BIOCHEMICAL ASPECTS OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE METABOLISM IN PATIENTS WITH SEXUALLY ACQUIRED REACTIVE ARTHRITIS

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Heading	CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS
Type of article	Scientific Article
Annotation	**Purpose**. To study the general metabolic profile and connective tissue status in reactive arthritis caused by sexually transmitted infections. **Materials and methods**. A clinical and laboratory examination was conducted on 203 patients with sexually acquired reactive arthritis (RA) treated in the Venereology Department of the Institute of Dermatology and Venereology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine. All patients underwent biochemical testing of serum and 24-hour urine to assess their overall metabolic profile and connective tissue status. **Results.** Connective tissue metabolism in patients with RA is characterized by collagen destruction and impaired glycosaminoglycan metabolism (decreased synthesis of chondroitin-4-sulfate and keratan sulfate). After treatment, inflammatory symptoms persist for a long time, as evidenced by minor changes in gastrointestinal parameters. Connective tissue destruction ceases, as evidenced by normalization of chondroitin sulfate, glycosaminoglycan, and uronic acid levels. **Conclusions.** Thus, reactive arthritis acquired as a result of sexually transmitted infections is characterized by significant disturbances in connective tissue metabolism, as evidenced by increased levels of alkaline and acid phosphatases, glycoproteins, sialic acids, chondroitin sulfates, and glycosaminoglycans. Following treatment, the levels of most of these parameters tend to normalize, which is considered an indicator of a positive effect on the treatment of metabolic processes in connective tissue in RA.
Tags	*sexually acquired reactive arthritis, Reiter's disease, reactive arthritis, Chlamydia tracho urealyticum,biochemistry, connective tissue*
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