Abstracts for the 45th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology

RED CELLS: STRUCTURE/FUNCTION, METABOLISM, AND SURVIVAL, INCLUDING IRON

Abstract 3711
Is Soluble Transferin Receptor a Prognostic Cardiovascular Risk Factor? P. Lohmann, J. S. Braun.* [Data by James Cooki, Centralized Diagnostics Clinical Trials, Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany; Deutsches Herzzentrum München, Klinikum am technischen Universität München, Munich, Germany.]

In a case-control study with 674 patients and 759 controls the patients with CAD had significantly higher values of soluble Transferin Receptor (sTIR). There was also a correlation between sTIR and the severity of CAD. In multivariate analysis, the sTIR was the strongest independent predictor of CAD. sTIR was found to be a sensitive tool for early prediction of total cholesterol and for diagnosis of angiographic abnormalities in a group of patients with CAD. 

In our study, we compared the association between sTIR and CAD with a case-control study in a group of patients with and without CAD. The patients with CAD had significantly higher values of sTIR than the controls. The correlation between sTIR and CAD was significant (p = 0.001). The results suggest that sTIR may be a useful biomarker for early prediction of CAD and for identification of patients at high risk for the development of CAD.

Abstract 3712
Zinc Homeostasis: A Innovative Target for the Treatment of Hematological Diseases

Zinc is an essential trace element that plays a crucial role in various biological processes, including cellular metabolism, immune function, and the regulation of gene expression. Zinc deficiency can lead to a variety of health problems, including anemia, neutropenia, and impaired wound healing. Zinc supplementation has been shown to improve these conditions in animal models and clinical trials. 

In this study, we aimed to investigate the role of zinc in hematological diseases. We found that zinc levels were significantly lower in patients with hematological disorders compared to healthy controls. Additionally, we observed that zinc supplementation improved hematological parameters, such as red blood cell count, hemoglobin level, and white blood cell count. 

These findings highlight the importance of zinc in maintaining hematological health and suggest that zinc may be an innovative target for the treatment of hematological diseases. Further studies are needed to elucidate the mechanism of action of zinc in hematological disorders and to determine the optimal dosage and duration of zinc therapy.