Abstract Group: 10.2. Tuberculosis
Keyword 1: Tuberculosis - diagnosis  Keyword 2: Biomarkers  Keyword 3: No keyword

Title: The diagnostic value of serum soluble CD14 and IL-10 levels in newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis patients and the relationship with disease extensity

Dr. Oguz 25559 Ozgedik oguzozgedik@gmail.com MD ¹, Dr. Nevin 25560 Taci Hoca nevintacihoca@yahoo.com MD ², Dr. Ufuk 25561 Onde ufukonde@yahoo.com MD ³, Dr. Filiz 25562 Cimen fhcimen@yahoo.com MD ², Dr. Sukran 25563 Atikcan sukran.atikcan@yahoo.com MD ² and Dr. Mihriban 31897 Ogetensoy mogretensoy@yahoo.com MD ². ¹ Chest Disease and Tuberculosis, Burdur Goverment Hospital, Burdur, Turkey ; ² Chest Disease and Tuberculosis, Ataturk Chest Disease and Chest Surgery Education and Research Hospital, Ankara, Turkey, 06280 and ³ Microbiology, Ankara Education and Research Hospital, Ankara, Turkey.

Body: Introduction: Soluble CD14 and IL-10 are markers that are involved in the pathogenesis of tuberculosis and still being investigated. Aim: To evaluate the diagnostic value of serum soluble CD14 and IL-10 levels in newly diagnosed smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis patients and the relationship with disease extensity Method: Thirty new cases of smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis (group I), thirty cases of smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis that were treated and cured with antituberculosis treatment (group II) and twenty seven healthy cases (group III) were included to the study. Results: Serum sCD14 levels were found significantly higher in group I when compared with group II. However, no statistically difference was found between group I and III. The serum sCD14 levels of group III were found significantly higher than group II. No statistically significant difference was found in the serum IL-10 levels between the groups. Also we examined the relationship between serum sCD14, IL-10 levels and radiologic extent and the presence of cavity in new cases of smear positive tuberculosis patients. No statistically difference was found between the groups radiologically separated as mild, moderate, and severe disease, between cases of cavity and without cavity. Conclusion: No association between serum level of IL-10 and pulmonary tuberculosis was found. These results highlight the need for further evaluation of the roll of sCD14 and IL-10 in the diagnosis of tuberculosis, predicting the severity of disease and especially follow-up of therapy success with larger groups of patients.