ARTÍCULOS DE MAYOR FACTOR DE IMPACTO SEPTIEMBRE Y OCTUBRE 2014

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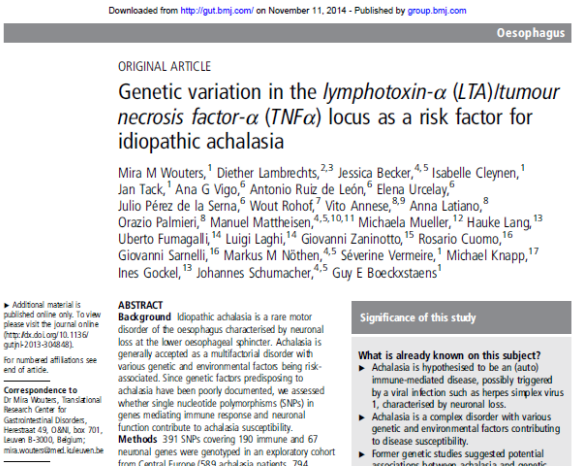

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Genetic variation in the *lymphotoxin-α* (*LTA*)/*tumour necrosis factor-α* (*TNFα*) locus as a risk factor for idiopathic achalasia

Mira M Wouters,[1] Diether Lambrechts,[2,3] Jessica Becker,[4,5] Isabelle Cleynen,[1] Jan Tack,[1] Ana G Vigo,[6] Antonio Ruiz de León,[6] Elena Urcelay,[6] Julio Pérez de la Serna,[6] Wout Rohof,[7] Vito Annese,[8,9] Anna Latiano,[8] Orazio Palmieri,[8] Manuel Mattheisen,[4,5,10,11] Michaela Mueller,[12] Hauke Lang,[13] Uberto Fumagalli,[14] Luigi Laghi,[14] Giovanni Zaninotto,[15] Rosario Cuomo,[16] Giovanni Sarnelli,[16] Markus M Nöthen,[4,5] Séverine Vermeire,[1] Michael Knapp,[17] Ines Gockel,[13] Johannes Schumacher,[4,5] Guy E Boeckxstaens[1]

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For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to
Dr Mira Wouters, Translational Research Center for Gastrointestinal Disorders, Herestraat 49, O&N, box 701, Leuven B-3000, Belgium; mira.wouters@med.kuleuven.be

ABSTRACT

Background Idiopathic achalasia is a rare motor disorder of the oesophagus characterised by neuronal loss at the lower oesophageal sphincter. Achalasia is generally accepted as a multifactorial disorder with various genetic and environmental factors being risk-associated. Since genetic factors predisposing to achalasia have been poorly documented, we assessed whether single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in genes mediating immune response and neuronal function contribute to achalasia susceptibility.

Methods 391 SNPs covering 190 immune and 67 neuronal genes were genotyped in an exploratory cohort from Central Europe (589 achalasia patients, 794

Significance of this study

What is already known on this subject?

- Achalasia is hypothesised to be an (auto) immune-mediated disease, possibly triggered by a viral infection such as herpes simplex virus 1, characterised by neuronal loss.
- Achalasia is a complex disorder with various genetic and environmental factors contributing to disease susceptibility.
- Former genetic studies suggested potential

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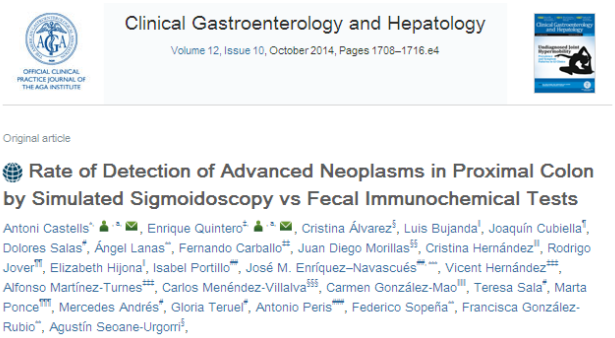
Enlace: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1542356514004546



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Rate of Detection of Advanced Neoplasms in Proximal Colon by Simulated Sigmoidoscopy vs Fecal Immunochemical Tests

Antoni Castells, Enrique Quintero, Cristina Álvarez, Luis Bujanda, Joaquín Cubiella, Dolores Salas, Ángel Lanas, Fernando Carballo, Juan Diego Morillas, Cristina Hernández, Rodrigo Jover, Elizabeth Hijona, Isabel Portillo, José M. Enríquez–Navascués, Vicent Hernández, Alfonso Martínez-Turnes, Carlos Menéndez-Villalva, Carmen González-Mao, Teresa Sala, Marta Ponce, Mercedes Andrés, Gloria Teruel, Antonio Peris, Federico Sopeña, Francisca González-Rubio, Agustín Seoane-Urgorri,