

عنوان مقاله:

The prevalence of common mutations in thrombophilic patients in Iranian population with recurrent abortion

محل انتشار:

هشتمین کنگره بین المللی و جشنواره دانشجویی طب تولید مثل و سومین کنگره بین المللی ژنتیک تولید مثل (سال: ۱۳۹۸)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: ۱

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: To date, several factors have been reported in recurrent miscarriage. Genetic mutations are the most important factors in women. Fetal thrombotic vasculopathy is a new described placental alteration with varying degrees of involvement and often associated with adverse prenatal outcomes. The diagnosis is made histologically and so is postnatal, which makes it a challenge in clinical practice. The aim of the present study is investigation of the common mutations in women with recurrent spontaneous abortion. Objective: A cross-sectional study was conducted on ۱۰۰ women with a history of recurrent miscarriage fetus in ۲۰۱۸. Materials and Methods: In these patients, several genes such as MTHFR, F۲, F۵ Leiden, PAI۱, F۱۳ and FGB were analyzed by Tetra Arms-PCR and sequencing techniques. The most common mutations in these genes were sequenced and analyzed. Results: According to the statistical results conducted in populations, MTHFR gene (C۶۷۷T, A۱۲۹۸C) has the highest rate (۵۰%) of common mutations ($p=۰.۰۰۱$). After that F۲ (G۲۰۲۱۰A) and F۵ Leiden (G۱۶۹۱A) have the highest statistical values (each one ۲۰%). In addition to these genes, there are other unknown mutations which have not been studied in terms of Pathogenicity. Other genes have a smaller percentage of aborted fetuses infrequently. Conclusion: Common polymorphisms in the thrombophilic system are likely to results in abortion in these subjects, due to impaired coagulation of the mother and the fetus. Investigating the presence of common mutations and examining their association with other mutations in the thrombophilia as a prognostic in patients with recurrent abortions is necessary.

کلمات کلیدی:

Recurrent miscarriage, Thrombophilia's factors, Genetic mutations

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