Invasive Tumors and eNOS Gene Polymorphisms with Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: Correspondence

Rujittika Mung Unpuntipantip1 Viroj Wiwanitkit2

1Private Academic Consultant, Bangkok, Thailand
2Department of Community Medicine, Dr. D.Y. Patil Medical College, Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune, Maharashtra, India

We would like to share ideas on the publication “Patients with Invasive Tumors and eNOS Gene Polymorphisms with Subarachnoid Hemorrhage Tend to Have Poorer Prognosis.”1 Siroya et al concluded that patients expressing the 4ab polymorphism, eNOS-786T > TT/CC/TC, eNOS 894G > T GG/GT performed better than patients expressing only 4bb although both had a poor prognosis. The influence of polymorphism was investigated in this study. The genetic factors mentioned in this article may or may not influence prognosis. We both agree that the underlying genetic component of the investigation may be relevant to the prognosis of subarachnoid hemorrhage. However, psoriasis vulgaris is associated with some genetic variations. Polymorphisms of the MMP-9 and rs17427875 genes in noncoding long RNA-HOXA11-AS are examples.2,3 The main focus of further research should be on the consequences of unexpected and potentially confusing gene changes.

Conflict of Interest
None declared.

References
1 Siroya HL, Devi BI, Aripirala P, et al. Patients with invasive tumors and eNOS gene polymorphisms with subarachnoid hemorrhage tend to have poorer prognosis. Asian J Neurosurg 2022;17(02):199–208