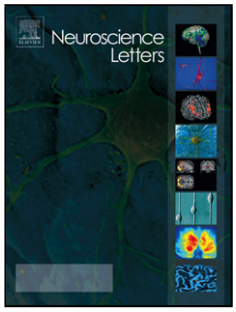

Title: Serum Fetuin-A Levels in Patients with Bilateral Basal Ganglia Calcification

Authors: Bekir Enes Demiryurek, Asli Aksoy Gundogdu

PII: S0304-3940(17)31023-6
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neulet.2017.12.050
Reference: NSL 33322

To appear in: *Neuroscience Letters*

Received date: 6-11-2017
Revised date: 21-12-2017
Accepted date: 22-12-2017

Please cite this article as: Bekir Enes Demiryurek, Asli Aksoy Gundogdu, Serum Fetuin-A Levels in Patients with Bilateral Basal Ganglia Calcification, Neuroscience Letters https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neulet.2017.12.050

Serum Fetuin-A Levels in Patients with Bilateral Basal Ganglia Calcification

[1]Bekir Enes Demiryurek, [2] Aslı Aksoy Gundogdu

[1] Sakarya Training and Research Hospital Neurology Department

[2] Namık Kemal University Faculty of Medine Neurology Department

Highlights

- We detected lower levels of serum fetuin-A in patients with basal ganglia calcification compared with subjects without basal ganglia calcification.
- In all subgroups (women, men, 18-32 years and 33-45 years), mean fetuin-A levels were significantly lower in patients with basal ganglia calcification
- Considering the role of fetuin-A in tissue calcification and inflammation, higher serum fetuin-A levels should be measured in patients with basal ganglia calcification.
- We believe that the measurement of serum fetuin-A may play a role in the prediction of basal ganglia calcification as a biomarker.

Abstract:

Background and Purpose: The idiopathic basal ganglia calcification (Fahr syndrome) may occur due to senility. Fetuin-A is a negative acute phase reactant which inhibits calcium-phosphorus precipitation and vascular calcification. In this study, we aimed to evaluate whether serum fetuin-A levels correlate with bilateral basal ganglia calcification.

Method: Forty-five patients who had bilateral basal ganglia calcification on brain CT were selected according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, and 45 age and gender-matched