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Summary

CIRCULATING OXIDATIVE STRESS AND PLATELET ACTIVATION BIOMARKERS IN DIVERTICULAR DISEASE

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Colorectal

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A cross-sectional study of 30 diverticular disease patients found progressive increases in circulating oxidative stress markers and platelet activation biomarkers from asymptomatic diverticulosis through symptomatic and complicated disease, compared to healthy controls.

KEY POINTS

- Hydrogen peroxide and isoprostanes increased progressively across disease stages (asymptomatic diverticulosis, symptomatic uncomplicated disease, complicated disease) while antioxidant capacity decreased correspondingly
- Thromboxane B2 and isoprostanes correlated significantly with NADPH oxidase activation marker sNox2-dp (r=0.73 and r=0.61 respectively), suggesting involvement of platelet activation in the oxidative imbalance
- LPS levels increased progressively and correlated with zonulin (r=0.59), indicating low-grade endotoxemia associated with increased intestinal permeability
- TNF-alpha levels also increased progressively from asymptomatic to symptomatic disease stages
- The authors conclude these preliminary findings suggest circulating oxidative biomarkers might represent a useful clinical tool in disease management and that the pathogenic role of platelet activation and permeability deserves further study

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