

## عنوان مقاله:

The comparison of plasma fibronectin in term and preterm delivery: A cross-sectional, descriptive-analytical study

## محل انتشار:

مجله طب تولید مثل ایران، دوره 18، شماره 1 (سال: 1398)

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## خلاصه مقاله:

**Background:** Preterm delivery is one of the main causes of infant death. Therefore, prediction of preterm delivery may eliminate a large number of prenatal complications. **Objective:** The present study aimed to understand if preterm delivery can be predicted by assessing maternal plasma fibronectin concentration. **Materials and Methods:** Serum samples from 105 pregnant women participating in this study were collected. The plasma fibronectin were measured at 24-28 wk of gestation and again at 32-36 wk of gestation. Unfortunately, only 65 of the 105 pregnant women, returned for the second sampling. The plasma fibronectin was analyzed using ELISA method and its concentration in term and preterm deliveries was compared. The delivery dates of all the women were also recorded. **Results:** Out of 105 pregnant women, 28 delivered preterm (26.7%). The Plasma fibronectin concentrations in women with preterm delivery were higher than in those who delivered at term ( $p = 0.001$ ). Accordingly, Plasma fibronectin concentrations were significantly higher in the second serum samples ( $p = 0.01$ ). Plasma fibronectin concentrations was also higher in obese women and in those suffering from preeclampsia ( $p = 0.12$ ) and gestational diabetes ( $p = 0.81$ ). **Conclusion:** Plasma fibronectin concentrations test could be used as an optional screening test for preterm delivery at 28 to 34 wk of gestation in pregnant women who prefer to avoid vaginal sampling.

## کلمات کلیدی:

Premature birth, Fibronectin, Maternal serum screening tests

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

