

-

• •

« » «
», ,

. . . ,

XVIII
» 14 2015 . VII
19-23 2015 .

«

: -
(. . . ,
. . . ,) , «
» (- . , . . . - , . . . , . . . , . . .) , « -
, » (. . . , . . . ,) .

/

, .

-10 71.0

.
4
6
6
6
6
7
8
9
10
12
12
19
20
20
21

, / .
SIGN (Scottish
Intercollegiate Guideline Network; URL: <http://www.sign.ac.uk>).

, MEDLINE,
EMBASE, ORPHANET, , OMIM.

,
(<http://newenglandconsortium.org>)

1994

2014 .



: - ,

;
- ;

.
(, 1)
(2).

(Good Practice Points, GPPs)

1.

-	
I	-
II	.
III	., ..
IV	.,
V	.

2.

II, III	I IV
	II, III IV ,

	II, III, IV ,
D	

-10 71.3 -

1:30000 - 1:50000.

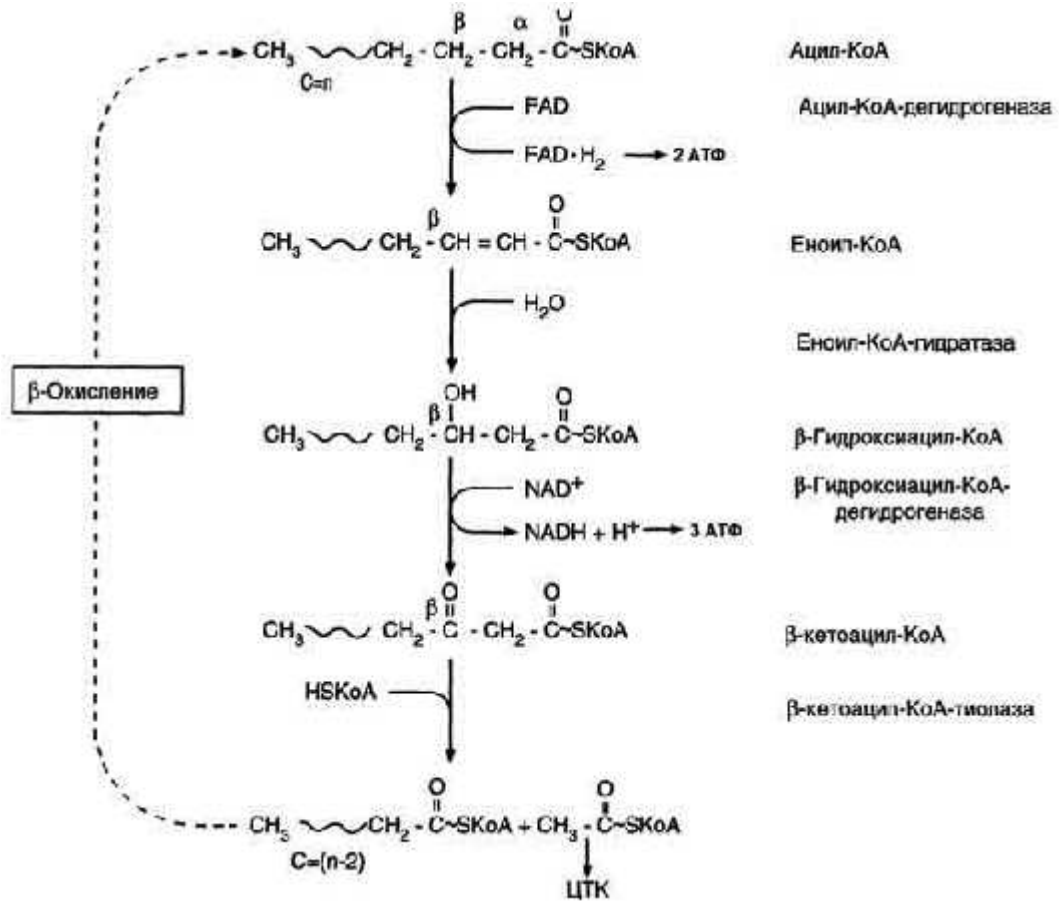
ACADV L,

14 - 20

ACADV L -

17 13.

14-20



.1

.
 -
 ,
 .
 ,
 .
 ,
 ,
 .
 ,
 .
 ,
 .
 ,
 .
 ,
 .
 :
 ;
 -
 ;
 -
 .
 :
 - ($\frac{1}{2}$);
 - (40%
);
 .

, (30%), .
 , , , .
 , , , .
 , , , .
 .
 : , ,
 , .
 , , , ,
 , , , ,
 - 14:1 () 14,
 12 16.
 -
 ,
 -
 ,
 , , .

-
 ,
 ,
 (14:1 14),
 (0) ().

: - (/).

-
ACADV L ().

- :
 , (

;

- / , ,

, ; ,

- , ,

;

- , ,

, , .

-

- :
 (14:1)

(14) ;

- (0) ;

- *ACADV L* / -

.

()

- (/) ,

. -

(14:1 -),

0,7 / (0,43);

(14 -),

12 16 - . ,

(0), 20 / .

,

,

.

-

-

.

50 /

7-10 .

-

.

-

.

-

()

-

ACADVL,

.

,

,

,

,

,

,

-

,

,

.

-

-

;

-

;

-

-

.

-

,

,

.

-

(D).

(D)

·

,

·

,

()

·

,

,

·

:

- ():

- 3- , 1 -

4- ;

- (

2- 2-2,5 /

);

- 100 /

;

- (25%

, 1 -

20%);

-

- 15-18%

(2 /) 10-15%

1 (1,2-1,3 /);

-
(-) - 3% ,
;

- ,
(, ,
, . .). ,
:

- 50% (MCT - Medium Chain
Triglycerides);

- (,).
,
,

() :

- ;
- ;
- - , , ;
- ;
- ;
- ;
- ;
- , ;

- , (, ,).

(30%,).

, .

2-3 . 50 / (20 /) (80 /)

, , . 200-600 2-3 .

2-3 .

, . ,

(D).

-

, (, , ,)

. - ,

,
 ,
 ,
 ,
 .
 .
 .
 10% 7 – 10 / /
 .
 25% (2 /), 10%
 7-8 / / .
 ,
 .
 (<16 /)
 ,
 () ().
 8,4% 4,2% N .
 () : (-) () 0,3.
 , -
 1/2-1 200 , .
 . (6-12) -
 .
 -
 .

200 /

(250-300 /)

(350 /).

80-100 / .

(24-48

(100-115 /)

pH ,

(,)

— ,

(, , ,),
/ (5:1 – 10:1)
, .

-

,
,

.

,

,

,

-

,

5-7 .

21 .

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

(-), -

,

2 .

.

, 1 6-12

- .

(

10

),

.

.

.

-

,

-

C

ACADV.

.

,

(,)

,

.

.

1. P 2.3.1.2432-08 " " (. 18 2008).
2. Sharef Waadallah Sharef, Khalfan Al-Senaidi, and Surendra Nath Joshi. Successful Treatment of Cardiomyopathy due to Very Long-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency: First Case Report from Oman with Literature Review. *Oman Medical Journal* (2013) Vol. 28, No. 5:354-356.
3. Diekman EF, Ferdinandusse S, van der Pol L, Waterham HR, Ruiten JP, Ijlst L, Wanders RJ, Houten SM, Wijburg FA, Blank AC, Asselbergs FW, Houtkooper RH, Visser G. Fatty acid oxidation flux predicts the clinical severity of VLCAD deficiency. *Genet Med*. 2015 Apr 2.
4. Tenopoulou M, Chen J, Bastin J, Bennett MJ, Ischiropoulos H, Doulias PT. Strategies for correcting very long chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency. *J Biol Chem*. 2015 Apr 17;290(16):10486-94.
5. Topçu Y, Bayram E, Karao lu P, Yi U, Kurul SH. Importance of acylcarnitine profile analysis for disorders of lipid metabolism in adolescent patients with recurrent rhabdomyolysis: Report of two cases. *Ann Indian Acad Neurol*. 2014 Oct;17(4):437-40.
6. Berardo A, DiMauro S, Hirano M. A diagnostic algorithm for metabolic myopathies. *Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep*. 2010;10:118–26.
7. Kilfoyle D, Hutchinson D, Potter H, George P. Recurrent myoglobinuria due to carnitine palmitoyltransferase II deficiency: Clinical, biochemical, and genetic features of adult-onset cases. *N Z Med J*. 2005;118:U1320.
8. Deschauer M, Wieser T, Zierz S. Muscle carnitine palmitoyltransferase II deficiency: Clinical and molecular genetic features and diagnostic aspects. *Arch Neurol*. 2005;62:37–41.

9. Elsayed EF, Reilly RF. Rhabdomyolysis: A review, with emphasis on the pediatric population. *Pediatr Nephrol.*2010;25:7–18.
10. Moore SJ, Haites NE, Broom I, White I, Coleman RJ, Pourfarzam M, et al. Acylcarnitine analysis in the investigation of myopathy. *J Inherit Metab Dis.* 1998;21:427–8.
11. Solis JO, Singh RH. Management of fatty acid oxidation disorders: A survey of current treatment strategies. *J Am Diet Assoc.* 2002;102:1800–3.
12. Al-Thihli K, Sinclair G, Sirrs S, Mezei M, Nelson J, Vallance H. Performance of serum and dried blood spot acylcarnitine profiles for detection of fatty acid -oxidation disorders in adult patients with rhabdomyolysis. *J Inherit Metab Dis.* 2014. Mar;37(2):207-13.
13. Diekman EF, van Weeghel M, Wanders RJ, Visser G, Houten SM. Food withdrawal lowers energy expenditure and induces inactivity in long-chain fatty acid oxidation-deficient mouse models. *FASEB J.* 2014 Jul;28(7):2891-900.
14. Oliveira SF, Pinho L, Rocha H, Nogueira C, Vilarinho L, Dinis MJ, Silva C. Rhabdomyolysis as a presenting manifestation of very long-chain acyl-coenzyme a dehydrogenase deficiency. *Clin Pract.* 2013 Aug 6;3(2):e22.
15. Tucci S, Flögel U, Hermann S, Sturm M, Schäfers M, Spiekerkoetter U. Development and pathomechanisms of cardiomyopathy in very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficient (VLCAD(-/-)) mice. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 2014 May;1842(5):677-85.
16. Xiong D, He H, James J, Tokunaga C, Powers C, Huang Y, Osinska H, Towbin JA, Purevjav E, Balschi JA, Javadov S, McGowan FX Jr, Strauss AW, Khuchua Z. Cardiac-specific VLCAD deficiency induces dilated cardiomyopathy and cold intolerance. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol.* 2014 Feb;306(3):H326-38.

17. : , 2003. 779
(. http://biochemistry.ru/biohimija_severina/B5873Part62-399.html).