A STUDY ON 14-3-3η LEVELS IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

ABSTRACT

AIM OF THE STUDY:
To estimate the levels of 14-3-3η levels in rheumatoid arthritis patients and establish its role in the pathogenesis and diagnosis of the disease.

METHODS:
The study design was prospective, randomized, single blinded, case control study with 60 patients and 30 controls. The patients were subdivided into two groups as group 1: rheumatoid factor positive patients and group 2: rheumatoid factor negative patients.

14-3-3 eta protein were estimated in the patients and the control using ELISA method. And other parameters like rheumatoid factor, ACPA, CRP, ESR were estimated and results were evaluated.

RESULTS:
It was observed that The mean value of 14-3-3 eta protein of cases and control resulted to significantly different (p<0.05) and the mean value of RF positive cases, negative cases and controls also resulted to be statistically significant (p<0.05). Positive correlation was established between RF and 14-3-3 η protein.

CONCLUSION:
14-3-3η protein along with other existing markers has a significant value in the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis for earlier diagnosis and prevention of deformity.

KEYWORDS: 14-3-3η protein, rheumatoid arthritis.