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## Cytokines in severity of preeclampsia

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Accommodation of the feto-placental unit in human pregnancy requires maternal immune tolerance to this “semi allograft”. Despite close examination of the features of the process, preeclampsia remains one of the most sophisticated problems of modern obstetrics and gynecology. It generally determines maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. The analysis of scientific literature reveals conclusion that many aspects of the pathogenesis of preeclampsia are related to a syndrome of systemic inflammatory response characterized by development of a destructive inflammatory process, immune disorders and imbalanced cytokine regulation of gestation processes. Studies showed that in pregnancy complicated by preeclampsia, cytokine levels essentially change compared to the respective levels in physiological pregnancy. Thus, even a moderate form of preeclampsia shows directional change, i.e., elevated levels of pro and anti-inflammatory cytokines, with the exception of IL-10, while a downward trend is recorded in severe preeclampsia. The findings of significantly lower serum IL10 concentrations in patients with severe preeclampsia in comparison with respective concentrations in patients with moderate preeclampsia are highly important. These results can be considered as a major pathognomonic laboratory sign of severe preeclampsia that can be used by clinicians to make difference between severe preeclampsia and normal pregnancy, as well as between severe and moderate degree of this specific pathology. These indicators may help in recognizing patients with the highest risk of severe preeclampsia. Precisely defined time for the termination of preeclampsia pregnancy will decrease morbidity and mortality from this most difficult disease in pregnancy.

### Biography

Ana Daneva Markova has completed her PhD at Medical University in Serbia and specialization at University School of Medicine in Skopje, Macedonia. She is the chief of Department of Obstetric operation room, working on University clinic of gynecology and obstetrics for 15 years. She has published more than 14 papers in reputed journals and she has been serving as an editorial board member, and working as main researcher in various projects of perinatology science. She is active member in many International organizations as MEDUOG and Ian Donald school of Medicine. She was invited author on Theme: Cytokines and pregnancy in InTech - open science, book in progress.

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