



or absence of vaginal inflammatory response (VIR). The aim of this work was to determine the frequency of each BVS in adolescents by BAVACO procedure. This study included 40 girls aged 13-19 years (17.4 ± 1.50) who attended to primary care center of San Luis city (Hospital A. Luchini), between April-July 2017. Samples of cervico-vaginal smears were analyzed by wet mount, Gram and Giemsa stains. In asymptomatic (A) (N: 19) and symptomatic adolescents (S) (N: 21) BVS I was 52.6% (N:10) and 19% (N:4), respectively. BVS II with VIR was observed in 15.78% (N:3) of A and 28.6% (N:6) of S. BVS IV was detected in 15.78% (N:3) of A and 28.6% (N:6) of S while BVS V was identified in 15.78% (N:3) A and 23.8% (N:5) in S. Candidiasis were observed in 66.6% of BVS II and *Trichomonas vaginalis* were detected in 37.5% of BVS V woman. A high frequency of DV is observed in girls, even in the asymptomatic ones, that requires an occupation of the subject. The use of BAVACO methodology, a simple and low cost procedure, is suggested as a diagnostic tool in primary health care.

114 ELEVATED SERUM PROLACTIN IS ASSOCIATED WITH DECREASED ANTI-MÜLLERIAN HORMONE IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

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Female reproductive function decline with age due to the reduction of follicular reserve, for that is necessary to evaluate ovarian sufficiency through the anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH), a biomarker of ovarian function. The aim of this work was to evaluate the relationship between AMH and prolactin (PRL) levels by comparing them in patients who consulted for infertility. A total of 66 women (37.91 ± 4.41 ; 26-43 years), who attended to a private clinical laboratory (February-December, 2016) formed the study subjects. Serum follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH), estradiol, PRL and AMH were measured by electrochemiluminescence (Elecsys Roche®). Women with polycystic ovary syndrome were excluded. Median AMH, FSH and PRL levels for all participants were 1.9 ng/mL (CI: 1.26-2.6), 9.03 U/L (CI: 7.45-10.46) and 23.41 ng/mL (CI: 17.25-27.0), respectively. Median AMH values decreased in a manner correlated with advancing age ($r = -0.4$; $p < 0.05$). Considering FSH cut-off level of 12 U/L, 2 groups were analysed: group 1, FSH < 12 U/L (80%; N=32); group 2, FSH > 12 U/L (20%; N=8). The 48% of patients with FSH < 12 U/L showed AMH < 1 ng/mL. Among women with FSH > 12 U/L, 87.5% had AMH < 1 ng/mL. Concentrations AMH < 1 ng/mL were negatively correlated with PRL levels ($r = -0.32$; $p < 0.05$). There were no differences in estradiol or TSH levels between groups. In women with PRL levels upper reference limit it would be useful to determine AMH. Considering discordant values observed between AMH, FSH and estradiol levels, these hormones would be assayed in parallel to have the greatest likelihood of detecting reduced ovarian reserve.

115 PROLIFERATION OF MESENCHYMAL CELLS OF GROWING DENTAL PULP

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Dental stem cells constitute a way to be able to regenerate pathologies of the complex dentino-pulp and periapical and the totality of a lost tooth. The pulp cells represent mesenchymal cells from an adult tissue capable of self-renewal and differentiation into other phenotypes. The pulp cells would be an alternative in the engineering of dental tissues by easy surgical access, sample collection, the preservation of the viability and low morbidity, issues that make them competent to create in vitro. In order to establish the dental pulp cells morphologically was staining routine (hematoxylin-eosin) and inverted microscope Olympus I phase-contrast observations x 100 coupled to a computer (Biotechnology Laboratory FOLP). Also, we use MET by setting glutaraldehyde and contrast with uranyl acetate (electron microscopy) with osmium tetroxide. Worked with third parties retained molar (indication - informed consent). The explants were transferred to the Eagle's medium amended by Dulbecco (DMEM), adding SFB (15% and gentamicin (50 µg /ml) with collagenase (3%) at 37 ° C, for a week.) Cells with morphology suggestive of post-natal stem cells, which are similar to fibroblasts, were obtained. The same are elongated and flattened in colonies clonogenic. These trials coincide with others before and allow us to infer that the clonogenic colonies constitute



an essential characteristic of post-natal stem cells. To validate this type of study the application of different marker proteins is required.

116 PRIMARY EXTRAOSSEOUS EWING SARCOMA OF THE LUNG: CASE REPORT AND REVIEW

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Ewing sarcoma, a branch of neuroectodermal tumor (PNET), is the second most common primary osseous malignancy in children and young adults. Most cases of Ewing's sarcoma are reported in the bone, and extraosseous Ewing's sarcoma is an extremely rare disease. Approximately 17 cases of lung affection have been reported so far (Deokar K. et al 2015). In this case report, we describe such a case in a 8-year-old female. The patient was admitted with fever, dry cough, decay and respiratory distress. She was initially treated with antibiotics under suspicion of pneumonia. Radiological investigations were performed including ultrasonography, computed tomography and PET-SCAN and they revealed solid expansive lesion within the right hemitorax and pleural effusion. A biopsy was taken and histopathological features were analyzed. Immunohistochemical stainings for CD99 and synaptophysin were positive. Translocation t(11, 22)(q24; q12); which gives rise to the formation of the EWS-FLI1 fusion gene, was positively tested with RT-PCR. Thus, the histological, immunohistochemical, and molecular findings were compatible with Ewing's sarcoma PNET. She was started on chemotherapy but unfortunately the patient died. In addition to the case report we expose a brief resume of the new literature about the molecular cell biology of this neoplasm.

117 STAGES OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION AND TYPE 2 DIABETES. A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE FROM SAN LUIS, ARGENTINA

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The key risk factors for chronic kidney disease (CKD) are arterial hypertension (AH) and type 2 diabetes (T2DM). Primary health care (PHC) is essential in the early detection and monitoring of CKD. Our objective was to estimate the frequency and stage of CKD in patients with T2DM or HT attending at Juana Koslay Hospital (San Luis, city), between December 2015-August 2017. A total of 194 ambulatory patients aged 24-70 years (60 ± 8 years) were studied; 92 were diabetic (60 males, 32 females) and 102 were hypertensive (52 males, 50 females). Exclusion criteria: body mass index <19 kg/m² or >35 kg/m², amputations, liver disease and acute renal failure. Data from the Integrated System of Sanitary Information (SISA) were analyzed: age, sex, plasma creatinine, albumin/creatinine ratio and glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) estimated by Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD4) equation. Mean eGFR was 65 (range, 44–86) and 54 (range, 44–64) ml/min/1.73m² in T2DM and AH patients, respectively ($p < 0.05$). The frequency of patients with eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73m² increased with age in male. Stages AH group: stage 2 (eGFR 89–60) 3.92%, stage 3 (eGFR 59–30) 89.21%, stage 4 (eGFR 29–15) 3.92%. Stages T2DM group: stage 2 (26.1%), stage 3 (53.26%), stage 4 (1.1%). In this group the prevalence of albuminuria was 54.34%. Since 72% of subjects were classified in stage 3 and only 12.38% in stage 1, CKD screening would probably be suboptimal. CKD must be approached from the PHC, unifying biochemical markers for early diagnosis and management to reduce cardiovascular mortality associated.

118 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND METABOLIC FACTORS INVOLVED IN NEPHROLITHIASIS

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Kidney stones forming require investigations to detect predisposing metabolic abnormalities. Some metabolic causes are hypercalciuria, hypocitraturia, gout, hyperoxaluria, and hyperuricosuria. The aim was to investigate physical, chemical and metabolic abnormalities involved in the risk of lithogenesis in both sex. Observational and cross-sectional retrospective study was undertaken. Total