: *İntraserebroventriküler Verilen CDP-kolin'in Serum Ghrelin ve Leptin Düzeyleri Üzerine Etkisi*

1. POSTER BİLDİRİ

Mehmet Erdoğan¹, Sencer Ganıdağlı², Abdullah Canataroğlu², Aybike Kösenli², Mustafa Kulaksızoğlu⁴, Şevki Çetinkalp¹, Fusun Saygılı¹, Ahmet Gokhan Ozgen¹, Afif Berdelli³, Candeğer Yılmaz¹

PS77: *İnterlökin-6 174 G/C Gen Polimorfizmi ve Hashimoto Tiroiditi Gelişimi*



2. POSTER BİLDİRİ

Semin Melahat Fenkci¹, Nedim Karagenc², Veysel Fenkci³, Özer Öztekin³

PS128: *Premenopozal, Obez, İnsülin Dirençli Kadınlarda Metformin'in Serum Paraoksonaz Düzeyleri ve Oksidatif Stress Parametreleri Üzerindeki Potansiyel Yararlarının Değerlendirilmesi*



3. POSTER BİLDİRİ

İlkay Çakır¹, Nazmiye Bitgen², Hamiyet Dönmez Altuntaş², Zuhul Hamurcu², Meral Mert³, Ali Kurtsoy⁴, Fatma Şahin², Yasin Şimşek¹, Bülent Tücer⁴, Fahri Bayram¹

PS184: *Prolaktinomali hastaların mitojenle uyarılmış lenfositlerinde DNA hasarının kanser riski açısından araştırılması*

9. Ankara Diabetes Mellitus Günleri

9. Ankara Diabetes Mellitus günleri, 18-19 Kasım 2011 Tarihlerinde Double Tree Otel, Ankara'da yaklaşık 150 meslektaşımızın katılımı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.



14 Kasım Dünya Diyabet Günü Etkinlikleri

İstanbul Tıp Fakültesi 9. Diyabet Günleri

İstanbul Tıp Fakültesi İç Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalı, Endokrinoloji ve Metabolizma Hastalıkları bilim Dalı olarak her yıl 14 Kasım'da düzenlediğimiz etkinliklerin dokuzuncusu "9. Diyabet Günleri", 18-20 Kasım 2011 Tarihleri arasında İstanbul silivri - Klassis Otel'de gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Kocaeli Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi 1000 Diyabetli, 1000 Umut

Kocaeli Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Dünya Diyabet Günü Toplantısı 14 Kasım 2011 tarihinde Prof.Dr. Baki Komşuoğlu Kongre ve Kültür Merkezinde gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi

Dünya Diyabet Günü Etkinlikleri, Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Necla Özdemir Konferans Salonunda yaklaşık 150 hastanın katılımı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.

DIABTÜRK

14 Kasım 2011 tarihinde Ankara' da Hilton Otel' de saat 14.00' de endokrinoloji camiasından değerli hocalarımız, diyabetle ilgili olan diğer bilim dallarının değerli hocaları, programın yürütme alt kururlarının üyeleri ve il sağlık müdürlüklerinden katılımcılar ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.



Bilimsel Kongreler ve Uluslararası Sempozyumlar

Ayrıntılara ve 2012 yılına ait Bilimsel Toplantı Takvimine derneğimiz internet sayfasından (www.temd.org.tr) ulaşabilirsiniz.

19-22 Mart 2012

Society for Endocrinology BES 2012
Harrogate International Centre, Harrogate, UK
<http://www.endocrinology.org/meetings/2012/sfebes2012/>

11-15 Nisan 2012

34. Türkiye Endokrinoloji ve Metabolizma hastalıkları
Kongresi & Tiroid Sempozyumu, Antalya
www.temd.org.tr

5-9 Mayıs 2012

15th International Congress of Endocrinology jointly
with the 14th European Congress of Endocrinology
Florence, Italy,
<http://www.ice-ece2012.com>

23-27 Mayıs 2012

AACE 21st Annual Scientific and Clinical Congress
Philadelphia, PA
<http://am.aace.com/>

08 – 12 Haziran 2012

72nd Scientific Sessions (2012)
Pennsylvania Convention Center, Philadelphia, PA
<http://www.diabetes.org/news-research/research/scientific-sessions.html>

23-26 Haziran 2012

ENDO 2012
Houston, Texas
<http://www.endo-society.org/endo/>

08 - 12 Eylül 2012

36th Annual Meeting of the European Thyroid
Association
Pisa, Italy
<http://www.eurothyroid.com>

12-15 Eylül 2012

15th Congress of the European Neuroendocrine
Association
Vienna, Austria
<http://www.enea2012.org/>

19 - 23 Eylül 2012

82nd Annual Meeting of the American Thyroid
Association
Quebec, Canada
www.thyroid.org

28 - 29 Eylül 2012

6TH EUGOGO TEACHING COURSE
Mainz, Germany
<http://www.eurothyroid.com>

01-05 Ekim 2012

48th EASD Annual Meeting, Berlin
<http://www.easd.org/>

18 - 21 Ekim 2012

12th ESE Postgraduate Course in Clinical
Endocrinology
Antalya, Turkey
www.temd.org.tr

Literatürden Seçmeler

Classical and follicular variant papillary thyroid carcinoma: comparison of clinical, ultrasonographical, cytological, and histopathological features in 444 patients.

Ozdemir D, Ersoy R, Cuhaci N, Arpacı D, Ersoy EP, Korukluoglu B, Guler G, Cakir B.

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Abstract

Follicular variant papillary thyroid carcinoma (FVPTC) is the most common variant of papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) after classical PTC (CPTC). In this study, we aimed to compare functional status, ultrasonographical features, cytological results, and histopathological characteristics of patients with CPTC and FVPTC. Preoperative thyroid functions, thyroid autoantibodies, ultrasonographical features, cytology, and histopathology results of 354 (79.9%) CPTC and 90 (20.3%) FVPTC patients were reviewed retrospectively. Sex distribution, mean age, thyroid autoantibody positivity, and thyroid dysfunctions were similar in two groups. Among 320 patients with preoperative ultrasonography (US) findings, a hypoechoic halo was observed more frequently ($p=0.003$), and marginal irregularity was observed less commonly ($p=0.024$) in FVPTC lesions. In CPTC, rate of malignant cytology ($p=0.001$), and in FVPTC, rate of suspicious cytology ($p<0.001$) were significantly higher. Histopathologically, mean tumor diameter was markedly higher in FVPTC compared to CPTC (16.89 ± 13.86 vs 10.64 ± 9.70 mm, $p<0.001$), while capsular invasion and extrathyroidal spread were significantly lower in patients with FVPTC ($p=0.018$ and $p=0.039$, respectively). FVPTC tend to have more benign features in US and less malignant results in cytology. Higher tumor size in FVPTC might be explained by the recognition of clinical importance of these lesions after reaching particular sizes due to benign US features

The growth hormone receptor polymorphism in patients with acromegaly: relationship to BMI and glucose metabolism.

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate association between the frequencies of Growth Hormone receptor (d3GHR) gene polymorphisms and some clinical parameters of acromegalic patients. Total of 35 acromegalic patients were enrolled to study. The d3GHR polymorphism was identified by using polymerase chain reaction from peripheral blood samples. The levels of systolic and diastolic blood pressure, BMI, fasting plasma glucose (FPG), Fasting insulin, HOMA-IR, IGF-I, GH, IGFBP3, triglyceride, HDL and LDL cholesterol concentrations were evaluated. The frequencies of d3GHR genotypes were found as follows; 5 (14.3%) subjects had d3/d3, 11 (31.4%) had d3/fl and 19 (54.3%) had fl/fl in patients. The prevalence of the d3 and fl alleles was 30 and 70%, respectively. Systolic blood pressure, fasting insulin and HOMA-IR was found significantly increased in homozygote d3GHR genotype group compared to d3/fl subjects ($P < 0.05$). In addition, BMI was observed significantly different among three genotypes ($P = 0.007$) and in the subjects with d3/d3 genotype, BMI was found significantly higher than d3/fl and fl/fl genotypes groups. As well as, no significant difference was found between the d3 and fl alleles group in terms of the clinical parameters except for BMI ($P = 0.002$). It can be said that the d3GHR gene polymorphism may affect BMI, systolic blood pressure and insulin regulation. At the same time we can say homozygote d3GHR genotype and d3 allele carriers may have more risk than other genotypes for high BMI.

MGMT immunoexpression in growth hormone-secreting pituitary adenomas and its correlation with Ki-67 labeling index and cytokeratin distribution pattern.

Zuhur SS, Tanik C, Karaman Ö, Velet S, Çil E, Öztürk FY, Özkayalar H, Müslüman AM, Altuntaş Y.

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Abstract

Recent publications suggest the utility of temozolomide (TMZ) in the management of aggressive pituitary adenomas and carcinomas, resistant to conventional treatments. The response to TMZ is inversely correlated with tumoral expression of O-6 methylguanine DNA methyl transferase (MGMT). Therefore, we aimed to assess MGMT immunoexpression in pure GH-secreting pituitary adenomas, in an effort to predict the likelihood of response to TMZ, and to correlate MGMT immunoexpression with Ki-67 LI and cytokeratin (CK) distribution pattern. Our material consisted of 36 GH-secreting pituitary adenomas (21 female, 15 male, mean age 42.5 ± 10.5), operated at our center between 2003 and 2010. Immunostaining for MGMT, Ki-67, and CK was performed using avidin-biotin-peroxidase complex method. Immunoreactivity for MGMT and Ki-67 was evaluated microscopically and recorded as percentages of positive nuclear immunostaining. CK distribution pattern was also evaluated microscopically and assorted into dot-like and nondot-like pattern subtypes. MGMT immunoexpression scored as 0=none, 1= $<10\%$, 2= $<25\%$, 3= $<50\%$, and 4= $>50\%$. Staining for MGMT was $<10\%$ (score 1) in 30 (83.3%), 10-25% (score 2) in 3 (8.3%), 25-50% (score 3) in 2 (5.6%) and $>50\%$ (score 4) in 1 (2.8%) of the tumors, respectively. There was no correlation between Ki-67 LI and CK distribution pattern with MGMT immunoreactivity ($P>0.05$). Data from the current study suggest a large proportion of GH-secreting adenomas, including those with dot-like CK distribution pattern and high Ki-67 LI, demonstrate negative/low MGMT immunoreactivity and could be treated with TMZ, if conventional treatment fails.

MGMT immunoexpression in adamantinomatous craniopharyngiomas.

Zuhur SS, Müslüman AM, Tanık C, Karaman O, Oztürk FY, Özderya A, Ozkayalar H, Aydın Y, Altuntaş Y.
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Abstract

At present, no effective medical treatment exists for recurrent and aggressive craniopharyngiomas that are resistant to conventional therapies, including surgery and adjuvant radiotherapy. Temozolomide is an alkylating chemotherapeutic agent used routinely in the management of high grade gliomas. The response to temozolomide is suggested to be dependent on the tumoral expression of O-6 methylguanine DNA methyltransferase (MGMT). Evidence supports that low MGMT immunoexpression correlates with positive response to temozolomide. Therefore, we aimed to assess MGMT immunoexpression in adamantinomatous craniopharyngiomas, in an effort to predict the likelihood of response to temozolomide. The MGMT immunostaining was performed on 23 adamantinomatous craniopharyngiomas operated at the Sisli Etfal Training and Research Hospital and identified by histological analysis. Paraffin embedded tissue sections were immunostained for MGMT and were evaluated semi-quantitatively. Of the 23 cases evaluated, 22 (96%) demonstrated negative (<10%) and 1 (4%) demonstrated low (10%) MGMT immunoexpression. Data from this study suggest a high proportion of adamantinomatous craniopharyngiomas exhibit negative/low MGMT immunoreactivity and could be treated with temozolomide, if conventional therapy fails.

Comparison of epicardial adipose tissue (EAT) thickness and anthropometric measurements in metabolic syndrome (MS) cases above and under the age of 65.

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Abstract

EAT is a new index of cardiac and visceral obesity. Waist circumference (WC) measurement is not fully reliable in the determination of visceral adipose tissue (VAT), especially in elderly individuals. Studies on the reflection of the intra-abdominal fat mass by the EAT mass surrounding the heart were performed. Our purpose in this study was to determine the relation between the MS criteria and EAT in MS cases and especially to compare anthropometric measures between non-geriatric patients under the age of 65, and geriatric ones over the age of 65 years. The study was performed during the years 2008 and 2009 on 120 cases; 66.7% of them were under the age of 65 and 33.3% of the cases were 65-year old or older. All of the patients were diagnosed as MS by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) criteria. They were randomized as per the application order and included to the study. Each subject underwent transthoracic two-dimensional (2D) guided M-mode echocardiogram. We measured epicardial fat thickness on the 1/3 section close to the ventricle basis adjacent to the free wall of right ventricle from both the parasternal long axis (LA) and parasternal short axis (SA) views. Multiple regression analysis showed that WC, systolic blood pressure (SBP) and age were the strongest independent variables correlated with EAT ($p<0.001$). We also determined a significant correlation between low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C) and EAT ($p<0.05$). Our data show that EAT-measurement by echocardiography is an efficient method in determination of visceral adiposity and shall be taken into consideration especially when advanced age groups are in question.

Relative associations of polycystic ovarian syndrome vs metabolic syndrome with thyroid function, volume, nodularity and autoimmunity.

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Abstract

Background: The relative associations of polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) and metabolic syndrome (MS) with the risk for thyroid disease (thyroid function, volume, nodularity and autoimmunity) are unknown. We compared thyroid features and function in patients with PCOS and control subjects by the presence of MS.

Methods: We recruited 84 women with PCOS and 81 age-matched healthy controls. PCOS was defined according to the Rotterdam criteria. Thyroid ultrasound and function tests were performed in all.

Results: Although thyroid disease was more prevalent in women with PCOS, ovarian disease was not significantly associated with the risk for thyroid disease. Thyroid volume did not differ between women with PCOS and control subjects (13.7 ± 8.6 vs 12.4 ± 4.4 ml, respectively; $p=0.2$); however, it differed significantly between subjects with and without MS (regardless of PCOS status): 19.1 ± 14.8 vs 12.4 ± 4.9 ml, respectively; $p=0.001$). Antithyroglobulin and antithyroid peroxidase antibody levels also were significantly higher in subjects with MS, but not in participants with PCOS vs control subjects. Overall, TSH level correlated significantly with body mass index (BMI), weight, waist circumference, diastolic blood pressure, and levels of LDL cholesterol, triglycerides, and HDL cholesterol. Thyroid volume correlated significantly with age, weight, BMI, waist circumference, systolic blood pressure, 120-min postprandial glucose and HDL level.

Conclusions: PCOS alone was not associated with thyroid disease in our population. However, MS and some of its components appear to be related to thyroid volume, function, and antithyroid antibody levels.

Vitamin D receptor gene polymorphisms in a group of postmenopausal Turkish women: association with bone mineral density.

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Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Marmara University, Uskudar, Istanbul, Turkey.

Abstract

Objective: To determine the frequency of the vitamin D receptor (VDR) gene polymorphisms BsmI, ApaI, TaqI and FokI and their associations with bone mineral density (BMD) in postmenopausal Turkish women.

Design: One hundred and thirty healthy postmenopausal women and 130 premenopausal healthy women acting as controls were included in the study. The BsmI, FokI, ApaI and TaqI polymorphisms in the VDR gene were studied by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism method. The BMD of the lumbar vertebrae and femur neck were measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry. Comparisons between the groups were performed using the paired t-test and ANOVA. χ^2 (2) or Contingency tables were used to analyze qualitative results.

RESULTS: Genotypes BB, Bb and bb occurred in premenopausal women with frequencies of 16.92%, 50% and 33.08% and in postmenopausal women with frequencies of 16.92%, 56.15% and 26.92%, respectively. Genotypes FF, Ff, ff occurred in premenopausal women with frequencies of 47.69%, 42.31% and 10% and in postmenopausal women with frequencies of 50.77%, 42.31% and 6.92%, respectively. Genotypes AA, Aa, aa occurred in premenopausal women with frequencies of 23.85%, 56.15% and 20% and in postmenopausal women with frequencies of 26.15%, 46.15% and 27.70%, respectively. Genotypes TT, Tt and tt occurred in premenopausal women with frequencies of 37.69%, 45.38% and 16.92% and in postmenopausal women with frequencies of 39.23%, 45% and 15.38%, respectively. There was no difference in the frequencies of VDR gene polymorphisms between premenopausal and postmenopausal women. BMD measurements were not different between genotypes in premenopausal and postmenopausal women.

Conclusions: The VDR gene BsmI, FokI, ApaI and TaqI polymorphisms have no major influence on bone mineral density in our group of postmenopausal women.

Endogenous testosterone, endothelial dysfunction, and cardiovascular events in men with nondialysis chronic kidney disease.

Yilmaz MI, Sonmez A, Qureshi AR, Saglam M, Stenvinkel P, Yaman H, Eyileten T, Caglar K, Oguz Y, Taslipinar A, Vural A, Gok M, Unal HU, Yenicesu M, Carrero JJ.

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Abstract

Background and Objectives: Deterioration of kidney function impairs testosterone production, with hypogonadism being common in men with chronic kidney disease (CKD). In nonrenal populations, testosterone is suggested to participate in the atherosclerotic process. In male dialysis patients, we showed that low testosterone increases the risk of mortality. We here studied plausible links among testosterone levels, vascular derangements, and cardiovascular events in nondialysis CKD men. **Design, Setting, Participants, & Methods:** This was a cross-sectional analysis in which flow-mediated dilation (FMD) was assessed in 239 CKD male patients (stages 1 to 5; mean age 52 ± 12 years), together with routine measurements, serum total and free testosterone, and follow-up for cardiovascular outcomes.

Results: Total and free testosterone levels decreased in parallel with the reduction of kidney function. Multiple regression analyses showed that total and free testosterone significantly and independently contributed to explain the variance of FMD. After a median follow-up of 31 months (range 8 to 35 months), 22 fatal and 50 nonfatal cardiovascular events occurred. In Cox analysis, the risk of cardiovascular events was reduced by 22% for each nanomole-per-liter increment of total testosterone. This reduced risk persisted after adjustment for age, renal function, diabetes mellitus, previous cardiovascular history, C-reactive protein, albumin, and FMD. The same was true for free testosterone concentrations.

Conclusions: The reduction in endogenous testosterone levels observed with progressive CKD was inversely associated with endothelial dysfunction and exacerbated the risk of future cardiovascular events in nondialysis male CKD patients.

p38 MAPK-mediated regulation of Xbp1s is crucial for glucose homeostasis.

Lee J, Sun C, Zhou Y, Lee J, Gokalp D, Herrema H, Park SW, Davis RJ, Ozcan U.

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Abstract

Here we show that p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (p38 MAPK) phosphorylates the spliced form of X-box binding protein 1 (Xbp1s) on its Thr48 and Ser61 residues and greatly enhances its nuclear migration in mice, whereas mutation of either residue to alanine substantially reduces its nuclear translocation and activity. We also show that p38 MAPK activity is markedly reduced in the livers of obese mice compared with lean mice. Further, we show that activation of p38 MAPK by expression of constitutively active MAP kinase kinase 6 (MKK6Glu) greatly enhances nuclear translocation of Xbp1s, reduces endoplasmic reticulum stress and establishes euglycemia in severely obese and diabetic mice. Hence, our results define a crucial role for phosphorylation on Thr48 and Ser61 of Xbp1s in the maintenance of glucose homeostasis in obesity, and they suggest that p38 MAPK activation in the livers of obese mice could lead to a new therapeutic approach to the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

Yayınlar

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Duyurular

- Prof. Dr. H. Fahrettin KELEŞTEMUR, 22-24 Eylül 2011 tarihleri arasında Belgrad/SIRBİSTAN'da düzenlenen "11th European Society of Endocrinology Postgraduate Training Course in Clinical Endocrinology" isimli toplantıda "Approach to a patient with polycystic ovarian syndrome" ile "Best clinical practice Hyperandrogenism in women" başlıklı iki konuşma yapmıştır.
- Prof. Dr. H. Fahrettin KELEŞTEMUR, 15-18 Kasım 2011 tarihleri arasında Tahran/İran'da düzenlenen "9th International Congress of Endocrine Disorders" isimli kongrede "Management of adrenal insufficiency in critically ill patients" ve "Diabetes insipidus" başlıklı iki konuşma yapmıştır.
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