Change of serum sE-selectin and sP-selectin levels in children with Henoch-Schonlein purpura and its significance

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View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To investigate the changes of serum sE-selectin and sP-selectin levels in children with allergic purpura (HSP) and to explore its role in the pathogenesis of HSP. Methods: Selected 30 cases of healthy children as the control group, and divided 80 cases of children with HSP into HSP group \(n=49\) cases) and HSPN group \(n=31\) cases) by the result of routine urine test and blood sample of the two groups at the acute phase and at the recovery phase were collected to measure sE-selectin and sP-selectin levels. determined serum concentrations of cystatin C (CysC), and levels of serum cystatin C (CysC), peripheral blood sE-selectin and sP-selectin were analyzed. Results: The sE-selectin and sP-selectin levels in the HSP and HSPN groups were higher than those in the control group and the difference is statistically significant \(P<0.05\) and the sE-selectin and sP-selectin levels in HSPN group were significantly higher than those in HSP group and the difference is statistically significant \(P<0.05\). Positive linear relationship between sE-selectin and sP-selectin levels were found in children with HSP \(r=0.589, P<0.01\). Conclusion: sE-selectin and sP-selectin may be involved in the mechanisms of inflammatory vascular endothelial cells and organ damage of HSP patients at the acute phase and has good clinical value in early diagnosis of allergic purpura.

[KEY WORDS] Henoch-Schonlein purpura; sE-selectin; sP-selectin