MARKERS OF AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SERUM OF BLOOD OF ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA

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The purpose of the present work was the definition of a role of innate immunity, namely inflammatory process, at dementia of old age. The study included 59 patients (59-88 years old) and 15 healthy subjects, matched for age. All patients were divided into 3 groups: patients with a vascular dementia (1st group, n=17); patients with a mixed Alzheimer's-vascular dementia (2nd group, n=18), and patients with DAT, not complicated by a cerebro-vascular lesion (3-rd group, n=24). Inflammation markers: degranulation of activity of leukocyte elastase (LE) and a level of alpha1-proteinase inhibitor (α1-PI) were determined in the serum of blood patients and healthy subjects.

In the group of patients with vascular dementia (1st group), there was no significant differences of any operation factors of innate immunity in comparison with a control group. In the 2nd group of patients, the significant increase in α1-PI (p<0.001) in comparison with the control was shown. The group of patients with DAT (3-rd group) was characterized by the significant decrease in the activity LE (p<0.02) and significant increase of a α1-PI level in comparison with the control group (p<0.0001).

Obtained data about the increase in a level of markers of an inflammation are in line with data of other researchers and suggest the involvement of inflammatory reactions in the pathogenesis of AD.