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THE STUDY OF SOME ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH TORCH INFECTION

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The problem of miscarriage is an urgent issue both for medicine and for the future society. Recently, one of the main reasons for spontaneous abortion is considered TORCH infection. Viral infections lead to the development of inflammatory processes affecting intercellular interactions, and alter the synthesis of regulatory antimicrobial proteins (AMPs), including cytokines, by cells of the immune system. The aim of the study was to determine the level of certain antimicrobial peptides (lactoferrin, endotoxin, hepcidin, defensin and BPI) in 69 pregnant women. 40 of them with TORCH infection were divided into 2 subgroups: 33 women without miscarriage and 7 women who already had a miscarriage. 29 pregnant women without TORCH infection were included in the comparison group. All patients were examined in the first trimester of pregnancy. The study revealed a significant increase in the content of AMP in the group of pregnant women with miscarriages. They have a content of lactoferrin, endotoxin, hepcidin, defensin and BPI, respectively, by 54.7% ($p < 0.001$); 3.0 times ($p < 0.001$); 2.6 times; 4.1 times ($p < 0.001$) and 2.8 times ($p < 0.001$) were higher than the values in the group of pregnant women without TORCH infection. A comparative analysis showed that in this subgroup the levels of lactoferrin, endotoxin, hepcidin, defensin and BPI are respectively 17.7%; 2.7 times ($p < 0.001$); 71.3% ($p < 0.001$); 36.7% and 2 times ($p < 0.001$) exceeded the level of relevant indicators in pregnant women with TORCH infection without miscarriage. The results of our studies show that an increase in the level of antimicrobial peptides in the blood serum of pregnant women can be a sensitive marker in predicting miscarriage.

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COEFFICIENT OF THE RATIO OF INTERLEUKIN 6 TO INTERLEUKIN 8 — PROGNOSTIC CRITERION FOR INTRAUTERINE INFECTION

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The aim of this study was to investigate the attitude between maternal serum levels of interleukin 6 (IL-6) and interleukin 8 (IL-8) in venous blood and cord blood in 50 Belorussian Caucasian women with preterm labor (PL) and 50 women with term labor as controls.

Materials and Methods: The case group consisted of patients with a diagnosis of spontaneous preterm birth (before 37 weeks gestation). The control group comprised healthy women with the term labor (≥ 37 weeks).