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SÖZEL BİLDİRİLER

SS-167

SUBTYPING OF BLASTOCYSTIS IN URTICARIAL PATIENTS IN TURKEY

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Aİm: This study aims to investigate *Blastocystis*' etiologic role and association with gastrointestinal symptomatology in acute and chronic urticaria patients and to identify *Blastocystis* subtypes responsible for urticaria.

Method: The study included urticaria patients and healthy individuals referred to the Erzincan University Mengücek Gazi Training and Research Hospital Dermatology Polyclinic between June 2015 and May 2017. Participants were divided into Group I (133 patients), subdivided into acute (70) and chronic urticaria patients (63), and Group II (123 control individuals). *Blastocystis* presence was investigated by native-lugol examination, trichrome staining, PCR using STS primers, and DNA sequencing analysis. Sequences were aligned using CLUSTALW, and phylogenetic tree was constructed using MEGA version 7.0. Participants completed a questionnaire inquiring age, gender, urticaria existence, drinking-water source, animal raising, itching and gastrointestinal complaints.

Results: The native-lugol and trichome staining methods revealed sixteen of 133 patients (12%) had *Blastocystis* positive stool samples. Seven positive samples (7/70; 10%) belonged to acute and nine (9/63; 14.3%) to chronic urticaria patients. Concerning *Blastocystis* subtypes, of the acute urticaria patients, three had ST1, one had ST2, and three had ST3. Of the chronic urticaria patients, one had ST1 and eight had ST3. *Blastocystis* positivity was detected in two control individuals (1.6%), both being ST3. All subtypes identified by PCR were confirmed by sequence analysis. The acute and chronic urticaria groups showed no statistically significant differences for *Blastocystis* positivity and subtype distribution ($p = 0.595$, $p = 0.149$). A statistically significant difference was found between urticaria patients and the control group for *Blastocystis* positivity but not for subtype distribution ($p = 0.001$, $p = 0.658$) or for *Blastocystis* presence and gender, drinking-water source, animal raising, gastrointestinal complaints, itching.

Conclusion: This is the first study on *Blastocystis* subtype distribution among Turkish urticaria patients and the results consistent with data from urticaria patient studies.

Keywords: Blastocystis sp., DNA sequence analysis, PCR, Subtypes, Urticaria

SS-168

IN VITRO ANTI-TRICHOMONAS ACTIVITY OF HAPLOPHYLLUM MYRTIFOLIUM AGAINST TRICHOMANAS VAGINALIS

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In the classic treatment of Trichomonas vaginalis infection, although metronidazole is used since the 60's decade there has been increase in growing of MTZ-resistant T. vaginalis strains and the failure in treatment of trichomononiasis cause serious concern. Therefore, the present study aimed to investigate the in vitro anti-trichomonas activities of extracts (ethanol and total alkaloid) and pure compounds (chrysosplenetin, dictamnine, gamma-fagarine, skimmianine) of H. myrtifolium against T. vaginalis. Initially, different concentrations of extracts and pure compounds were incubated with T. vaginalis trophozoites and it was found that ethanol extract showed more effective inhibition on T. vaginalis trophozoite compared to total alkaloid extract. Also, any compounds except for furoquinoline alkaloid skimmianine prepared above 37.5 µg/ml, was found to have not inhibitory effect on T. vaginalis trophozoites. In conclusion, ethanol extract of H. myrtifolium and skimmianine can be considered as potential candiates for antitrichomonal drug development.

Keywords: Trichomonas vaginalis, In vitro activity, Haplophyllum myrtifolium