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ACADEMY**



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НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ  
«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И  
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Конференция материаллари ревматологиянинг долзарб муаммолари, ревматологик касалликларни замонавий ташхислаш усуллари, даволашда замонавий инновацион ёндашувлар, коморбидлик ва мультиморбидлик муаммолари, ревматологик касалликларнинг реабилитацияси ва профилактика масалаларига бағишланган. Кенг учрайдиган ва асосий ревматологик касалликларда илмий тадқиқот ишлари натижалари илмий асослаб берилган.

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## THE ROLE OF MDR1 GENE POLYMORPHISM IN THE DURATION OF REMISSION OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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**Background.** Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic, systemic, autoimmune inflammatory disease with a strong genetic contribution to its pathogenesis. The treatment response is influenced by several factors including differences in drug metabolism. Genetic factors may be responsible for up to 30 % of this difference. The *MDR1* gene product, P-glycoprotein (P-gp), is probably one of the most important and best defined transporters for drug delivery in humans.

A number of large cohort studies were conducted on the study of the C3435T polymorphism of the *MDR1* (*ABC1*) gene in patients with RA, but very little data was available on studies of the presence of three isoforms of the *ABC1* gene.

**Objectives.** The aim of this study was examine genotype frequencies of the *MDR1* gene C1236T (rs1128503), G2677T/A (rs2032582) and C3435T (rs1045642) polymorphisms in RA patients.

**Methods.** The study involved 76 patients with RA of uzbek nationality, of which women accounted for 73 people, and men 3 patients, aged  $48,9 \pm 15,9$  years, with disease duration  $7,5 \pm 3,1$  years. All patients were genotyped for three exonic *MDR1* polymorphisms by using polymerase chain reaction (PSR-Real time). All patients were taking DMARD.

**Result.** When we analyzing the triple genotyping from 27 combinations of genotypes in our study, 16 did not occur at all, and the most frequently occurring genotype was CT-GT-CT (in sequence T3435C-G2677T- C1236T), which was found in 26.32% of cases. Besides, two more genotypes were encountered more often than others: CC-TT-TT-22.36% and TT-GG-CT-21.1%. The remaining 8 genotypes were found in an insignificant number (CC-TT-CT, CT-TT-TT, TT-GG-TT, - 1.31% genotypes, CT-GG-CT-3.94%, CT-GT-TT -5.26%, CT-TT-CT-2.63%, TT-GT-CT-6.57%.

Three phenotypic groups were identified in which genotypes are often found. Owners of the CT-GT-CT genotype showed duration of remission of 3-6 months and a moderate drug response. The carriers of the CC-TT-TT genotype showed a remission duration of less than 3 months and a poor drug response. Patients with the TT-GG-CT genotype were characterized by remission duration of more than 3 months and a good drug response.

### **Conclusion:**

Studies of the genotypes of polymorphism of the *MDR1* gene in patients with RA allowed us to identify their relationship with the clinical course of the disease, the activity of the pathological process and the effectiveness of the basic therapy. Genotyping of RA patients can be used to predict the effectiveness of drug therapy and a personalized selection of methods for treating patients.