RESULTS: Hypomagnesaemia was associated with low high density lipoproteins ($p < 0.05$) and raised triglycerides level ($p < 0.05$) as compared to type 2 DM group with normal magnesium level.

CONCLUSION: Hypomagnesaemia was found to be associated with dyslipidemia so there may have a beneficial effect of consumption of magnesium rich foods like whole grains, legumes, fruits and vegetables (especially dark-green, leafy vegetables) on lipid profile.
1. Sir Gangaram Hospital

OP 006

TITLE: Comparative cytotoxicity of selected cyanotoxins on Human Embryonic Kidney (HEK-293) and Human Kidney Adenocarcinoma (ACHN) Cells.

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INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES: Freshwater resources are now threatened by the presence and increase of toxic cyanobacterial blooms all over the world. This is typically a direct result of anthropogenic pollution of water bodies, such as partially treated nutrient-rich effluents and the leaching of fertilizers and animal wastes. Approximately 75% of water samples containing cyanobacteria consists cyanobacterial secondary metabolites which can produce toxic effects to livestock, wildlife and human. There is a wide spectrum of cyanotoxins, predominantly causing neurotoxic, hepatotoxic and dermatotoxic effects on contaminated individuals. In diverse aquatic systems, cyclic peptide toxins microcystins (MCs) and nodularin are the most abundant and most noxious cyanotoxins present causing highest impact on hepatocytes. Though these toxins are reputed as potent hepatotoxins, recent evidence suggests that these peptides could cause kidney injuries. Present study was carried out to evaluate cytotoxic effects of some selected MCs (MC-LR, MC-RR, MC-LF and MC-LW) and Nodularin on human embryonic kidney cells (HEK-293) and

METHOD: Human kidney adenocarcinoma cells (ACHN), HEK-293 and ACHN cells were treated with different concentrations of MC-LR, MC-RR, MC-LF, MC-LW and Nodularin (1.0–200 µM) for 24 h and cytotoxicity was evaluated by Sulphorhodamine B (SRB) assay.

RESULTS: A significant cytotoxicity was induced in both types of cells by the toxins tested. All the toxins had a significantly higher cytotoxicity on normal kidney cells than on the kidney adenocarcinoma cells. Furth[er] MC-LR had the lowest IC50 values (16.57±0.035 [for] HEK-293 and 52.36±0.037 for ACHN cells) while [...] had the highest IC50 values (1158.16±9.025 for H[EK] and 1589.78±3.206 for ACHN cells).

CONCLUSION: Overall findings of the present [study] demonstrate that cyanotoxins could cause cyto[toxic] effects on kidney cells. MC-LR was the most [toxic] MC-LW was least toxic cyanotoxin on both cell [lines] tested. MC-RR, MC-LF and Nodularin had moder[ate] cytotoxicity on human renal cells.
Key words: Microcystins, Nodularin, ACHN cells, [HEK]-293 cells, cytotoxicity
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OP 007

TITLE: Reducing inappropriate prescribing in older adults: A set of systematic Reviews (PRIMA-eDS)

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INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES: Inappropri[ate] polypharmacy of older patients poses a serious [risk] health and wellbeing. PRIMA-eDS is an EU Co[mmission] funded a project across 5 European countries to [develop] and trial an electronic decision support tool for [GP] practitioners to help reduce polypharmacy in [older] adults. Objective was to carry out a series of [systematic] reviews of the literature, evaluating and defining [the] best evidence regarding the treatment of older [adults] with polypharmacy.

METHODS: Preparation of study protocols for [each] tic reviews (SRs); standard operating procedure [SOPs] of 17researchers. Staged literature search: exist[ing] rneta-analyses, controlled interventions (CIS) a[nd] servational studies (OS). Databases searched: [Cochrane] Database of Systematic Reviews; DARE; MEDLINE, BASE; HTA and IPA. Inclusion criteria: age ≥ 65 [years]; relevant endpoints. Selection of studies, data extra[ction]