


Your poster presentation at WCP2023

WCP2023 Abstracts <abstracts.wcp2023@bps.ac.uk>
via eventsairmail.com

Thu 4/20/2023 5:48 PM

To: Marija Petrusevska <marija.petrusevska@medf.ukim.edu.mk>

 1 attachments (1 MB)

I'm presenting at WCP2023.png;

Header Image

Dear Marija,

Registration

Please can we remind you that if you haven't already registered, **you must be registered to present at the Congress**. Once you have registered, we will accept this that you are confirming your presentation times. All accepted abstract presenters need to be registered by **30 April 2023**. [Register here](#). If you do not register by this date, your abstract may not be published.

The details of the day and time are below. If you are unable to present on this day, please inform us by emailing meetings@bps.ac.uk before **Friday 28th April**, or alternatively, please inform us if a colleague wishes to present the abstract on your behalf. Any co-author can deliver the poster presentation in place of the original presenter if necessary, as long as they are registered, however any changes made now will not be reflected in the abstract programme published before the meeting.

Please also note, if you have opted in to be considered for a poster prize, we will be contacting shortlisted presenters in April and you will be expected to present your poster on Friday 7 July, as well as your selected poster day. If shortlisted, you will also be invited to the lunchtime prize giving ceremony, also held on Friday 7 July.

Your Poster

We are delighted to be partnering with a local poster printing service so you can collect your poster on arrival at the SEC, from Sunday 2 July. This will mean your poster is not damaged or lost in transit, and will ensure it is in the correct format. It may also reduce your airline baggage costs.

Once collected please bring your A0 portrait (90cm wide x 120cm high) poster to the exhibition hall from 7.30am on the day of your poster presentation and visit the poster information desk to collect your poster board number and Velcro attachments. To download a copy of our poster presentation guidelines [please click here](#).

You can access the poster printing portal at: <http://www.posterportal.co.uk/>. You can book and secure your poster printing now, and then upload your poster at a later date.

Accommodation

Glasgow Convention Bureau is the official accommodation provider for the 19th World Congress of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology (WCP2023) and has negotiated specially discounted rates with a wide range of hotels. Accommodation will be sold on a first come, first served basis and the published rates will only be **available until 19 May 2023**. [Book now](#) to avoid disappointment and secure your discounted rate.

Social Media

We would love for you to spread the word about your attendance at the 19th World Congress of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology (WCP2023). We have attached a handy image for you to use on your social platforms. Don't forget to tag us using the handles below.

Suggested text for Twitter:

I'm looking forward to presenting my poster at @WCP2023! Join me in Glasgow this July: wcp2023.org #WCP2023 @BritPharmSoc @IUPHAR

Suggested text for Facebook & LinkedIn:

I'm looking forward to presenting my poster at #WCP2023, hosted by the British Pharmacological Society and the International Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology (IUPHAR)! Join me in Glasgow this July: wcp2023.org

Many thanks again for your participation in the congress. We had a large number of abstracts submitted for the event this year so we would like to congratulate you on your selection for the programme and look forward to welcoming you in Glasgow. If you have any further questions, do let us know.

Poster Presentation

Title	Oxidative stress index as prognostic marker for disease severity and its correlation with proinflammatory cytokines and lymphocyte subpopulation in COVID-19 patients
Paper Number	87
Session Details	Monday Lunch Break / Posters Monday, Jul 3, 2023 12:10 - 13:40
Abstract text	Introduction The ultimate goal of the SARS-CoV-2 virus is to learn how to evade the host's immune system . The pathogenicity of the virus, the comorbidities of infected individuals, and the ability of the host immune system to respond to induced cytopathic effects have a profound effect on the course and outcome of the disease. Our aim was to analyze several inflammatory, clinical laboratory parameters and oxidative stress markers and to provide comprehensive view of them for their future implementation in routine clinical practice. Method 35 patients, positive on SARS-CoV-2 were hospitalized at

the University Clinic for Infectious Diseases and Febrile Conditions in Skopje. All patients were not vaccinated, since the study was performed before the onset of the national vaccination program. The total antioxidant capacity (PAT) and the plasma peroxide (d-ROMs) concentrations were performed on the FRAS5 analytical photometric system. The multi parameter flow cytometry was performed on full blood immediately after sample collection. Immunophenotyping was done by using BD FACSCanto™ II analyzer on lysed whole blood samples. For the simultaneous quantitative detection of multiple analytes from a single patient sample for IL-6 and VEGF we have used the High Sensitivity Evidence Investigator™ Biochip Array technology. Results Patients with moderate form of the disease had lower values of the measured concentration of dROMs and hence lower oxidative stress index when compared to the patients classified with the severe form of the disease ($p=0.0001$). We report a statistically significant difference of IL-6 and VEGF levels between the moderate and severe groups of patients ($p=0.0001$). We have observed decreased levels of absolute leukocytes count, CD45+ mononuclear and its subsets CD4+, CD8+, CD3+, NK cells ($p<0.05$). Also, CD19+ and CD45+ were decreased in the severe group in comparison to the group of patients with moderate COVID-19 ($p>0.05$). The oxidative stress parameters, OSI and d-ROM demonstrated a good correlation with CD45+ and CD4+. Additionally, only in the moderate group, we have obtained a good correlation amongst the investigated cytokines (IL-6 and VEGF) and NK cells was obtained (namely for IL-6, $r=0.6973$, $p<0.05$; and for VEGF, $r=0.6498$, $p<0.05$), whereas in the severe group only these cytokines correlated with CD45+ (for IL-6, $r=0.5610$, $p<0.05$; and for VEGF, $r=0.5462$, $p<0.05$). Conclusion The oxidative stress index can be used as a cheaper alternative and as a triage tool between severe and moderate illnesses, after showing good correlation with more expensive patient classification analysis

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Kind regards,

Meetings & Events Team

British Pharmacological Society

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