

عنوان مقاله:

Identifying antioxidant therapy response candidates using a simple prooxidant antioxidant assay

محل انتشار:

بیستمین همایش سالانه و سومین همایش بین المللی آسیب شناسی و طب آزمایشگاه (سال: 1397)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Coronary artery disease (CAD) has become one of the most important causes of death in developed countries. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) over production, which is defined as oxidative stress (OS), initiate the cascade of atherosclerosis plaque formation by oxidizing LDL. Some investigations revealed that OS is related to atherosclerotic disease activity. Although antioxidants are recognized as angels who rescue LDL from oxidation or the cells from the detrimental effects of free radicals, but there is controversy in clinic about antioxidant therapy for CAD. Also it is reported the dark side of antioxidants when consumed not in the right time, lead to more ROS production. The dark side is related to lack of standard procedure for determination of OS in clinic. Numerous methods are nominated that measured the total oxidant capacity or the total antioxidant capacity, separately, but no one measure both of them in single reaction [except prooxidant- antioxidant balance (PAB) assay]. Separate measurements are not precise for evaluation of OS, and, it waste money and time which is important in the clinical assays. Thus, this article aims to hypothesize the importance of prooxidant-antioxidant balance measurement in evaluating the risk of atherogenesis in cardiovascular system and association with cardiovascular disease. In clinic, could PAB assay be beneficial to prevent atherosclerosis by determining those ones should be treated by antioxidants and monitor the oxidative stress and stop the dark site of antioxidants. Could PAB assay reveal the effect of different type of antioxidants on oxidative stress during the treatment The net result is a restoration of the redox balance in the cardiovascular system, with subsequent anti-atherosclerotic and cardioprotective effects

کلمات کلیدی:

Oxidative stress; Atherosclerosis; Cardiovascular Disease (CVD); Anti-Oxidant therapy

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