

## THESES

PRIMITIVE NEUROECTODERMAL TUMOR OF THE POSTERIOR FOSSA: MEDULLOBLASTOMA. EVALUATION OF THE PROLIFERATIVE INDEX BY MEANS OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY MIB-1, ITS PROGNOSTIC CORRELATION AND THERAPEUTICS IMPLICATIONS (ABSTRACT)\*. **THESIS. SÃO PAULO, 2002.**

*ANTONIO FERNANDES FERRARI\*\**

Tumors result from the unbalance between cellular proliferation and its death. As cellular proliferation increases, the more aggressive the tumor gets. The gold-standard method for labelling which cells are proliferating is the immunohistochemistry using monoclonal antibodies that recognize these cells. In the past few years, the monoclonal antibody Mib-1 has been used by researchers in order to retrospectively study paraffin imbed tumor fragments. The medulloblastoma is the most frequent maling central nervous system tumor in childhood. It seems to be originated from the inferior medullary velum and it occupies the fourth ventriculum invading cerebellar hemispheres and brain stem.

This retrospective study presents an analysis of the cellular proliferation index of the posterior fossa medulloblastomas collected from 22 patients at A. C. Camargo Hospital, from January 1999 to December 1999. The histopathological diagnosis was confirmed by H.E. and

LI was acquired by Mib-1 which detects proliferating cells during G1, G2, S and M phases. The objectives were: determination of the mean Mib-1 LI value from these patients, correlating sex, age, race, clinical and radiological findings and treatment as well as the prognostic value of the method.

The results demonstated that the mean Mib-1 value has no significant statistic correlation with sex, age, race, clinical and radiological findings and p53, although patients harboring tumor with proliferation indexes lower than the mean value had a better prognosis.

In conclusion, these methods have to be placed as routine for patients harboring medulloblastomas, and the ones who have LI greater than the mean value found in this study have to be treated aggressively.

**KEY WORDS:** primitive neuroectodermal tumor, posterior cranial fossa, medulloblastoma, proliferative index.

\*Tumor neuroectodérmico primitivo da fossa posterior: meduloblastoma. Avaliação do padrão proliferativo celular, sua correlação prognóstica e implicações terapêuticas (Resumo). Tese de Doutorado, Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo (Área: Neurologia). Orientador: José Píndaro Pereira Plese.

\*\* Address: Rua Mario Moretti 76, 19060-570 Presidente Prudente SP.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE APOLIPOPROTEIN E POLYMORPHISM IN THE LIPID PROFILE OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE OR VASCULAR DEMENTIA PATIENTS. (ABSTRACT)\*. **DISSERTATION. SÃO JOSÉ DO RIO PRETO, 2002.**

*SILVIA APARECIDA SOARES\*\**

The apolipoprotein E (apo E) plays an important role in the modulation of atherogenic lipoproteins and in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. Recognizing the association between these two functions would make early clinical intervention possible, with obvious benefits in terms of patient care.

This study aimed to assess the influence of the apo E genetic polymorphism in the lipid profile of late onset Alzheimer's disease (LAD) and vascular dementia (VD) patients and controls. The possibility that the apo E polymorphism could become a risk factor for dementia because of its influence on the lipid profile in those patients was investigated.

A total of one hundred and sixty-one subjects were studied (mean age 72 years) and divided into three groups: Group 1 (G1) = 63 patients with AD; Group 2 (G2) = 38 patients with VD; Group 3 (G3) = 60 individuals without clinical signs of these diseases. All patients were clinically assessed following standard protocol and guidelines (NINCDS-ADRA).

DNA was extracted from leukocytes by means of amplification of the apo E gene through polymerase chain reaction, and the products were submitted to enzymatic restriction with *Hha* I. Investigation of the lipid profile included measurement of the levels of triglycerides (TG), total cholesterol (TC), and cholesterol