

*Resumo de Tese***Quantificação do estresse oxidativo no sangue de hansenianos sob efeito ou não de tratamento específico*****Measurement of the oxidative stress in the blood of Hansen's disease carriers undergoing or not specific treatment****Luiz Fernando Rimoli****Orientador****Moacir Fernandes de Godoy****Resumo***

Neste estudo avaliamos a quantificação do estresse oxidativo no sangue de hansenianos sob efeito ou não de tratamento específico. Foram coletadas amostras de sangue de 75 indivíduos, sendo 62 portadores de hanseníase e 13 sadios. Destes 62 pacientes, 35 eram da forma multibacilar e faziam tratamento com clofazimina, dapsona e rifampicina; 16 da forma paucibacilar tratados com dapsona e rifampicina; 11 dos pacientes estavam sem tratamento, sendo 5 da forma multibacilar e 6 da forma paucibacilar.

As amostras de sangue coletadas eram transferidas para um tubo com EDTA e depois levadas para as análises laboratoriais.

Foram feitas as dosagens de metahemoglobina e contagem de corpos de Heinz. O critério de avaliação utilizado, para a dosagem de metahemoglobina considerou alterado aqueles

onde os valores se mostraram maiores que 2,0%. Na contagem de corpos de Heinz, ausente e menor ou igual a 1:500, foram considerados normais e maiores que 1:500, alterados. Os resultados encontrados foram submetidos à análise estatística com cálculo da Odds Ratio e Intervalo de Confiança 95%. Houve, tanto para a dosagem de metahemoglobina como na quantificação de corpos de Heinz, diferenças significativas entre os grupos multi sob tratamento x pauci sem tratamento, multi sob tratamento x multi sem tratamento, multi sob tratamento x controle, pauci sob tratamento x multi sem tratamento, pauci sob tratamento x pauci sem tratamento, pauci sob tratamento x controle.

Com estes resultados concluímos que a doença hanseníase não foi a causadora de estresse oxidativo, e sim a terapêutica administrada e o grupo que fazia uso da clofazimina apresentou piores resultados, ou seja, maior estresse oxidativo.

Abstract

In this study we evaluate the amount of the oxidative stress in the blood of people with Hansen's disease undertaking or not a specific treatment. Blood samples of 75 people were collected, 62 of whom were carriers of Hansen's Disease and 13 were healthy individuals. From these 62 patients, 35 were carriers of multi bacilar form and were being treated with clofazimine, dapson and rifampicine; 16 were of the paucibacilar form treated with dapson and rifampicine and 11 of the patients were undergoing no treatment, 5 of the multibacilar form and 6 of the paucibacilar form.

The blood samples collected were transferred to a tube with EDTA and after they were taken for laboratory analyses.

The quantity of metahemoglobin and the count of the Heinz's body were measured. The criteria of evaluation for the dosage of metahemoglobin used was considered altered in patients where the values were higher than 2.0%.

Individuals where the counting of the Heinz's body was absent, smaller or equal to 1:500, were considered normal and in those higher than 1:500, sick. The obtained results were submitted to statistical analyses according to the calculus of Odds Ratio with a confidence interval of 95%. There were, as much for the dosage of metahemoglobin as for the quantification of Heinz's bodies significant differences between the groups multi under treatment versus pauci without treatment, multi under treatment versus multi without treatment, pauci under treatment versus control, pauci under treatment versus multi without treatment, pauci under treatment versus pauci without treatment, pauci under treatment versus control.

With these results we concluded that the oxidative stress was caused by the therapy administered and not by the Hansen's disease itself, and the group that was taking clofazimine showed the worst results, that is, a higher oxidative stress.