Rheumatology 2017, 7:1(Suppl)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2161-1149.C1.016

Craniopagus parasiticus; parasitic head protuberant from temporal area of cranium: A case report

Getachew Desta, Wassihun Nega, Meku Damtie, Yonas Girma and **Mengistu Hailemariam**
Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia

Background: Craniopagus parasiticus is a rare medical case and it is unique unlike other cases reported from different literature. The head of parasitic twins is protruding from the temporal area of cranium. Parasitic head has two deformed lower limbs; one is too rudimentary attached to the mass; long bones of bilateral lower limbs and some pelvic bones. After dissection of the mass, the intestine was seen but no chest organs and other abdominal organs. There is also rudimentary labium but no vaginal opening.

Case Presentation: A 38-year-old multigravida (gravida V para IV) women from Amhara ethnicity referred from rural health center to referral hospital due to prolonged second state of labor at 42+1 weeks. Upon arrival, she had contraction, term sized gravid uterus, and fetal heart beat was 112. On digital pelvic examination the cervix was fully diluted, station of the head was high and the pulsating umbilical cord coming in front of the presenting part with ruptured membrane but yet in the vaginal canal. The team decided emergency cesarean section and then a live female infant weighing 4200 g was delivered. The placenta was single and normal. The APGAR scores were seven and nine at one and five min, respectively. The infant appeared to be grossly normal except the parasitic co-twin attached at the cranium. The neonate was investigated with the available investigations (CBC, X-Ray, Doppler ultrasound) and pediatric side consultation made. After a week of counseling and investigations, successful separation operation was done. During post-operative time, the neonate was comfortably suckling on breasts and no neurological deficit. The details of the surgery, post-operative condition & subsequent follow up will be discussed during the conference.

Conclusion: The possible etiologies of craniopagus parasiticus are still unknown due to a rarity of cases. Doctors, genetic scientists, epidemiologists and researchers continue to investigate this case as the reasons that could give clue to birth defect and to provide answer for better prognosis of cases and improve the life chances of the twins. This case will have some input in the effort to know the etiology and pathogenesis of this new borns.

getchdesta@gmail.com

The role of Mesencephalic Astrocyte-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (MANF) in inflammatory arthritis

Yuxian Shen, Lijian Chen and Lijie Feng
Anhui Medical University, China

Inflammation can cause endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress and therefore activates the unfolded protein response (UPR). ER stress and the consequent UPR have the potential to activate NF-ķB. However, the factors mediating the crosstalk between ER stress and the NF-κB pathway remain unclear. Here, we showed that ER stress inducible protein Mesencephalic Astrocyte-derived Neurotrophic Factor (MANF) was up-regulated in autoimmune diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and ankylosing spondylitis, and inflammatory disease models. Inflammation caused MANF to relocalize to the nuclei. MANF interacted with the DNA binding domain of p65 through its C-terminal SAP-like domain in the nuclei under the condition of inflammation or ER stress. MANF consequently inhibited p65-mediated transcriptional activation by interfering with the binding of p65 to its target genes promoters. Consistently, MANF suppressed the expressions of NF-κB-dependent target genes and the proliferation of inflammatory synoviocytes. These findings suggest that MANF may be a negative regulator of inflammation and mediate the crosstalk between the NF-κB pathway and ER stress.

shenyx@ahmu.edu.cn