



Correlation between Transforming Growth factor Beta With Habitual abortion in women infected with Cytomegalovirus

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Abstract:

Recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL) is the most frustrating and challenging field in reproductive medicine because the aetiology is often unknown and there are few evidence based diagnoses and treatment. The cytomegalovirus (CMV) has a ubiquitous DNA herpes virus, as with other herpes viruses, it becomes latent after primary infection but can reactivate with renewed viral shedding. The aim of the present study is to estimate the role of transforming growth factor beta 1 (TGFB1) to CMV immunoglobulin. The study was done in Kamal Al- Smarra hospital in Baghdad, Iraq, from the period of October 2016 to February 2017. This study was performed on 88 pregnant women attended, 24 with unsuccessful abortion (two or more abortion) and 27 had single abortion and compared with 37 women with normal pregnancy were control, no recurrent abortion). Serum levels of TGF, IgG, IgM and IgG avidity for anti - CMV virus were measured in the serum. They used ELISA reader and electrochemiluminescence for CMV IgG avidity. There were no significant differences between the studied groups in their age, family history of abortion. Serum anti-CMV IgG was significantly higher in RPL and single abortion group compared to IgG TGFB1 in the studied groups. There was no significant difference in the median of IgG and IgM among different groups. There was no significant difference among different groups in their IgG avidity. There is inverse weak correlation between IgM and anti CMV IgG with TGF B1 in control group. There was no correlation between IgG IgM and IgG avidity with TGF B in recurrent abortion group. The current study showed a high proportion of pregnant women with past CMV infection. The RPL, anti-CMV IgM and TGFB were correlated directly with RPL patient compared with healthy control.

Biography:

Thamer Mutlag Jasim completed his graduation in Veterinary Medicine at the University of Mosul, 1979-1980. He completed his Master's degree in Medical Microbiology at College of Medicine, University of Tikrit in 1996. He completed his PhD at the University College of Medicine in Medical Microbiology in 2001. He has published more than 40 papers in peer reviewed journals and book titled Microbial Food Poisoning. He is an Assistant Professor at



the College of Pharmacy, Al Mustansiriya University, Department of Laboratory Clinical Science since 2002. He has his expertise in infectious disease, counter immuno electrophoresis test, antibacterial nanotechnology, resistant bacteria, biofilm bacteria, herbs as antibacterial and anticancer and parasitic infection especially *Toxoplasma gondii*.

Publication of speakers:

1. **T Tbeez** et al; TORCH infections susceptibility in Iraqi Patients with Multiple Sclerosis
2. **T Tbeez** et al; Evaluation of Novel Immunological Mediator in Patients With Helicobacter pylori in Baghdad City, Iraq
3. **T Tbeez** et al; Antibacterial Effect of Diode Laser and Silver Nanoparticles against Biofilm Bacteria
4. **T Tbeez** et al; Correlation between Transforming Growth factors Beta With Habitual abortion in women infected with Cytomegalovirus
5. **T Tbeez** et al; Gender impact on insulin like growth factor 1(igf-1) and selected biochemical markers in iraqi patients with multiple sclerosis
6. **T Tbeez** et al; Urinary Tract Infection Among Children's Under (12) Years Old In Tikrit City

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