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Characteristic of humoral autoimmunitette in women different ethnic groups

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We studied the changes in B-lymphocyte and serum immunoglobulin G (IgG), A (IgA) and M (IgM) in women of different ethnic groups, taking into account the climatic and geographic conditions of living. The average regional norms of the above indices in the peripheral blood of women of the Russian Federation and Tajikistan have been established. Studies have shown that in Tajik women, the average regional B-lymphocyte counts (CD19 +) and IgG immunoglobulin were higher, and the IgA immunoglobulin values were lower, IgM indices did not differ. It has been established that positive deviations of B-lymphocytes, IgG immunoglobulin from their mean regional values and negative deviation of IgA immunoglobulin should be considered as prognostic criteria for forming a risk group of reproductive disorders in Russian and Tajik women.

In order to objectively evaluate the results obtained in the study of the influence of ethnic and climatic-geographical factors on the status of the immune status of the women being examined, we determined the average regional standards for the indices of autoimmune factors of humoral immunity. As studies have shown, the average regional values of B-lymphocytes and serum immunoglobulins of Russian women differed from those of women in Tajikistan. For example, in Tajik women, the average regional B-lymphocyte count (CD19 +) was 51.6% higher. At the same time, immunoglobulin IgA values were lower by 40.0%, IgG higher by 18.0%, IgM values differed insignificantly, statistically unreliable. Taking into account this circumstance, the analysis of the obtained data was carried out and the specific weight of the examined women, the values of the immunological indices, which had reliable statistical differences with the average regional norms obtained during the study, was determined. In comparison with the average regional norm, in 30% of Russian women (risk group No. 1), the number of B-lymphocytes (CD19 +) was 42.3% higher, IgA 62.5% lower, IgG 62.5% higher, IgM The regional average. In 70.0% of the surveyed indicators were not statistically different from the average regional rate. In comparison with the average regional norm in 50.0% of Tajik women (risk group No. 2), the number of B-lymphocytes (CD19 +) was higher by 24.3%, IgA lower by 38.4%, IgG higher by 15.8% IgM corresponded to the regional average. In 50.0% of the surveyed indicators were not statistically different from the average regional rate. As a result of a complex comparative physiological study, among women of different ethnic groups living in different climatic and geographic territories, it was found that in Tajik women the average regional B-lymphocyte counts (CD19 +) and IgG immunoglobulin were higher, and IgA IgG values were lower, IgM values differed slightly, Is statistically unreliable. It has been established that the indicators of humoral autoimmunity with a positive deviation from their average regional B-lymphocyte values, IgG immunoglobulin and negative IgA immunoglobulin deviation should be considered as prognostic criteria for forming a risk group of reproductive disorders in Russian and Tajik women.

Biography

Khalimova Fariza Tursunbaevna. Head of the Department of Normal Physiology of the Tajik State medical University named after Abuali ibn Sino. In 1988 she graduated from this university. The topic of the doctor's "Reproductive health of women of fertile age: Population-cluster analysis", Russia. In 2009 PhD in Medical Science, Russia on the theme "Ecological-physiological and ethnic features of adaptive reactions of the organism of the alien population of the agro-industrial region of Russia". Passed refresher courses: Evidence-based medicine and the basics of scientific research; Improvement of teaching skills in the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; Theoretical and practical aspects of the development of modern medical science; Improvements in teaching skills; Actual problems of public health and health management; Modern physiology and new instrumental methods of research; Management and economics of health; Organization of treatment and prophylactic help to the population. Published more than 85 scientific papers on reproductive health of women.

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