Immune Effect Of Tnf-A On Patients With Rheumatic Heart Disease Containing Streptococcal Pyogenic Infections

Dr. Venus H. Al-Saffar Al–Qasim Green University Venushassan87@yahoo.com

Abstract: Forty patients were diagnosed with Streptococcus pyogenes (S. pyogenes) in patients with rheumatic heart disease (RHD) by PCR of spel gene. ELISA used to compare the immunologic evaluation TNF- α in 40 patients with RHD and 40 in the healthy group. The consequences presented that there was significantly greater difference at patients through rheumatic illness from healthy people.

INTRODUCTION

Rheumatic fever (RF) is an autoimmune inflammatory sickness triggered by hemolytic streptococcal group A infections in genetically exposed people [1].

Infected people evolve inflammation of the heart (50-78%), painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints (35-88%), a neurological disorder characterized by jerky involuntary movements affecting especially the shoulders, hips, and face (2–19%), superficial reddening of the skin, usually in patches, as a result of injury or irritation causing dilatation of the blood capillaries (<6%) and a small swelling or aggregation of cells in the skin (<1–13%). The risk of chronic rheumatic heart disease is 1.6 to 2 times higher in female patients [2].

Rheumatism illness remains single of a prevalent heart diseases developed by offspring at several areas of the universe, especially in emerging and disadvantaged countries. This heart situation has occurred resulting rheumatic fever produced via streptococcal contagion. It disturbs the functions of the heart valves. Once not treated, it can result in therapeutic difficulties and even loss. The illness, which primarily targets kids and youth, is answerable for cardiovascular indisposition and humanity. Protection and dealing of grave rheumatic fever play a key role in guiding the infection. Identifying the malady is very essential since the wrong diagnosis of serious rheumatic fever can aggravate the hurt affected by heart valves and can principal to untimely death. This is an avoidable unruly, which can stay achieved over processes to restoration cardiac valve tasks. Drinking alcohol and burning tobacco have revealed a synergistic conclusion that could harm cardiovascular health [3].

STUDY GROUPS

Patients

A total of 40 specimens were collected from blood patients suffering from rheumatic heart disease (RHD), then diagnosis by a physicians who were admitted to Babylon maternity and pediatrics teaching hospital, and Morjan Medical City in AL-Hilla city during the period from December 2018 to February 2019. Out of the patients with RHD, there were 14 males and 26 females, the patients age was 5- 40 years.

Control

40 samples were collected from healthy people as a control group, with no history of rheumatic heart disease (RHD).

SAMPLE COLLECTION

5 ml of whole blood was obtained intravenously to wash the skin with 70% alcohol, and now the blood sample is distributed in the EDTA tube and the normal tube. Serum separated for serological studies. 3 ml of blood sample allows clotting for 15 minutes. At room temperature, then gently inspect the clot from the wall of the tube using a wooden stick. Thereafter, the sample was centrifuged aimed at 10 min by 2500 rpm and lastly transferred the serum toward another tube for packing at - 20 ° C (4).

Human DNA Extraction For genetic studies, 2 ml of whole blood samples were transferred to the EDTA tube and mixed thoroughly several times. Thereafter, the sample was kept at 4 $^{\circ}$ C in the freezer until human DNA cleansing and genetic educations were done.

STUDY PARAMETERS

Molecular Test

In this study, 2 ml of total blood transfused from an EDTA tube collected from patients with RHD was subjected to a DNA extraction procedure. Manufactured according to manufacturer's recommended protocols (QIAamp - Germany), then using in polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay as follow:

PCR reaction was performed using the 25 μ L final reaction volume contained 5 μ L of bacterial DNA, 12.5 master mix, 2.5 μ L nuclease- free water, 2.5 μ L of each primer.

(forward:CCTGAGCCGTGAAATTCCCA,reverse:ACACCAGAATTGTCGTTTGGT); thermal cycling was: first denaturation within 95°C till 3 min, monitored via denaturation in 95°C to 15 sec, annealing on 60°C through 20 sec, elongation during 72°C with 2 min, while eventual elongation onto 72°C into 7 min (5).

Immunological Test

Measurement of TNF- α was estimated in the serum by ELISA technique according to the instruction of manufacture company (Elabscince-China) in patients and healthy controls.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis achieved expending the SPSS sort 20 in this training. Categorical variables, recurrence and proportion were provided. Persistent variables are given as (Means \pm SD). The ANOVA test was recycled to relate means among three or more sets. The value of $p \leq 0.05$ was measured substantial.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Revealing of Streptococcus pyogenes (S. pyogenes) by PCR

A total of 40 cases of group A β -hemolytic streptococcal infection (S. pyogenes) have been identified from the blood of patients with rheumatic heart disease using super antigen spel gene via polymerase chain reaction (PCR), as shown in the figure below.



Figure 1. PCR analysis of DNA from Streptococcus pyogenes (S. pyogenes), Lanes 1-7: S. pyogenes specific spel gene (657bp).

Group A Streptococcus (GAS) is the foremost origin of infective disease international. The scope of GAS disease ranges from apparent contaminations (such as inflammation of the pharynx, causing a sore throat, a contagious bacterial skin infection forming pustules and yellow, crusty sores), to destructive syndrome (such as, a swollen area within body tissue, containing an accumulation of pus, inflammation of subcutaneous connective tissue, the presence in tissues of harmful bacteria and their toxins, typically through infection of a wound), poison- intermediate illness (such as fever and a scarlet rash infection, acute septicemia syndrome, inflammation of the fasciae of muscles or other organs) and antibodies or lymphocytes produced against substances naturally present in the body consequence (such as, inflammation and pain in the joints, acute inflammation of the kidney, and RHD). A best recurring appearance is pharyngitis, with more than 616 million events annually, and leather contagion, for the assessment of 162 million, widespread impetigo statuses)6). During tiniest 18 million novel suitcases from sharp invasive of Streptococcal A syndromes (RHD, ARF, inflammation of the kidney, and disturbing contagions) have evaluated into ensue yearly (7). Only RHD is accountable for a exact bulky problem of infirmity and prolonged death, usually in teenagers and early people, especially gravid women. It was expected that there will be 33 million cases in 2015 (8).

Estimation of TNF- α concentration

The TNF- α concentration in patients with rheumatic heart disease (RHD) with S. pyogenes, and control group sera was 207.96 ± 13.16, and 75.42 ± 3.76 ng/ml, respectively. There were significantly difference between TNF- α concentration by study groups (p < 0.01), as in figure (2). The survey appeared pointedly greater at sick persons with RHD from control group.



Figure 2. TNF-α concentration in-patients suffering from rheumatism with control group

TNF- α consists of a large phagocytic cell, a large phagocytic white blood cell with a simple oval nucleus and clear, a neutrophilic white blood cell, a lymphocyte of a type produced or processed by the thymus gland and cytotoxic lymphocyte afterward prompt. Successively, TNF- α enable excite the exudation of cytokines, enhance the appearance of adhesion particles in addition to neutrophil release (9). The relationship between TNF- α and pathophysiology has been detected for many inflammatory conditions such as rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis and RHD (10).

(11) From a meta-test of studies with 7 patient – healthy which identified tumor necrosis factor alpha 308G> several different forms stayed connected for the purposefully improved hazard from rheumatism syndrome. Those outcomes recognized a vital function of TNF- α polymorphism at rheumatism sickness vulnerability.

The study by (12) suggested that alternatives to the tumor necrosis factor alpha, interferon gamma and interleukin 10 genes could not remain related for RHD progression in a South Indian population.

(13) explained that a the tumor necrosis factor alpha -238G / A and -308G / A several different forms stayed linked with rheumatism infection exposure as well as expanded manufacturing from tumor necrosis factor alpha. Polymorphism was associated together for valve dysfunction, the additional severe effect of RHD.

The heart function of RHD patients was not completely convalesce when valve spare consequent to concurrent action of the autoimmune response. Elevated measures of tumor necrosis factor alpha, interleukin 6 plus high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) appear to be indications of autoimmune procedures. Anti-autoimmune cure directed toward the group-A streptococcus appears to be an alternative route for patients with RHD next valve spare (14).

REFERENCES

- [1] Rutkowska-Sak, L. ; Szczygielska, I. ; Hernik, E. and Gazda A. (2011). Gorączka reumatyczna wczoraj i dziś. Post Nauk Med. (2) : 39–43.
- [2] Zühlke, L.J.; Beaton, A.; Engel, M.E.; Hugo-Hamman, C.T.; Karthikeyan, G.; Katzenellenbogen, J.M.; Ntusi, N.; Ralph, A.P.; Saxena, A.; Smeesters, P.R.; Watkins, D.; Zilla, P. and Carapetis J. (2017). Group A Streptococcus, acute rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease: epidemiology and clinical considerations. Curr Treat Options Cardiovasc Med. 19 (2): 15.
- [3] Venugopal, P. and Gupta P.K. (2018). Identification and Diagnosis of Risk Factors and Symptoms for Rheumatic Heart Disease. Rev. Art. JCDR. 9 (3): 109-114.
- [4] Barenfanger, J.; Drake, C. and Lawhorn J. (2004). Comparision of chlorohixidine and tincture iodine for skin antisepsis in prepration for blood sample coilection. J Clin Microbiol. 42: 2216.
- [5] Borek, A.L.; Obszańska, K.; Hryniewicz, W. and Sitkiewicz I. (2012). Detection of Streptococcus pyogenes virulence factors by multiplex PCR. Virulence. 3(6): 529–533.
- [6] Bowen, A.C. ; Mahé, A. ; Hay, R.J. ; Andrews, R.M. ; Steer, A.C. ; Tong, S.Y. and Carapetis J.R. (2015). The Global Epidemiology of Impetigo: A Systematic Review of the Population Prevalence of Impetigo and Pyoderma. PLoS One. 10 (8): e0136789.
- [7] Carapetis, J.R. ; Steer, A.C. ; Mulholland, E.K. and Weber M. (2005). The global burden of group A streptococcal diseases. Lancet Infect Dis. 5:685–94.
- [8] Watkins, D.A.; Johnson, C.O.; Colquhoun, S.M.; Karthikeyan, G.; Beaton, A.; Bukhman, G.; Forouzanfar, M.H.; Longenecker, C.T.; Mayosi, B.M.; Mensah, G.A.; Nascimento, B.R.; Ribeiro, A.L.P.; Sable, C.A.; Steer, A.C.; Naghavi, M.; Mokdad, A.H.; Murray, C.J.L.; Vos, T.; Carapetis, J.R. and Roth G.A. (2017). Global, Regional, and National Burden of Rheumatic Heart Disease, 1990-2015. N Engl J Med. 377(8): 713-722.
- [9] Marcotorchino, J. ; Romier, B.; Gouranton, E. ; Riollet, C. ; Gleize, B. ; Malezet-Desmoulins, C. and Landrier J.F. (2012). Lycopene attenuates LPS-induced TNF- α secretion in macrophages and inflammatory markers in adipocytes exposed to macrophage-conditioned media. Mol Nutr Food Res. 56 (5): 725-32.
- [10] Fonseca, J.E.; Cavaleiro, J.; Teles, J.; Sousa, E.; Andreozzi, V.L.; Antunes, M.; Amaral-Turkman, M.A.; Canhão, H.; Mourão, A.F.; Lopes, J.; Caetano-Lopes, J.; Weinmann, P.; Sobral, M.; Nero, P.; Saavedra, M.J.; Malcata, A.; Cruz, M.; Melo, R.; Braña, A.; Miranda, L.; Patto, J.V.; Barcelos, A.; da Silva, J.C.; Santos, L.M.; Figueiredo, G.; Rodrigues, M.; Jesus, H.; Quintal, A.; Carvalho, T.; da Silva, J.A.; Branco, J. and Queiroz M.V. (2007). Contribution for new genetic markers of rheumatoid arthritis activity and severity: sequencing of the tumor necrosis factor-alpha gene promoter. Arthritis Res Ther. 9 (2): R37.
- [11] Zheng, R.-l. ; Zhang, H. and Jiang W.-l. (2014). Tumor necrosis factor-alpha 308G>A polymorphism and risk of rheumatic heart disease: a meta-analysis. Sci Rep. 4: 4731.
- [12] Poomarimuthu, M. ; Elango, S. ; Solomon, P.R. ; Soundarapandian, S. and Mariakuttikan J. (2018). Lack of Association Between TNF- α , IFN- γ , IL-10 Gene Polymorphisms and Rheumatic Heart Disease in South Indian Population: 309-318.
- [13] Mohamed, A.A.; Rashed, L.A.; Shaker, S.M. and Ammar R.I. (2010). Association of tumor necrosis factor-alpha polymorphisms with susceptibility and clinical outcomes of rheumatic heart disease. Saudi Med J. 31 (6): 644-9.
- [14] Zhou, Z.-C. ; Zhang, Q. ; Zhao, Z.-W. and Ge J.-J. (2016). Autoimmune Response Confers Decreased Cardiac Function in Patients with Rheumatic Mitral Lesion following Valve Replacement. Trop J Pharm Res. 15 (3): 657-662.