Dementia and apoptotic marker soluble CD95

Abdel-Azhim, G. S.

Al-Azhar Univ., Cairo (EGY). Fac. of Med.

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This study was done to evaluate the potential usefulness of CD95 as a clinical diagnostic test for dementia.
The study was done on 68 subjects divided into 4 groups.
The sample was subjected to MMSE, Cambridge Assessment Cognitive functions (CAMCOG) and section B of Cambridge Mental Disorders of the Elderly Examination (CAMDEX) scale, the Arabic version.
CT brain was done to assess the diagnosis and determination of serum level of CD 95 using ELISA technique.
Regarding the results of CAMCOG.
There was a statistically significant impairment of remote memory and calculation in groups A and M in comparison to group V. There were significant low scores of expression in group A in comparison to group V.
The serum level of sFas (soluble splice variant of fibroblast associated) in group I (AD) was 656.8+ or-633.2 Pg/ ml, in group II (VD) was 504.6+ or-126.2 Pg/ ml, in group III (cerebrovascular stroke patients) was 242.5+ or-39.3 Pg/ ml and in group IV (controls) was 221.2+ or-37.7 Pg/ ml.
There was statistically significant increase in serum level of CD95 in VD group in comparison to cerebrovascular stroke group.
There was no statistically significant difference in serum CD95 levels in AD group in comparison to VD group.
There was no significant correlation between the serum levels of CD 95 and the duration of illness or the degree of dementia in AD group.
There was +ve significant correlation between serum level of CD95 and duration of illness.
There was +ve significant correlation between serum level of sFas and duration of illness in group V, which was not the case in group A or M.