

ARCHIVES OF THE HUNGARIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA



The official publication of the Hungarian Medical Association of America, Inc.

HMAA
17th Balatonfüred Meeting
2023

ABSTRACTS

questionnaire for UHL/SSD patients to analyse the main complaints, and the effectiveness of the available rehabilitation options.

Methods: The questionnaire is structured to measure hearing-related quality of life from three main aspects: physical, psychological and social. The Speech, Spatial and Qualities of Hearing Scale, The Abbreviated Profile of Hearing Aid Benefit, and the Nijmegen Cochlear Implant Questionnaire were partially included in the questionnaire. The Tinnitus Handicap Inventory is also integrated into the questionnaire since tinnitus often causes complaints in UHL/SSD presumably affecting the quality of life.

Results: Our questionnaire contains 30 questions that can be scored on a 6-point Likert scale from never to always. The questionnaire is available for completion in a paper-and-pencil manner, online and by telephone. Reaching out for testing has already been initiated on 40 patients.

Conclusions: Based on preliminary Results, the physical aspect (speech perception, sound localization) of hearing-related quality of life causes the main problem in UHL/SSD compared to other psychological and social aspects.

INVESTIGATION OF ORGAN-SPECIFIC INFLAMMASOME ACTIVITY IN HEART FAILURE

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Keywords: inflammasomes, heart failure, lung circulation, inflammation

Aim: Inflammasomes are important mediators of inflammation. Heart failure (HF) has been shown to be associated with enhanced inflammasome activity in left ventricle. However, there is lack of data on inflammasomes in other HF-affected organs such as right ventricle, lung or liver. Therefore, our aim was to examine the expression of inflammasome components from the ventricles and the lung tissue to identify prognostic markers and therapeutic targets.

Methods: Pressure-overload HF was induced by transversal aortic constriction. Based on the clinical symptoms we classified the animals into severe/decompensated and mild/compensated groups. Inflammasome priming (ie. expression of inflammasome proteins [eg. AIM2, NLRP3, pro-IL-1 β]) were assessed with immunoblot analysis.

Results: In severe HF, the inflammasome priming was significantly increased in the right ventricle, and showed a strong tendency from the left ventricle (eg. AIM2: $p=0.005$ and $p=0.16$, respectively). From the mild/compensated HF, inflammasome priming was less pronounced. Similar changes were seen in lung samples; in severe HF, the priming was significantly enhanced (eg. NLRP3: $p=0.003$).

Conclusion: Enhanced priming was demonstrated in severe HF from heart ventricles and lung. We observed significant difference in inflammasome activity between the right and left ventricle as well. NLRP3 and AIM2 expression might be promising protein as future biomarkers.

PS2. Multidisciplinary poster session

SUBJECTIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT AND FOLLOW-UP OF OLFACTORY FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH PAROSMIA AFTER COVID-19 INFECTION AND THE ROLE OF THERAPEUTIC ADHERENCE

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Introduction: SARS-CoV-2 infection can be associated with long-term complications that affect quality of life, such as quantitative and qualitative changes in olfactory function. While a suitable tool for the assessment of olfactory impairment has long been available, a modified version of the Sniffin' sticks test (SSParoT) for the quantitative evaluation of distorted sense of smell was only developed during the pandemic, with still very limited experience worldwide.