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Biography

Gramatiuk Svetlana serves as President of UAB (Ukraine Association of Biobank) that she co-founded in 2017. She was also the Medical Director Research Biobank ASK-Health (2015-2016) and the Ukraine Editor of the journal Advanced Research Biobank and Pathophysiology from 2017. Previously, she also established and/or managed several biobanks in Ukraine. In addition to her unique expertise in biobanking, she also completed Master of Science Biobanking in Medical University Graz and has an in-depth knowledge of oncology biomarker research in the position holding from Head Department Medical and Research Laboratory in the Hrigoriev Radiology and Oncology Institute and having completed a Post-Doctoral Fellowship at the Kharkiv National Medical University.

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FEATURES OF L-TRYPTOPHAN METABOLITES IN PATIENTS WITH STOMACH CANCER

Stomach cancer is one of the leading places in the structure of the cancer incidence of gastro-intestinal tract. According to numerous publications in recent years throughout recorded steady growth of this disease. The aim of the work was to study the dynamics of exchange of the essential amino acid - L-tryptophan in patients with stomach cancer and the rationale for monitoring criteria significant indicators of early diagnosis of cancer pathology and optimization of pathogenetic therapy.

Methods: 130 patients at the age from 35 till 76 years with the established diagnosis of stomach cancer were examined and treated using clinical tools and clinical-morphological methods. Tryptophan metabolites, and its metabolism - serotonin, 5-OIUK determined by C. Atack, T. Magnusson. Melatonin has been studied by ELISA with monoclonal antibodies.

Results: Studies of exchange of L-tryptophan in patients with stomach cancer at the earliest stage of tumor found no statistically significant changes in the dynamics of serum ammonia, indicant, L -tryptophan and the enzyme activity TAR $P < 0.05$ was observed while the dynamics of steady increase of L-tryptophan, and TAR.

Conclusions: Optimization of the pathogenetic therapy of stomach cancer should include a range of therapeutic interventions aimed at normalization of the neuroendocrine regulation of metabolism of L-tryptophan, detoxification, increased antioxidant protection and inhibition of oxidative stress, improving immunological resistance in combination with surgical and chemotherapeutic effects. Monitor the effectiveness of therapeutic measures can be implemented to change the dynamics of exchange of the amino acid metabolite L-tryptophan, which is of great prognostic significance of the outcome of the disease and recovery.

Note: