â€œEffect of ethanol on monosodium urate crystal-induced inflammationâ€ (European Journal of Physiology, Vol. 63, No. 1, December 2011)

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Published Date: 12-24-2016

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Overview:

Research conducted by Atsuo Tsutsumi and Daisuke Tamada shows that modification of chronic use of ethanol lowers the number of human monosodium urate crystals by 35-50% and stimulated an increase in the number of monosodium urate crystals at high concentrations. Specifically, following daily consumption of ethanol, the body processes more of the molecules that break down monosodium urate into less-consuming compounds. The mouse test animals and human test subjects consumed 10 percent ethanol or 120 mg/day, while human test subjects consumed 150 mg/day of ethanol (300 mg/day in continuous consumption). The animals subjected to ethanol consumed more compounds than the mice using placebo. The mice that consumed 10 percent ethanol exhibited diminished urate crystals at higher concentrations, whereas the mice using the placebo displayed increased urate crystals at higher concentrations. Both males and females suffered greater toxicity when subjected to alcohol consumption. Results suggested that consumption of ethanol decreases urate crystals in the intestinal tract.

Reference:

Taku Inokuchi and Yoshuhiro Miya-Kataoka, â€œEffects of ethanol on monosodium urate crystal-induced inflammationâ€ (European Journal of Physiology, Vol. 63, No. 1, December 2011) (doi:10.1080/19325033.2011.0081365)

A Fire Hydrant In The Middle Of A Forest