levels of transaminases, creatinkinase and lactic dehydrogenases. Genetic studies were performed in 8 of the patients, 6 presenting deletions and point mutations 2.

Conclusions: Progressive muscular dystrophy is a relative frequent disorder in children, which can be recognized early; if the high levels of transaminases are found, without other signs of hepatic disease, is necessary to determine the creatinkinase level. Genetic studies are required to specify the type of mutation in the initiation of therapies to slow evolution.

812

AUTOMATED ECO-GENETIC SYSTEM PROGNOSIS OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN GEORGIAN POPULATION

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Background: According to the actual direction of nowadays allergology more attention is paid to the prevention in early age period significantly decreases morbidity of allergic diseases and improve quality of life. Hereditary predisposition plays the most important role in the developing of disease, but it is not everything recognizable, it may be not demonstrated clinical symptoms in parents and other close relatives of affected individual.

Aim: To elaborate the new automated assessment cost-effective system which would allow early diagnostic and prevention BA by using "formalized cards". This system is based on the primary and secondary prognosis of BA.

Methods: HLA- markers (Terrasaki microlymphocytotoxic tests) typing was performed with 2nd class (DR, DQ) and 1st class (A, B, C) antigens locus's; Erythrocyte markers: ABO, Rhesus and MNS systems, Clinical-genealogic method (Falconer D., 1965): study of genealogical tree of investigated families; Genetic - statistic analysis "Informative Criteria" of different signs: ontogeny, phenotypic, environmental factors (by Kulback, Goubler E.B, 1990). Method of multi-dimensional phenotyping: agglomerative- hierarchical cluster analyse of chosen systems of signs. Analyse was performed in the interactive order.

Results: Multi-dimensional phenotyping shows phenotype classes: Classes of basic predisposition,

including up to 80% of individuals with manifested asthma; Classes of relative predisposition, including less than 80% of individuals with manifested asthma; Phenotype classes including a few patients; Phenotype classes not predisposed to BA, basically including healthy persons.

Conclusion: Elaborated computing table is enough simple and opportune for comprehensive use. It is proposed, for primary prognostic of BA. This method gives

813

CYTOGENETIC RESULTS OF 153 PATIENTS WITH MENTAL RETARDATION IN MIDDLE ANATOLIA IN TURKEY

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Mental retardation (MR), that is a major social, educational, and health problem, occurs with the prevalence of 1-3% of general population. The etiologies of MR are complex the cause remains unknown in about 50% of cases and include teratogenic and environmental factors, perinatal asphyxia and genetic causes. Cytogenetic studies have been reported to determine the contribution of chromosomal abnormalities in parents with mental retardation from various other countries. As far as we know, no enough studies have been done in the middle Anatolia in Turkey. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the frequency and nature of chromosomal aberrations in Turkish patients that contribute to mental retardation.

814

POLYMORPHISM OF SURFACTANT PROTEIN B GENES AND THE RISK OF RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME AND CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE IN PRETERM NEONATES

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Objectives: To determine whether SP-B iΔ4 gene polymorphism is associated with respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) and chronic lung disease (CLD) etiology.