

UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA

Facultad de Medicina

MODULACION FARMACOLOGICA Y DIETETICA DEL
METABOLISMO DEL ACIDO ARAQUIDONICO.
IMPLICACIONES EN LA PSORIASIS.

Memoria del trabajo realizado por Lluís Puig i Sanz para optar al grado de Doctor en Medicina bajo la dirección del Profesor José M. de Moragas, Director del Servei de Dermatologia del Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau.



7 . CONCLUSIONES .

1. El piroprost y el lonapalene son inhibidores de la 5-lipoxigenasa en los leucocitos polimorfonucleares humanos, siendo sus IC_{50} 50 μ M y 20 μ M respectivamente. El piroprost es asimismo un inhibidor débil de la tromboxano sintetasa y un inhibidor muy débil de la ciclooxigenasa plaquetar. El lonapalene inhibe la ciclooxigenasa plaquetar, con una IC_{50} de 40 μ M, determinando un aumento en la síntesis de 12-HETE por derivación del sustrato.
2. El bifonazol, el clotrimazol y el ketoconazol inhiben la 5-lipoxigenasa en los leucocitos polimorfonucleares humanos (las respectivas IC_{50} son 20 μ M, 15 μ M y 100 μ M), con un rango de potencias similar al de otros inhibidores de la 5-lipoxigenasa ensayados en el tratamiento tópico de la psoriasis. También inhiben la ω -oxidación del LTB_4 en los leucocitos polimorfonucleares humanos (con IC_{50} comprendidas entre 50 μ M y 100 μ M), lo que se podría contraponer al anterior efecto in vivo. Actúan asimismo sobre las plaquetas humanas como inhibidores de la tromboxano sintetasa (las respectivas IC_{50} son 7 μ M, 75 μ M y 100 μ M) y como inhibidores débiles de la ciclooxigenasa (las respectivas IC_{50} son aproximadamente 100 μ M, 150 μ M y 750 μ M), determinando un ligero aumento en la síntesis de prostaglandinas y 12-HETE por derivación del sustrato.
3. La ciclosporina A, en el intervalo de concentraciones que ejercen un efecto citostático sobre los queratinocitos humanos, no produce cambios en el metabolismo del ácido araquidónico exógeno en suspensiones de queratinocitos humanos sometidas a incubaciones breves (minutos).
4. La ciclosporina A, en el intervalo de concentraciones comprendido entre 0 y 5 μ g/mL, no determina efecto citotóxico alguno sobre cultivos de fibroblastos dérmicos humanos en fase

de confluencia temprana, lo que permite evaluar su posible efecto sobre el metabolismo del ácido araquidónico exógeno en fibroblastos dérmicos humanos en cultivo.

5. La ciclosporina A ejerce a largo plazo (24 horas) un efecto inhibitor dependiente de la dosis sobre la síntesis de PGE_2 y de PGI_2 , los principales productos de la ciclooxigenasa, en cultivos de fibroblastos dérmicos humanos procedentes de piel sana.
6. La manipulación dietética, junto con la administración durante 8 semanas de aceite de pescado conteniendo 2.59 g/día de ácido eicosapentaenoico y 0.55 g/día de ácido docosahexaenoico, produjo una mejoría clínica significativa y progresiva en el índice PASI, así como en el grado de eritema, infiltración y descamación en pacientes con psoriasis en placas estable y de intensidad moderada. El grado de mejoría observado en el curso del período de tratamiento alcanza significación estadística incluso en comparación con la mejoría que tiende a producirse en el grupo control al que se administró aceite de oliva.
7. Por lo que respecta a la evaluación histológica, se apreció una mejoría significativa en el grado de acantosis epidérmica, que se correlacionó con la respuesta clínica a la 8ª semana de tratamiento en el grupo tratado con aceite de pescado.
8. No se detectaron efectos adversos, alteraciones en los parámetros hematológicos o bioquímicos de la analítica estándar ni diferencias o alteraciones en el perfil lipídico con el transcurso del tratamiento en ningún paciente.
9. No se detectaron diferencias significativas, ni entre grupos de tratamiento ni entre el principio y final del mismo, en cuanto al metabolismo del ácido araquidónico endógeno en

suspensiones de leucocitos polimorfonucleares. En base a la menor dispersión estadística de los resultados correspondientes a producción máxima (5 minutos de incubación), este parámetro parece ser el más apropiado para evaluar el metabolismo del ácido araquidónico endógeno por los leucocitos polimorfonucleares en ulteriores estudios.

10. A las 8 semanas de tratamiento se detectaron sistemáticamente nuevos picos cromatográficos en las incubaciones de leucocitos polimorfonucleares procedentes de pacientes tratados con aceite de pescado. Estos picos, que corresponden con toda probabilidad a LTB_5 y otros metabolitos de los ácidos grasos ω -3 administrados, permiten la monitorización del cumplimiento de la prescripción y de la absorción del aceite de pescado. Mediante la cuantificación de dichos picos puede determinarse el cociente $\text{LTB}_5/\text{LTB}_4$, que al parecer se correlaciona con la mejoría clínica y constituye un parámetro útil a evaluar en ulteriores estudios.
11. En los pacientes tratados con aceite de pescado se apreció una disminución en la producción plaquetar máxima de eicosanoides por las vías de la ciclooxigenasa y la 12-lipoxigenasa, especialmente significativa en el caso del 12-HETE, y que tendía a correlacionarse con la mejoría clínica, mientras que en el grupo de pacientes tratados con aceite de oliva se apreció un aumento significativo en la producción de HHT y 12-HETE en la semana 8 con respecto a la semana 0 del protocolo.
12. El estudio del metabolismo del ácido araquidónico endógeno en suspensiones de plaquetas parece ser un buen parámetro indicador de la eficacia metabólica del tratamiento dietético de la psoriasis con aceite de pescado.

En relación con las anteriores conclusiones pueden efectuarse los siguientes comentarios:

El potencial terapéutico teórico del piroprost en el tratamiento tópico de la psoriasis se ve limitado por su escasa potencia como inhibidor de la 5-lipoxigenasa y el resultado negativo en modelos experimentales de inflamación por leucocitos polimorfonucleares. La eficacia clínica del lonapalene como tratamiento tópico de la psoriasis debe correlacionarse con su efecto sobre el metabolismo del ácido araquidónico en las placas de psoriasis, puesto que existen posibles vías alternativas en la biosíntesis epidérmica del 12-HETE y otros eicosanoides con actividad biológica relevante en la psoriasis.

La demostración del efecto inhibidor de la 5-lipoxigenasa por parte de diversos imidazoles y la posibilidad de que actúen como inhibidores de la monooxigenasa epidérmica, posiblemente responsable de la síntesis de 12-HETE, justifica el estudio de la relación estructura-actividad y los mecanismos de acción bioquímica de los imidazólicos, así como el desarrollo de nuevos derivados y su posible ensayo clínico en el tratamiento tópico de la psoriasis.

La ciclosporina ejerce un efecto no inmediato, sino a largo plazo, sobre el metabolismo del ácido araquidónico exógeno en cultivos de fibroblastos dérmicos humanos, inhibiendo la síntesis de productos de la ciclooxigenasa. Este efecto podría explicarse a través de una inhibición directa de la síntesis de ciclooxigenasa o un efecto sobre la modulación de la misma por diversos mediadores y citocinas, siendo necesarios estudios adicionales para aclarar el posible mecanismo responsable. Los eicosanoides producidos por la epidermis y la dermis, y en particular los derivados de la ciclooxigenasa, pueden intervenir en la regulación de las respuesta inflamatorias y de proliferación epidérmica que caracterizan a la

psoriasis. Se requieren ulteriores estudios para aclarar si dicho efecto de la ciclosporina A sobre la síntesis de eicosanoides puede tener relación con los mecanismos de acción terapéutica de dicho fármaco en la psoriasis y otras enfermedades cutáneas.

El efecto del tratamiento dietético sobre el metabolismo del ácido araquidónico en suspensiones de plaquetas podría explicarse por la sustitución del ácido araquidónico por ácido eicosapentaenoico en la membrana plaquetar, cuya demostración requeriría la determinación del cociente ácido eicosapentaenoico/ácido araquidónico. También podrían reflejar una tendencia a la normalización de las alteraciones previamente descritas en el metabolismo plaquetar del ácido araquidónico en pacientes psoriásicos, que se correlacionarían con hiperagregabilidad plaquetar y tendencia a los fenómenos trombóticos. Las posibles implicaciones terapéuticas del tratamiento dietético con ácido eicosapentaenoico o ácido docosahexaenoico sobre la función plaquetar en pacientes psoriásicos deben evaluarse con mayor detalle en el futuro.

El importante papel de los eicosanoides en el desarrollo, mantenimiento y eventual resolución espontánea o terapéutica de las lesiones de psoriasis requiere el desarrollo de estudios adicionales que atiendan al origen celular de los eicosanoides *in situ*, su destino biológico (retención, exportación, metabolismo transcelular), los mecanismos de regulación de su síntesis y actividad biológica, y la investigación de la posible modulación farmacológica y papel fisiopatológico de las diferentes vías metabólicas (ciclooxigenasa, 5-, 12- y 15-lipoxigenasas, monooxigenasas) del ácido araquidónico y otros ácidos grasos, en especial los ω -3, en diferentes tipos morfológicos y momentos evolutivos de la psoriasis.

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