ABSTRACT
The first time we have described genetical impact on basal platelet counts, which appears to be partially influenced by polymorphisms of the IL-6 gene, even in cases of no inflammation.

INTRODUCTION
Platelet count (PC) is a measure of the number of platelets in the blood. It is a measure of the number of platelets that can be released from the blood stream in response to a given blood transfusion. The PC is a ratio of the amount of platelets in the blood to the amount of platelets retained in the blood stream. It is a measure of the total number of platelets in the blood stream, and is a good indicator of the overall health status of the blood. The PC is also a measure of the overall risk of developing platelet-rich lesions (PRL) in the blood stream.

PC is a measure of the number of platelets in the blood. It is a measure of the amount of platelets that can be released from the blood stream in Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a pleiotropic cell that plays pôle roles in the acute phase reaction, immune responses, and hematopoietic factors. Earlier research has shown that IL-6 is an effective thrombopoise inhibitor in mice acting on maturational stages of megakaryocytoprophylaxis and promotes platelet production. a G/C polymorphism of the IL-6 gene at position 174 has been associated with higher plasma (LD) levels of various stimuli including endotoxin and interleukin-1. Given that il-6 plays'sensitive' to megakaryocytopoiesis, we studied whether the 5' flanking region of this protein polymerase modifies the transcriptional response of these genes.

CONCLUSION
An altered IL-6 gene results in platelet count changes in healthy volunteers without inflammation. The question of whether this polymorphism affects reactive thrombocytosis is still unanswered.