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Chromoendoscopy associated with endoscopic laryngeal surgery for treatment of recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (phase II)

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Introduction: Chromoendoscopy is an endoscopic technique which uses a contrast stain to paint the aerodigestive tract mucosal lining followed by an optical assessment to highlighting any epithelial abnormalities. Detailed and high-definition magnified views achieved with the aid of rigid endoscopes can often allow for identification of the tissue type or pathology based upon the pattern uncovered. According to the literature we reviewed, we may have been the first ones to use indigo carmine in the field of otolaryngology. Tiny lesions that usually go overlooked with conventional microlaryngoscopy become visible upon the instillation of indigo carmine and further decreasing the chances of an early lesion postoperative recurrence. Chromoendoscopy, in recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (RRP), helps identify unsuspected intraoperative lesions by clearly enhancing the view of their boundaries and surface type. It is also suitable to assess the presence of residual lesions, if any, after their surgical removal.

Objectives: To demonstrate the usefulness of chromoendoscopy in RRP in laryngotracheal surgery.

Material and Methods: Indigo carmine associated with endoscopic laryngeal surgery was used. Before staining, the mucosa may need to be treated with a mucolytic agent to get rid of excess mucus to boost staining. Rigid suspension laryngoscopes of different proximal and distal diameters were used with chromoendoscopy. Patients underwent chromoendoscopy associated with endoscopic laryngeal surgery under general anesthesia in the O.R.

Results: In the second phase of research work, diagnostic technique was applied to eighteen patients with recurrent laryngeal papillomatosis and two patients with suspected carcinoma of the larynx. It was able to optimize the intraoperative diagnosis and reduce the likelihood of the relapse risk in all patients.

Conclusion: Chromoendoscopy associated with endoscopic laryngeal surgery is an excellent low-cost intraoperative diagnostic method for the treatment of invasive diseases of the larynx such as laryngeal papillomatosis.

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Mucosal IL-6 mRNA expression level and *Helicobacter pylori* infection in Iranian adult patients with chronic gastritis

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Objective: *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) infection is associated with gastritis and marked infiltration of the gastric mucosa by several cytokines secreting inflammatory cells that contribute to sustain and expand the local inflammation. In this study, the author sought to examine IL-6 expression in the *H. pylori*-infected and uninfected gastric mucosa and to elucidate the implication in the pathogenesis of *H. pylori*-associated gastritis in human.

Methods: Using endoscopic biopsies taken from the gastric antrum of 58 subjects infected with *H. pylori* and 44 uninfected subjects, mucosal IL-6 mRNA levels was measured by real-time PCR. Presence of *vacA* and *cagA* virulence factors was evaluated using PCR.

Results: The IL-6 mRNA expression levels were significantly more elevated in *H. pylori*-positive patients than uninfected individuals. There was a correlation between IL-6 expression level and the degree of chronic gastritis.

Conclusion: The enhanced induction of IL-6 may be involved in the pathogenesis of *H. pylori*-associated gastritis.

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