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**CON LA PARTICIPACIÓN DE
SOCIEDAD ARGENTINA DE VIROLOGÍA (SAV)
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RESPONSIBLE EDITORS

**Claudia Pérez Leirós
Pablo Baldi
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of Uric Acid (UA) in serum was measured. Statistical differences ($p < 0.05$) were tested by ANOVA (1X3). ROS, LPO, GSH-Px and CAT increased (30%) in S30 and MF30 compared to S7. FMF30 showed similar values to S7. AC decreased in both groups (35%) with respect to S7, while for FMF30 group a AC value similar to S7 was found. GSH/GSSG ratio, decreased in S30, MF30 and FMF30 compared to S7. FMF30 did not improve this parameters. FMF30 was able to attenuate hepatic oxidative stress originated by consumption high levels of fat through the modification of biomarkers of hepatic oxidative state. In addition, FMF30 would improve AC, associated to attenuating the decrease of UA in plasma.

62. (192) GHRELIN CONCENTRATION, GASTRIC PATHOLOGY AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS AFTER HELICOBACTER PYLORI ERADICATION

Paula Mantero, Liliانا Marchesi Olid, Maximiliano Gatto Hermosa, Candela Giacomantone, Rodolfo Corti, Ana Cabanne, Marcela Zubillaga², Mariana Janjetic³, Cinthia Goldman⁵
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Ghrelin is an appetite modulating peptide mainly produced in the stomach. We have reported that gastric *Helicobacter pylori* infection was associated to lower ghrelin levels. We aimed to evaluate the effect of *H. pylori* eradication on gastric histopathology, serum ghrelin concentrations, appetite sensation and nutritional status. Dyspeptic adults referred for an upper-digestive-endoscopy were included. Gastric biopsies were obtained for histopathology and *H. pylori* diagnosis. We evaluated appetite sensation using a validated questionnaire and nutrient intake with 24h-dietary-recalls. We assessed weight and height. Ghrelin concentration was determined by ELISA. Eradication therapy was administered to *H. pylori* positive patients, who returned 12 weeks later. The protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Hospital Udaondo. Statistical analysis was performed using the Proportion, Wilcoxon-Signed-Rank and Kruskal-Wallis Tests. We included 117 adults (43.3±12.6y). *H. pylori* infection prevalence was 68.4%(CI95%;59.5-76.1%). 47 patients returned for control. Eradication rate was 59.6%. Appetite sensation, nutrient intake and anthropometric status did not differ significantly after eradication. Ghrelin concentrations significantly decreased in eradicated patients [345.0pg/mL(IQR;373.0-517.8) before vs 298.5pg/mL(IQR;251.0-383.5) after-eradication, $P=0.0007$], but did not differ in those patients who remained infected ($P=0.11$). Severity of gastric pathology was lower after treatment in eradicated patients in antrum ($P=0.00001$) and corpus ($P=0.00001$), but remained unchanged in the uneradicated group ($P=0.10$ and $P=0.53$). Percent change in ghrelin concentration from baseline to follow-up did not differ significantly according to the anthropometric nutritional status ($P=0.63$) or the gastric pathology of the antrum ($P=0.84$) or corpus ($P=0.50$) at baseline; however, variation was significantly higher in eradicated patients with the *H. pylori* *cagA+* genotype ($P=0.011$). Although anthropometric nutritional status and appetite sensation were not altered after *H. pylori* eradication, serum ghrelin concentration and severity of gastric pathology decreased significantly after treatment in *H. pylori* eradicated patients, with a higher ghrelin variation in patients carrying the more virulent strains.

63. (296) EFFECT A YOGURT CONTAINING GALACTOOLIGOSACCHARIDES (GOS), SYNTHESIZED FROM MILK LACTOSE BY ENZYMATIC ACTION ON CALCIUM ABSORPTION (CAABS) AND RETENTION DURING GROWTH

Marianita Seijo¹, Verónica Claudia, de Portela María Luz, Carina Bergami, Wolf Irma, María CRISTINA PEROTTI, Susana Zeni¹
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GOS are natural prebiotics of human milk. In addition, GOS could be synthesized in dairy products, such as yogurt, by β -galactosidase action on lactose, giving a reduced-lactose product. GOS fermentation by the acid resistant gut microbiota produces short-chain fatty acid (SCFAs) that could favor CaAbs and Ca bone retention. The effect on CaAbs and retention of the yogurt containing GOS was evaluated during normal growth. Male weaning Wistar rats ($n=10$ per group) received during 30 days AIN'93-G control diet (CD) or the yogurt containing GOS diet (ED). Food consumption was evaluated three times per week; body weight (BW) and faecal Lactobacilli (LB) colonies weekly; CaAbs during the last 3 days of the experience and caecal pH, SCFAs and total skeleton bone mineral content (BMC) and bone mineral density (BMD) at the end of the study. Result (mean±SD). Food consumption and BW were similar between diets (16.6±2.7 vs. 16.4±0.6 g and 229±13 vs. 214±5 g, for ED and CD, respectively). ED compared to CD group showed an increased in faecal LB colonies ($p < 0.05$) from the first week of experience; a significant lower caecal pH (5.2±0.1 vs. 6.8±0.1; $p < 0.01$) and higher SCFAs production (propionic acid: 14.59±3.62 vs. 4.33±1.01 mg; butyric acid: 14.45±3.02 vs. 2.76±0.75 mg; $p < 0.001$). CaAbs percentage was higher (84.8±1.4 vs. 78.3±9.4%; $p < 0.05$) while BMC (1.258±0.052 vs. 1.195±0.069 g) and BMD (0.317±0.002 vs. 0.309±0.004 g/cm²) showed no significant differences. Conclusion: The results evidence the functional characteristics of the assayed yogurt. Moreover, the higher CaAbs and the similar bone mass suggest a beneficial effect on bone health, especially in subject with lactose intolerance.

64. (175) ANALYSIS OF CONCENTRATION OF PLASMA CHOLESTEROL AND EVALUATION OF HEMORHEOLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN HYPERLIPEMIC WISTAR RATS TREATED FOR 7 AND 10 DAYS WITH LIGARIA CUNEIFOLIA (LC)-PROANTHOCYANIDIN ENRICHED FRACTION

JULIAN FISCH, Constanza Giacosa, Sebastian Galliano, Leda Urli, Alicia Dominighini, Diego Crosetti, José González, Juan Monti, María Teresa Ronco, Marcelo Wagner, Cristina Carnovale, Alejandra Luquita
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We were demonstrated that *Ligaria cuneifolia* (Lc) crude extract increased blood viscosity and decreased plasma cholesterol in rats. In the present study, we analysed the effect of Lc- proanthocyanidin enriched fraction (PLc) on cholesterol (Cho) and blood fluidity in adult male Wistar rats (aged 70 days, $n=24$) fed with standard diet added with 40% bovine meat juice during 28 days (HFD). The rats were administered i.p. each 24hr during 7 and 10 days, with either physiological solution (controls C, C7 and C10, $n=6$ each one) or PLc 3mg /100g body weight (treated T; T7 and T10, $n=6$ each one), in day 8 and 11 they were anaesthetized i.p. with Ketamine/Xylazine (100mg/kg/3mg/kg) to obtain blood samples by cardiac puncture. Plasma assays: Cho (enzymatic method with cholesterol oxidase esterase (ChoOE), TG, HDL-Cho, and LDL-Cho (enzymatic methods). Blood assays: rigidity index (RI) by filtration method, lipid dynamics and order the erythrocyte membrane were studied by electron paramagnetic resonance and the measured hyperfine parameter Amax was used to compare membrane fluidity between samples. Erythrocyte membrane cholesterol (ChoM), after hypotonic lysis and lipid extraction, was determined by ChoOE. Results: (mean ± SE). (C7 and C10 show no significant differences) Plasma: Cho(mg%): C:203.33±21.54; T7:119.50±28.53*; T10:109.83±11.14*; ChoHDL: C:22.40±1.66; T7: 21.25±1.70; T10:19.62±0.84; ChoLDL: C:28.30±1.68; T7 : 19.25±0.95*; T10:16.27±0.71*; T:133.00±9.68*; Blood: RI:C:6.37±0.47; T7: 6.52±0.23(n.s.) T10: 7.25±0.41(n.s.); Amax:C: 56.51± 0.16;T7: 56.67± 0.11(n.s.); T10: 56.77±0.13(n.s.); ChoM: C: 115.66± 13.37; T7: 127±10.27(n.s.); T10: 132.17±7.84 (n.s.). (* $p < 0.05$ vs. C; Student's t Test for unpaired data). The treatment with PLc shows a lipid-lowering effect, without any significant changes in the hemorheological parameters in rats fed with HFD. There are no significant differences between the two times of ad-