

into human recipients, however, mostly lead to severe immune responses usually ending up into graft rejection. This study addresses the question whether potential xenoantigenic glycosylation of extracellular matrix components, like the major xenoantigen α -Gal, which served as model epitope for this study, can be removed by adjusted decellularization procedures.

Materials and methods: Fresh porcine pulmonary heart valve conduits were decellularized by application of different detergent- and enzyme-based decellularization protocols. Subsequent cleavage of remaining matrix-related α -Gal epitopes was performed by enzymatic deglycosylation treatment on matrix samples of each decellularization group. Resulting tissues, mainly composed from insoluble extracellular matrix proteins, were afterwards divided into the relevant sections pulmonary artery wall specimens and pulmonary valve leaflets, frozen in liquid nitrogen, minced and finally solubilized by protease digestion. Evaluation of thus prepared solutions regarding to α -Gal contents was finally performed using a novel designed lectin-based immunoblot technique.

Discussion results: Sole decellularization lead to significant removal of α -Gal, substantial varying in strong dependency to applied protocols between 30 to 50% compared to α -Gal contents of porcine native control tissues. An additional decrease of residual α -Gal in a range of another 15 to 30% was achievable by additional α -Galactosidase treatment. Combining decellularization and subsequent enzymatic digestion resulted in reductions of matrix related α -Gal contents down to levels, which could be measured for respective pulmonary valve tissues of α -Gal-KnockOut pigs.

Conclusion: Residual xenoantigenic carbohydrates are detectable on insoluble matrix components of porcine pulmonary heart valves, substantially varying dependent on applied decellularization protocols. Combined with glycolytic digestions, remaining glycosylation contents are reducible to background levels. Impacts of these novel insights have to be evaluated in further in vitro as well as in vivo studies.

Key Words: Xenotransplantation, Decellularization, Deglycosylation, Heart valves, Tissue Enigneering

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129. QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS ON A GROUP OF 20 BASICALLY „HEALTHY” SUBJECTS

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Introduction: The concerns for the concept and the research quality of life (QoL) in medicine have met a growth. Considering that a correct measuring of the QoL of the patients with chronic diseases must be comparative patient - healthy subject, it appears the necessity of clear view about the QoL of

the healthy population. The purpose of this work was to evaluate the QoL of 20 basically healthy individuals using the SF-36 test.

Materials and methods: There have been questioned 20 healthy subjects which did not have health issues and agreed to participate in this study. The average age was 27 ± 5 years, 75 % among the examined were women. For the QoL evaluation was used the SF-36 questionnaire. It includes 36 questions grouped in 8 levels: Physical condition; Health limitation; Somatic pain; General health; Vitality; Social function; Social limitation; Mental health. The results calculation was generated on the strength of the automatic program located on <http://www.sf-36.org/demos/sf-36.html>.

Discussion results: The achieved results prove that every single level of the SF-36 test has reached over 60 point values. Analyzing the data, we can notice that QoL has significantly decreased in „General Health” physical health compartment with only 65.1 points. The QoL psychic size appeared to be decreased at the „Vitality” and „Mental health” levels with 61.2 and 66,8. The other levels show a growth, being over 90 points. Looking at the results, we underline that this info is important for the statistical analysis comparative to data about the QoL determined at patients with different illnesses, including with chronic liver diseases.

Conclusion: The received data can be used for the comparative study with health quality indicators of patients with different chronicle diseases.

Key words: SF-36; Health-Related Quality of Life.

130. THE EFFECT OF EARLY DIAGNOSTIC OF ECTOPIC PREGNANCY ON THE MORBIDITY.

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Introduction: ectopic pregnancy represents the implantation of a fertilized ovum outside the endometrial cavity, it occurs in approximately 1.5 to 2.0% of pregnancies, and is potentially life threatening and account for 6% of all maternal deaths. This study has two major purposes: (1) to investigate the morbidity of woman who have suffered from ectopic pregnancy and (2) to demonstrate the utility of quantitative blood test of human chorionic gonadotropin in early management of ectopic pregnancy.

Materials and methods: A total of 161 women diagnosed with ectopic pregnancy were followed in a retrospective case-control study. The study took 1 year from 1st January 2014 till 31st December 2014. All patients were recruited as they came in, no specific sampling technique was used. Those with final diagnose of ectopic pregnancy within the period of the study were enrolled.

Discussion results: The most common clinical presentation in this study were lower abdominal pain 161 (100%) and amenorrhea 133 (82,61%), vaginal bleeding presented by 109 (67.7%). From 161 patients: 24 were diagnosed based on clinical examination + USG (absence of uterine pregnancy) + blood test of HCG (with a human chorionic gonadotropin over 1500 discrimination zone or double test