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## IMMUNOLOGIC FACTORS OF SPONTANEOUS ABORTION

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**Objective.** *The purpose of the study was to researches of contents\affinities autoantibodies (a-AB) of IgG class, which pass placenta barrier freely in blood of woman suffering from habitual miscarriages.*

**Materials.** *A total of 221 women aged 20 to 38 years were examined after spontaneous abortion.*

**Methods.** *Evaluation of a-AB level to developmentally important proteins ACBP and MP-65 in women blood by ELI-P method, general clinical examination, ultrasonography of pelvic organs, bacteriological analysis of discharge from the cervix uteri, hormonal examination, analysis of immunological state, genetic examination and hystological analysis of the abrasion cave uteri materials after missed abortion.*

**Results.** *More then 95% of women had abnormally high level of a-AB. Infectious agents, endocrine pathology, immune disorders influence the level of a-AB differently. The highest level had women with combination some pathogenic factors. The level of a-AB was decreasing after the correct treatment.*

**Conclusions,** *contents\affinities of a-AB to developmentally important proteins ACBP and MP-65 in women blood is an important characteristic of women reproductive system.*

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## IMMUNE SYSTEM AND PREECLAMPSIA

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*It is known, that there are two different ways of development of immunocompetent cells by the activation of immune system. The first way is the proliferation and differentiation cells with their following capacity to realise of effectors functions, the second way is programm death of cells - the apophosis.*

**Study design:** *We investigated the functional state of immune system and markers of apophosis in patients with normal pregnancies (13) and those patients with pregnancies complicated by severe preeclampsia with decompensation of foetoplacental insufficiency and stillbirth (5). The ages of the patients ranged from 16 to 35 years old, the gestational ages - from 24 to 32 weeks. We used the method of FACSCalibur Flow Cytometry System and system of monoclonal antibodies by "BECTON DICKINSON" in our investigation.*

**Results:** *Our results provide evidence of decreases the concentration of all lymphatic cells populations and subpopulatiois in the venous blood in patients with severe preeclampsia compared with the normal women, includiny markers activation of the immune system and cells of "memory".*

*The apophosis markers were diagnosed in all pregnancies, but in case of the most concentration of those cells, stillbirth tooke place before manifestation of the severe preeclampsia.*

**Conclusion:** *The immune system of pregnant women with severe preeclampsia complicated by stillbirth is characterised by the asthenisation of all populations and subpopulations lymphatic cells and by apophosis.*