2007 Research Days Abstract Form – Department of Ophthalmology – UNIFESP/EPM

2. SCIENTIFIC SECTION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED): Review the Scientific section Descriptions. Select and enter the two -letter Code for the one (1) Section best sullied to review your abstract
(RE)

3. PRESENTATION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED) Check one (1)
(a) Paper
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4. The si gnature of the First (Presenting) Author, (REQUIRED) acting as the authorized agent for all authors, hereby certifies.
That any research reported was conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Heisinki and the 'UNIFESP Ethical Committee"

Anderson Teixeira
Signature of First

Scientific Section Descriptions

(OR) ORBIT
(PL) OCULAR PLASTIC SURGERY
(RE) RETINA AND VITREOUS
(RX) REFRACTION-CONTACT LENSES
(NO) NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY
(TU) TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY
(ST) STRABISMUS
(UV) UVEITIS
(LS) LACRIMAL SYSTEM
(LV) LOW VISION
(CO) CORNEA / EXTERNAL DISEASE
(GL) GLAUCOMA
(RS) REFRACTIVE SURGERY
(CA) CATARACT
(US) OCULAR ULTRASOUND
(TR) TRAUMA
(LA) LABORATORY
(BE) OCULAR BIOENGINEERING
(EP) EPIDEMIOLOGY
(EF) ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

Deadline: 29/10/2007

FORMAT:
Abstract should contain:
Title, Name of Authors, Name of other authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusions.
Example: ARVO (1.10 x 1.70)
Abstract Book

1. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED)
Must be author listed first in body of abstract

( ) R1 ( ) R2 ( ) R3
( ) PG0 **(x) PG1** ( ) Estagiário ( ) Tecnólogo ( ) PIBIC

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Retina and Vitreous	1388/05
Service (sector)	Nº CEP

Association of the Y402H Polymorphism in Complement Factor H Gene and Age-Related Macular Degeneration

Teixeira A, Silva AS, Lin FLH, Issac L, Belfort Jr R

PURPOSE: Age-related macular degeneration (AMD), with its complex traits and multiple risk factors, is the leading cause of irreversible blindness in old people. A strong association between a coding variant, Y402H, in the complement factor H gene (*CFH*) and AMD has been identified in caucasin population. This study was conducted to investigate whether the same association between the Y402H polymorphism in *CFH* and AMD could be expected in Brazilian individuals, known constituted by a large mixed -race population.
METHODS: Blood samples were collected from AMD patients (111) and controls counterparts (111) from the Ophthalmology Department/São Paulo Federal University. A fter plasma separation, genomic DNA was extracted, amplified by PCR technique and analyzed for the Y402H polymorphism, located in exon 9 of CFH and PCR -directed sequencing. The samples were analized by the department fo Immunology/São Paulo University. Cri teria for inclusion were age (more than 50 years) and the diagnosis of AMD without others ocular causes of neovascularization.
RESULTS: 37.7% of the AMD patients were CC (H402) homozygous (14.3% control group); 38% of the AMD patients were CT heterozygous (43.9% control group) ans 27.3 % TT (T402) homozygous (41.8% control group).
CONCLUSION: The association of the Y402H polymorphism of the CFH gene to AMD susceptibility is more present in pacients with AMD compare to the control group.