

Serum prolidase activity in rheumatic diseases; Ankylosing spondylitis and Rheumatoid Arthritis

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Aim: The aim of the present study was to emphasize the collagen turnover in two of the most common chronic inflammatory rheumatic diseases by evaluating serum prolidase activity (SPA) in ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

Method: Thirty patients who met the modified New York criteria for the classification of AS, twenty-nine patients who met the 2010 Rheumatoid Arthritis classification criteria for the classification of RA, and thirty-one healthy controls were enrolled in the study. Serum samples of the patients and the controls were collected and SPA was measured by a spectrophotometric method. The comparison of the SPA in these three groups was statistically examined.

Results: In both patient groups, the SPA was lower than in the control group. SPA in patients with AS was statistically significantly lower than in the control and RA groups ($p < 0.001$ / $p = 0.002$). No statistically significant difference was found between the RA and the control group ($p = 0.891$).

Conclusion: Lower SPA is presumably associated with decreased collagen turnover and fibrosis, leading to decreased physical functions in both chronic inflammatory musculoskeletal diseases.

Biography

Bekir Yavuz Ucar has completed his Ph.D. at the age of 24 years from Istanbul University and postdoctoral studies from Istanbul Hayrapasa Research Hospital. He is an Assistant Professor in Dicle University School of Medicine Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology. He has published 20 papers in reputed journals.

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